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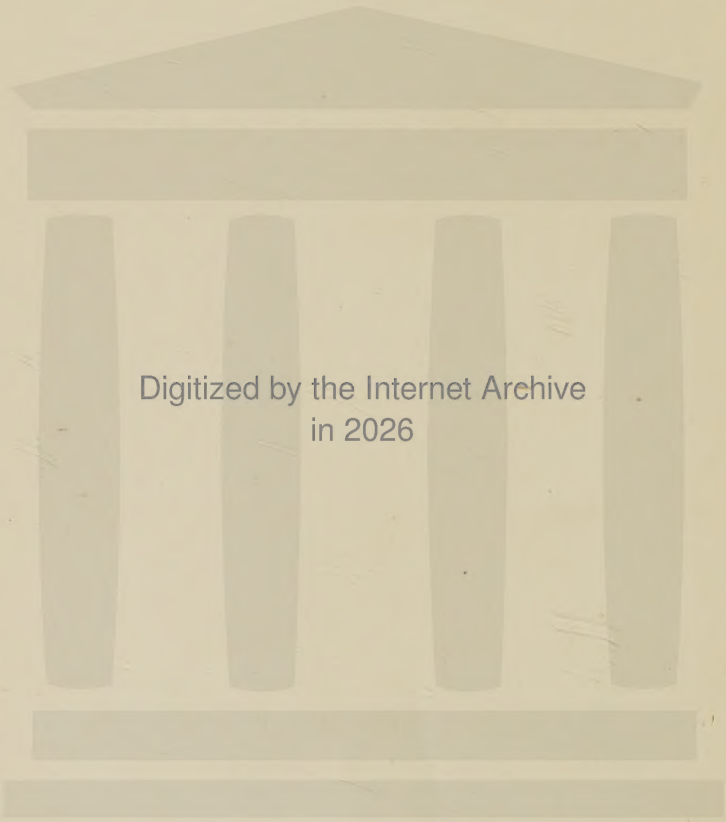
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HISTORY

OF

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

1851-1903

FROM 1851 TO 1887

BY

M. M. FISHER, D. D.

Late Professor of Latin Language and Literature and Acting President

EDITED, AND CONTINUED TO 1903

BY

JOHN J. RICE, LL.D.

Professor of History and Literature

1903

PRESS OF E. W. STEPHENS

Columbia, Mo.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The History of Westminster College, written by the late M. M. Fisher, D. D., Senior Professor of the Latin Language and Literature at the Missouri State University, with a brief continuation from June, 1887, to June, 1903, by the Editor, is published by Mr. Sylvester J. Fisher, of St. Louis, Mo., with the hope that this rehearsal of the trials and triumphs of the College may excite in the hearts of Presbyterians a deeper interest in the welfare of the institution. Beyond bearing the expense of publication, Mr. Fisher assumes no responsibility; he has placed Dr. Fisher's manuscripts in the hands of the Editor, and has trusted to his skill and judgment the contents and their arrangement in this volume. With a view to the wider circulation of the History, the Editor has deemed it proper to reduce the size of the book by omitting parts of the manuscript, especially the sketches of the lives of men who have been prominent in the life of the College. In several instances, where two or three pages of manuscript have been omitted, a few words have been written to restore the connection. In the Continuation, the names of graduates and of the Trustees have not been given, as the

annual catalogue places such information within the reach of all, nor has any record been made of the annual revival meetings of the Fulton church—a mother church, from which have gone many students who are now influential in the Synods.

All of Dr. Fisher's manuscripts not included in this volume have been carefully preserved in the College Library; they contain much that is interesting; perhaps, years hence, some other friend of Christian education may place them, together with a fuller history of the period embraced in the Continuation, before the Presbyterian public.

The Editor is under obligations, for assistance, to Dr. John Henry MacCracken; for suggestions and data, to Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., LL. D., of Richmond, Va., Rev. A. A. Wallace, D. D., of Mexico, Mo., and Hon. C. O. Bishop, of St. Louis, Mo.

As Dr. Fisher did not dedicate the History, the Editor has felt free to write the words found on the next page.

TO THE FOUNDERS.

O Mighty Men
Of Pioneer Race,
Building wiser than ye knew,
None shall your fame efface!

No name-marked turf?
But Mem'ry lingers round,
And generations then unborn
Have learned to love the sound!

Nor roll of muffled drum,
Nor grass flutt'ring in the breeze,
Shall e'er consign to forgetfulness
The Names of such as These!

PREFACE.*

From early manhood to middle life, God in his providence placed me within the walls of Westminster College. This term of service, extending through a period of fifteen years, naturally gave me a familiarity with the history of our cherished Institution, possessed, perhaps, by no other member of the Synod of Missouri. All that is here attempted is to bring together in a more permanent form facts and documents which might, in a few years, be irrecoverably lost. The work has been done in the midst of the labors and cares of one who was, at the same time, pastor of a church and President of a College. Love for the College whose history is given and for the church that fosters it, and no desire for authorship, suggested a duty that has, during its performance, renewed a thousand hallowed associations.

The sources of information are the records of the Faculty, records of the Fulton church, records of the Board of Trustees, and the minutes of Synod published annually since the foundation of the College. Believing that I have written simply the opening chapter in the history of a Col-

*This preface is left unchanged, to show what Dr. Fisher intended to include in the History.—EDITOR.

lege that is to be the Harvard or the Yale of the Mississippi valley, and a perpetual blessing to our beloved church, I bid Good Bye to what has been to me emphatically a labor of love.

The preface above was written on the ninth of November, 1872, when the writer was pastor of the Independence church and when the design was to publish the history from 1853 to 1870. For reasons which need not be given the publication was deferred. Within the last year the work has been carefully read from the first and the history brought down to the Commencement of 1886. From 1872 to 1886 the Financial history has been written up as briefly as possible and yet enough has been done to set forth the leading facts. Down to 1872 everything accessible in the finances has been incorporated.

At first the purpose was to include in the book sketches of the lives of deceased members of the Board. This, as far as possible, has been carried out and one of the pleasures attending the preparation of these pages has been the thought that I might help to perpetuate the memory of men who labored for the College and whose names deserve a place in the annals of the Church for all time. Some of the rarest treasures of the two Synods will be found in the appendix.

It is proper to acknowledge special obligation to President S. S. Laws, of the State University, who has done so much to make Westminster what she is, whose labors form

a large part of this history and without whose assistance this attempt at preserving a satisfactory account of this enterprise would hardly have been possible; to Rev. W. W. Robertson, D. D., so long President of the Board and who has kindly prepared several of the sketches of the lives of brethren once members of the Board; to Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., now President, whose assistance has been of great value; to Rev. T. C. Smith, Stated Clerk of the Synod; to Rev. W. H. Marquess, pastor of the Fulton church; to Dr. J. N. Lyle, Secretary of the Faculty; to Mrs. J. D. Henderson for assistance on the life of her father, Dr. Rice; to Mrs. M. J. Hill, of Louisville, Ky., for the life of Dr. W. W. Hill; to Dr. J. A. Quarles, whose life of Prof. Kemper has afforded such rich material; to Rev. L. P. Bowen, D. D., and many others whose names are mentioned and the proper credit given when their contributions are found.

Columbia, Missouri, February 14, 1887.

M. M. FISHER.

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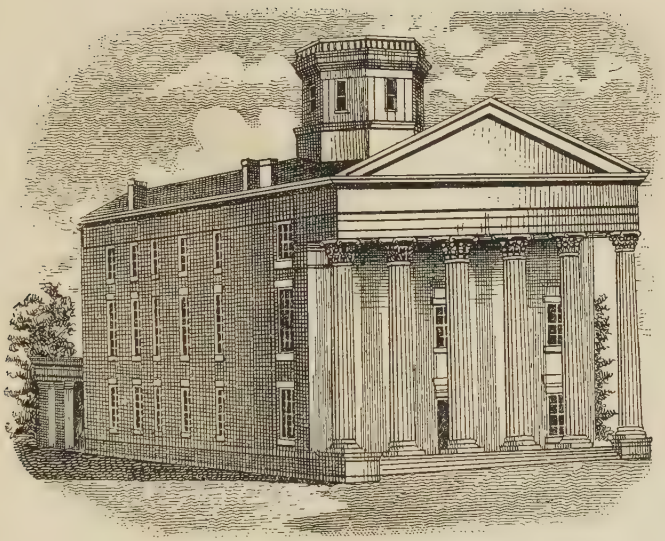


FIRST PICTURE OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

M. M. FISHER, D. D.

HISTORY OF
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

PART ONE

CHAPTER I.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF DR. LAWS.

THE first Protestants west of the Mississippi were the Baptists. The circuit system of the Methodist church was extended across the river about the year 1806. The Cumberland Presbyterians had four or five ministers and a few churches at least as far back as 1815. In December, 1815, Rev. Salmon Giddings left Hartford and, making a journey of 1,200 miles in midwinter, on horseback, reached St. Louis, April 6, 1816. On Sabbath, July 21, 1816, he administered the Lord's Supper to three or four persons, the first instance in which Presbyterians ever enjoyed this privilege west of the Father of Waters. On the second day of August, 1816, in Washing-

ton county, 80 miles from St. Louis, Mr. Giddings organized the first Presbyterian church. The organization bore the name of the "Concord Church" and consisted of 30 members. The first church in St. Louis, was organized in November, 1817, consisting of nine members. This was the first Protestant church in the city. In 1817, the Synod of Tennessee organized the Presbytery of Missouri. That Presbytery had few ministers, Salmon Giddings, Thomas Donnell, Timothy Flint and John Matthews, and also four churches, Concord, Bonhomme, Buffalo and St. Louis. It was bounded on the east by a meridian line drawn through the mouth of the Cumberland river and running north. The Presbytery therefore included a large part of Illinois and all Missouri.

In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three, namely, Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These three Presbyteries formed the Synod of Missouri in 1832. The Synod had 18 ministers and 23 churches and met in the city of St. Louis on the second day of October, 1832. Rev. Thomas Donnell preached the opening sermon.

More than four years before the organization of the Synod, that is, in May, 1828, William S. Potts, then a licentiate, reached St. Louis. On the twenty-sixth of October following, he was ordained and installed pastor of the "First Church."

Early in the history of our beloved Church in Missouri, the attention of God's people had been turned to education. A College had been founded soon after the admission of Missouri into the Union, called "Marion College," an institution conducted on the Manual Labor System. About the close of the year 1834, Dr. Potts, who had served the First Church for six years, resigned the pastorate to accept the presidency of Marion College, which at that time bade fair

to be a great success. Marion College proved a failure, but its brief period of existence educated some of the most influential men in our Synod.

In 1838, Dr. Potts returned to St. Louis and took charge of the "Second Church," an organization formed at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Bullard, to meet the growing wants of the city. Dr. Potts remained with this church until his death in 1852. The reason for introducing thus early the name of that holy man of God, Dr. Potts, is his prominence in our Church in Missouri for almost a quarter of a century, connected with the fact that the first professorship ever endowed in our College was named in his honor.

From the very first the Synod felt the importance of having schools of the highest grade. Every year showed more vividly the necessity of action. There were several Presbyterian and local enterprises under the care of Presbyterians, but no College. All the other leading denominations were at work, and each had an institution which claimed the attention and patronage of the whole body. Then, too, our people felt that the Presbyterian Church had been a veteran in the cause of education and had always claimed the right and acknowledged the duty of engaging zealously in the cause of denominational education.

On the eighteenth day of February, 1851, an Institution, to be known as "Fulton College," was chartered by the officers and members of the Presbyterian church in Fulton. This College had at first no connection with either Presbytery or Synod; and yet, from the minutes of the first Board of Trustees, it is evident that they hoped that the time would soon come, when it would be adopted as the Synodical College. In prosecution of their purpose to

found in their midst a school of high order, on the thirteenth of June, 1851, a committee appointed by the Board, purchased of Mr. H. I. Bailey a site for the new College. A frame building known as the "College House," stands on that site. Professor William VanDoren was unanimously elected to take charge of the enterprise, at a salary of $800 per annum. This action of the Board was taken on the eighteenth of August, 1851. About the first of September of the same year, the "Missouri Telegraph," now the "Fulton Telegraph," announced that the "First session of Fulton College," would open on the first Monday of October following. The roll shows that during that session about 50 students were in attendance. The name of Rev. B. Y. George, afterwards Professor of Latin in Westminster College, appears on the first roll of Fulton College. Rev. W. W. Robertson, then in charge of the Fulton church and President of the Female Seminary, was appointed the first Financial Agent, on the eighteenth of August, before the opening of the first term.

From the last date to the chartering of Westminster College, February 23, 1853, there are no recorded minutes of the Board of Trustees of Fulton College. The roll books, kept by Professor Van Doren and now in the hands of the writer, show that the number of students increased every session, and this remark is especially true of the more advanced class of young men. It is worth while before leaving this germ of our present College, to notice the energy with which the founders of that enterprise laid hold of the work before them. The College was chartered and in actual operation in a little over six months from the time the first movement was made. They felt that the cause of Presbyterianism in Missouri demanded a school

of high order, and the Synod from that day to this has, as a body, approved their judgment.

The Synod of Missouri in session at Potosi, October, 1851, took the first action looking to the establishment of a Synodical College, as follows:

> Whereas, the interests of religion and the wants of the Church imperiously demand, that there should be established at some eligible point within our bounds, a literary institution of high order, to be in the interest of the Presbyterian Church, subject to its control, and favored with its patronage and supervision:
>
> And whereas, the indications of providence suggest that the time has come to set about the work: Therefore,
>
> 1. Resolved, That we rise up and build.
>
> 2. Resolved, That Preston B. Reed, William Provines, John G. Miller, James Young, Edward M. Samuel, S. S. Watson, Hamilton R. Gamble, M. P. Cayce and James Sterritt be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners, and empowered to select and recommend a suitable site or sites, and report to the next meeting of Synod.
>
> 3. Resolved, That said commissioners be requested to proceed without delay.

Some members of that Synod were so anxious to proceed without delay in building up a Literary Institution, that they were in favor of giving the whole business into the hands of a committee with power to locate the College, determine the character of buildings and their cost, proceed to erect them, and report to the next meeting of Synod. Rev. W. S. Potts, D. D., then pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis, together with some others, wished to adopt a course more deliberate and cautious. While appreciating the importance of the work and in favor of going forward, they wished the committee em-

powered only to recommend a "suitable site or sites," at the next meeting of Synod.

The Synod of 1852 met at Fulton. Four places, Richmond, Boonville, St. Charles and Fulton, were put in nomination. The claims of each place were presented. The St. Louis Presbyterian, edited by Rev. E. T. Baird, D. D., and bearing date October, 1852, contains interesting information on this point:

> The committee made their report upon suitable sites, on Friday morning.
>
> E. M. Samuel, Esq., from Liberty, made the opening speech in favor of locating the College at Richmond, in Ray county. He placed upon the table a sealed proposition from Ray county which, on being opened, was found to be an offer of $15,100 in money, a tract of ten acres of land, adjoining Richmond, with a building upon it valued at $2,000, and the privilege of purchasing seventy acres additional at $4,000; or, in case it should not be done, Major Boyce, the chairman of the committee, pledged himself to raise $2,500 more, making in all $19,000; and with the assistance of the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, Ray county pledged herself further to raise $20,000 in scholarships. Colonel Samuel backed this proposition with a speech of unusual ability, as all the members of Synod whom we have seen unite in testifying.
>
> Preston B. Reed, Esq., of Fulton, supported the offer from Callaway county. Her proposition consisted of an offer of $15,391 in cash; together with a clear deed of eighteen acres of land, including building now occupied by Fulton College, and a large two-story frame house not yet finished, all valued at $5,000, making her whole subscription $20,391; and pledged himself to raise $20,000 in scholarships. Major Reed's speech, in defense of this offer, is also spoken of as one of great power.
>
> Rev. Thomas A. Bracken, of Lexington, addressed Synod in favor of Richmond. He spoke of the great wealth of Upper Missouri, the immense fertility of its soil, and the laudable determination of its people to foster education. He contended that, if Richmond was not the geographical center, it must eventually become the center of wealth and population in Missouri.
>
> Hon. John G. Miller followed Mr. Bracken, and in a speech of great eloquence and beauty, argued in favor of postponing a decision until the

next session of Synod, and of then locating at Boonville. If any proposition direct was made by the citizens of Boonville, we have not heard its nature.

Mr. S. S. Watson next came forward with the proposition from St. Charles City, accompanying it with some very sensible remarks. The offer consisted of a tender, on the part of Major George C. Sibley, of ten acres of beautiful grounds of his property of Lindenwood, valued at $2,000, and a pledge on the part of Mr. Watson himself to raise the sum of $18,000, making in all $20,000. The Synod could require no better guarantee than Mr. Watson.

After Mr. Watson sat down, Colonel Samuel made a second speech in behalf of Richmond, and was followed by Rev. J. B. Harbison, who spoke with much energy and zeal, also in behalf of the Richmond location.

After a few remarks by Dr. Goodrich, all further debate was arrested by the previous question; when the vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Fulton, 32; Richmond, 18; Boonville, 3; St. Charles, 3; *non liquet*, 1.

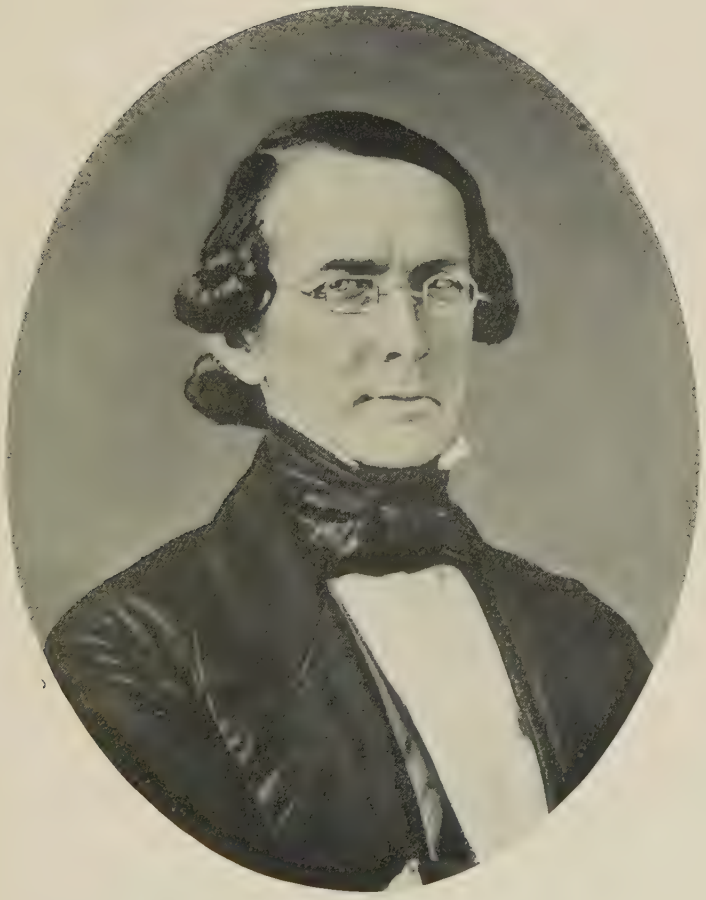
And now, as the location is a settled matter, let all go to work in earnest, to make a College worthy of the Synod, the Church and the Commonwealth. It will take united forces to do this. Let there be no division among us. * * We consider all those who went into the contest before Synod, as bound in honor to abide the judgment of that body; for what would be the propriety of a grave Synod deliberating for days in which one of these places should be the location of a Presbyterian College, when a part or all of them had already determined that question for themselves. But besides—it will take all our resources to make such an instituion as we must have, if we do our duty. Money will not make it, nor large buildings, nor tracts of land. They are valuable and necessary. But besides all these, there must be such united and harmonious effort as will secure public confidence, obtain exalted talent, and concentrate a moral influence of sufficient power to make it arise and prosper.

There were present in Synod fifty-seven members; of these, thirty-two voted for Fulton on the first calling of the roll. Before voting, prayer was offered for the blessing of God on the solemn duty that lay before them; and the action, when taken, was sealed with prayer.

The College being located at Fulton, the citizens of Callaway county proceeded without delay to fulfill the promise made to the Synod. There were in Callaway county at that time six Presbyterian churches, with an aggregate membership of about seven hundred, a number exceeded by no county in the State, except St. Louis.

The name given to the Institution thus founded was Westminster, a name hallowed in the history of Presbyterianism. A charter was obtained from the Missouri Legislature in February, 1853. The Board of Trustees originally chartered consisted of eighteen members, divided by the Synod into six classes, and each class served six years from the time of its appointment by the Synod. The following eighteen persons are named in the charter as constituting the first Board: A. A. Ryley, M. D., Rev. W. W. Robertson, Rev. D. Coulter, Hon. P. B. Reed, J. Whiteside, Esq., Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Hon. E. M. Samuel, Hon. J. G. Miller, Hamilton Smith, Esq., W. Provines, M. D., S. S. Watson, Esq., Rev. W. P. Cochran, Rev. J. F. Cowan, Hon. H. R. Gamble, Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D. D., Joseph Charless, Esq., Rev. J. G. Fackler, and Rev. R. S. Symington. The names of these Trustees were to be put on record in the office of the Recorder of Callaway county and also the names of all trustees thereafter to be appointed.

The Board proceeded at once and, as it appears, with great energy, with the important trust committed to their hands. In March, 1853, the next month after the charter was obtained, William Van Doren, A. M., was chosen Professor in Westminster College and N. C. Kouns, Esq., Assistant, for the next session. The first term of the Synodical College began on the first Monday in May, 1853, in buildings on the present College Campus. On the fourth



Rev. Wm. S. POTTS, D. D.

of July, 1853, the corner-stone of the present College edifice was laid, with appropriate ceremony by the Order of Masons. Under that stone are deposited the Holy Bible,† the Confession of Faith, and a Copy of the Action of Synod establishing the College and pledging itself to its support. On that memorable Fourth of July, the Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., delivered an address on the "Three Great Interests of Man: Christianity, Education and Liberty." It may be a fact worthy of remembrance that the corner-stone of that noble Institution, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of the State of Missouri, was laid on the same day. Fulton has seen few brighter days than that. The building for Westminster* then begun, was completed in 1854, at a cost of over $15,000.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting in February, 1854, proceeded to the election of a President for the College. Their choice fell unanimously on Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Louisville, Ky. Dr. Breckenridge, soon after his election, visited Fulton and made himself acquainted with the condition of the College and the plans of the Board. The result of his visit was so favorable that the President-elect referred the matter to Presbytery. Rev. S. S. Laws and Rev. E. T. Baird, D. D., as the representatives of the Board, urged the claims of the College before the Presbytery of Louisville. That body, after hearing the case, voted to retain Dr. Breckenridge in his old charge. It is well enough to say that the tender attachment shown by the people for their beloved pastor had much to do with the decision finally reached. It is known to the writer, and he takes

†This Bible was given by Mrs. J. W. Wallace, whose five sons were afterwards students.

*Now known as Westminster Hall.

the liberty of stating it, that the presidency was tendered, before the close of 1853, to Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., a member of the Synod and pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis. Dr. Rice did not entertain the proposition and the Board took no formal action. It will be seen that the trustees wished to secure the services of some one as president whose reputation was established throughout the church. At the same time (February, 1854), Professor Thomas D. Baird, of Baltimore, was elected to the Chair of Mathematics, and Rev. S. S. Laws, then pastor-elect of the church in Lexington, Mo., was called to the Chair of Natural Science. Both of these gentlemen accepted. At the meeting of Synod in October, 1854, Dr. Breckenridge was again called to the Presidency, but notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of the Trustees, he felt constrained to decline. In the fall of 1854, Mr. W. L. Baird was invited to a Professorship in the Institution and accepted. At the same meeting, in October, 1854, at Boonville, the Board took such action as virtually displaced all the Professors from particular Chairs and directed them to divide the labor to be done among themselves. Out of this grew the system of presiding over the College in rotation, each one a week at a time.

Before proceeding further in unfolding the growth of this Child of the Church, attention is called to several facts shown by the "First Annual Catalogue of Westminster College," that of 1853-4. A glance at this Catalogue will show how soon and how rapidly this school of high order, became what it was designed to be by its friends, a real College, whose Curriculum of Studies would compare favorably with the best Institutions in the State. The Faculty then consisted of Prof. William Van Doren, A. M., Rev.

Prof. Samuel S. Laws, A. M., Prof. Thomas D. Baird, A. M., Mr. James G. Smith, Tutor.

The total number of students during the year was 114. About half of that number were pursuing a regular College course. The first Catalogue shows that the Philologic Society had already been organized and was occupying the hall that has been occupied and honored by its members for fifty years. This Hall, however, was not dedicated till the winter of 1855. The dedicatory address by Professor Fisher is on file in the Society. Times have changed so much that it is interesting to notice the statement in the first Catalogue that, "Boarding, including washing, fires and lights, in Fulton, or within a reasonable distance, was $1.50 to $3.00 a week." The whole expense is laid down as being "somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty dollars a year."

The first Annual Commencement was in June, 1855. Westminster College then gave its first diploma to Mr. James G. Smith, the same who had acted as tutor—an excellent scholar and gifted young man—who afterwards entered the ministry in the Baptist church. That the first graduate chose to preach the Gospel may be regarded as an earnest of what God had in store for an Institution planted for his glory—an earnest of what that College, as we trust, will be to the latest generation, a fountain of genuine Christian education and a School of the Prophets.

Mr. Smith was born in Fulton in 1830; he was ordained to the full work of the ministry in June, 1859, and died the thirtieth of June, 1863. His end was peace. His body rests near the old homestead and near the College of which he was the first graduated son.

The roll for the year 1854-5 shows a large increase in attendance over the previous year; about one-fourth of the

students were members of the church. During the same period, another Literary Society was organized, the Philalethian, a noble Society, which with the parent Society, the Philologic, in its advantages to the students, is equivalent to a professorship. The Philalethian Hall was dedicated in December, 1855, by Professor I. M. Hughes, who delivered an address, taking as his theme the word "Silence." That address is yet on file in the Archives of the Society.

At this first Commencement, June, 1855, the Board elected to the presidency Rev. S. S. Laws, who had been a Professor in the College since the spring of 1854. Dr. Laws was then a young man, just entering fully on his career as a minister and instructor, and with his reputation still in the future. Upon the occasion of his election, two of the Professors, who had been his colleagues, Thomas D. and William Baird, resigned, leaving the College but two regular instructors, Rev. S. S. Laws and William Van Doren. Dr. Laws, President-elect, was directed to correspond with and, if possible, secure suitable persons to fill the vacancies.

The scholastic year* of 1855-56, began in September. Mr. I. M. Hughes had been engaged as Principal of the Preparatory Department and entered upon his duties. Mr. T. P. Barbour, a graduate of Center College, Ky., was assistant in the same department. At the opening of this year, M. M. Fisher also began his connection with the Institution. The services of these instructors had been secured during vacation by Dr. Laws, acting by the authority of the Board, and their election was confirmed by the Trustees at their meeting in October following.

*Generally when the word *year* occurs, the *scholastic year* is meant, beginning in September and closing in June.

In October of that year, 1855, the Synod met at Fulton and it was while that body was in session that Dr. Laws signified his acceptance of the presidency. He was, therefore, the first President of Westminster College. The position was one demanding judgment, energy, scholarship, and devotion to a great work; and with what zeal, ability, and success the President discharged his duties, will be seen in the sequel and is already known to thousands in the Synod of Missouri. At this junction the whole nominal endowment of the Institution did not exceed $30,000 and almost all, if not all, of that was in the form of scholarships. It was at this time that the Board by resolution declared the Scholarships available. The Synod felt greatly encouraged by these facts: 1. The large number of students; 2. The verbal proposition of Dr. Wayland to give $20,000; 3. The acceptance of the presidency by Dr. Laws.

While it may not properly belong to the subject in hand, the writer cannot pass one fact in connection with that meeting of Synod. On Sabbath night Dr. McPheeters, whose tried spirit has passed to the "Many Mansions," preached a most melting sermon from the text, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." That sermon was the beginning of one of the most extensive revivals ever seen in the Fulton church. Years have passed and yet the manner, the tone, the unutterable tenderness of the holy messenger, are as vivid as ever and will endure while memory lasts. How many stars the Master set in the crown of his servant that night, eternity alone can reveal.

Several facts gathered from the First Annual Catalogue have already been given, but it is believed that this chapter could not be brought to a more appropriate or

satisfactory close than by inserting the Catalogue of 1853-4, in full. This will show just what the Institution was when it assumed the form of a College.

THE

FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

Officers and Students

OF

Westminster College

FULTON, CALLAWAY CO., Mo.,

1853-4.

Saint Louis:
PRINTED BY USTICK, STUDLEY & CO., EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

1854

Trustees.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
JOSEPH CHARLESS, Esq.	St. Louis
REV. JOHN G. FACKLER	Jefferson City
REV. ROBERT S. SYMINGTON	Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.
REV. JOHN F. COWAN	Washington
HON. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE	St. Louis
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, D. D.	St. Louis
WILLIAM PROVINES, M. D.	Columbia
SAMUEL S. WATSON, Esq.	St. Charles
REV. WM. P. COCHRAN	Ralls County
HON. EDWARD M. SAMUEL	Liberty
HON. JOHN G. MILLER	Boonville
HAMILTON R. SMITH, M. D.	Savannah
HON. PRESTON B. REED, Treasurer	Fulton
†JAMES WHITESIDE, Esq., Secretary	Fulton
REV. A. V. C. SCHENCK	Lexington
*ALFRED A. RYLEY, M. D., President	Fulton
REV. WILLIAM W. ROBERTSON	Fulton
REV. DAVID COULTER	New Bloomfield

*Dead. †Resigned.

The Trustees may, at the first meeting of the Synod of Missouri, be divided into six classes as near as may be; the seats of those of the first class to be vacated at the end of the second year, and so on to the sixth; vacancies to be filled by the Synod. But if no election is had, the members shall hold their seats as before, until an election is had.—*Charter, sec. v.*

Faculty of Arts.

PROF. WILLIAM VAN DOREN, A. M.
REV. PROF. SAMUEL S. LAWS, A. M.
PROF. THOMAS D. BAIRD, ESQ., A. M.
MR. JAMES G. SMITH, TUTOR.

This was the corps of instructors during the last session, and the patrons of the Institution may confidently rely on the Board of Trustees always securing the services of a sufficient number of competent instructors to take full charge of the studies of all the young men who may be committed to their care. It is expected that the Faculty will be considerably enlarged by the opening of the next session, so as to be in readiness to meet the wants of an increased number of students; and whatever delay there may be in effecting its full organization, will, in a measure, be owing to the settled purpose of the Board to entrust the Institution to the hands of none but able men, whose character and scholarship will merit and command the patronage of the community generally.

Preparatory Department.

Primary Studies.

English.—Geography,
Arithmetic,
History,
Grammar,
The Bible.

Latin.—Grammar,
Reader,
Cæsar,
Prose Composition,
Ovid,
Sallust.

Greek.—Grammar.

Sub-Freshman Class.

English.—Ancient History,
Ancient Geography,
Exercises in Composition,
Reading and Declamation,
The Bible.

Latin.—Virgil,
Cicero's Select Orations,
Prose Composition,
Elementary Algebra.

Greek.—Grammar and Reader.

THE plan of Westminster College embraces a Preparatory Department in connection with the College proper; but each will be fully organized within itself, and stand distinct from the other. By examining the course of studies laid down, it will be seen that it is the design to make the Preparatory Department, in fact, what it purports to be, a means not of giving a general course of popular education, but of preparing young men to enter the Freshman Class. The studies necessary to a liberal and thorough English education, are distributed throughout the entire course. There is in the elegant and spacious building, which has just been completed, a large and excellent room, which will, during the present vacation, be fitted up for the accommodation of this department. The Faculty will, of course, exercise an immediate supervision over the studies, and the moral and religious training of those in this Department, as well as in the College proper, so as to secure to them such culture as will be adapted to their ages and advancement. It should be particularly observed, that thoroughness in these elementary studies is indispensable to success, and pleasure in the prosecution of the College course.

Curriculum of College Studies.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Grammar,
Declamation and Composition.
Historical Parts of the Old Testament, with Lectures, Expository and Practical,
Grecian and Roman Antiquities.
Latin.—Livy.
Composition.
Greek.—Xenophon's Cyropedia,
Exercises.
Mathematics.—Algebra.

SECOND TERM.

Ancient History,
Declamation and Composition,
Grecian and Roman Antiquities,
Historical Parts of the Bible (O. T.) with Lectures, Expository and Practical.
Latin.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes.)
Greek.—Thucydides,
Composition.
Mathematics.—Geometry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

History (continued).
Declamation and Composition,
Rhetoric.
Latin.—Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
Greek. Homer's Iliad, (six books.)
Testament, (Gospels) with Lectures, Expository and Practical.
Mathematics.—Trigonometry, with its applications.

SECOND TERM.

Modern History,
Elements of Criticism,
Evidences of Christianity,
Composition and Declamation.
Latin.—Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia,
Tacitus (begun.)
Greek.—Select Orations of Demosthenes,
Xenophon's Memorabilia,
Testament, (Gospels) with Lectures, etc.
Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Lectures on Ancient Literature,
Composition and Declamation.
Natural Theology,
Mechanical Philosophy,
Zoology.
Latin.—Tacitus, (continued.)
Greek.—Drama—Euripides, (Medea)
Sophocles, (Edipus Tyrannus)
Testament, (Acts) with Lectures, etc.
Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

SECOND TERM.

Mental Philosophy.
Logic,
Philosophy of History,
Composition and Declamation.
Chemistry,
Physiology,
Latin.—Play of Terence,
Plautus.
Greek.—Plato contra Atheos,
Longinus de Sublimitate,
Testament, (Doctrinal Epistles) with Lectures, etc.

Senior Class.

FIRST TERM.

Original Orations,
Moral and Political Philosophy,
Political Economy,
Butler's Analogy,
Astronomy,
Mineralogy and Geology.

Latin.—Cicero de Officiis.

Greek.—Aristotle, (Art of Poetry)
Testament, (Doctrinal Epistles) with Lectures, etc.

SECOND TERM.

The True, Beautiful and Good, (*Cousin*)
Constitution U. S.
Hebrew Commonwealth,
Botany.

Latin.—Horace, (Art of Poetry.)

Greek.—Demosthenes de Corona.

It has not been deemed necessary in all cases to name text books, as on some subjects it makes no material difference which of several authors or editions has been used by those who may wish to enter advanced classes. Some trouble may be saved by observing that all the text books can be obtained in Fulton as cheaply as elsewhere.

Terms of Admission.

EVERY Student coming to this Institution will be admitted to that position to which his acquisitions, measured by this Curriculum as a standard, shall entitle him. But the *real* rather than the *nominal* attainments of applicants will be considered in determining this point. In addition to these literary qualifications, satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and, if from another institution, testimonials from its Faculty of good standing and honorable dismission, will be required. In no case will a student of irregular and dissolute habits be admitted, or, if unwittingly admitted, be allowed to remain.—It is of vital importance that students be present at the very opening of the sessions, for as the classes immediately enter upon their advanced studies, the loss of a few days is likely to cripple for a whole term. Tardiness at the commencement of a session often results in students falling back to a lower class, or in their becoming disheartened and giving up their studies.

Sessions and Vacations.

The College year embraces forty weeks of study, divided into two equal sessions or terms, each consisting of twenty weeks. The first term begins the Thursday before the first Monday of September, and the second term succeeds immediately upon the termination of the first, without any intervening vacation, and closes the last Thursday of June. This

arrangement will take effect next year. According to this arrangement, a long *vacation* will come during the hot months of July and August; and a recess will be given of about a week before New Year's day, and another of about the same length, sometime during the spring.

For the present year, the first term will begin on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of October, and the second term will follow it without any intervening vacation.

It is absolutely necessary that the whole of the time thus set apart for study be faithfully and laboriously devoted to it, or the course of studies laid down above cannot be mastered. But a young man of average ability, by diligent and persevering application, will find himself encouraged and strengthened at the conclusion of each term, by having successfully and honorably performed its prescribed task. Hence, the Faculty will expect to keep a constantly watchful and impartial eye upon every student, to mark any irregularities and delinquencies, not merely to give a faithful report of the same, but to take occasion therefrom to give admonition and counsel, and to take such steps as will free them of those that are found to be incorrigible; and will not encourage nor permit any to suspend their studies for any cause, except sickness or some very peculiar and pressing exigency. Mental discipline and habits of study can be secured in no other way.

Examinations.

There will be an examination of all the classes at the end of each term. Every student is required to be present at the examinations unless, for sufficient reasons, excused by the Faculty. No student will be permitted to pass from a lower to a higher class until he shall have borne a satisfactory examination upon the studies of the lower class.

Philologic Society.

This Literary Society of respectable numbers and character is constituted of young men of the College, and secures to its members the advantages ordinarily arising from such associations. Ample provisions are made in the new building for two halls with their respective library rooms.

Expenses.

Tuition in the College each session.....	$15 00
Tuition in the Preparatory Department each session..	12 00
Contingent Expenses each session.....	75

These bills are payable in advance, and no student will be permitted to take his place in class-room until he has presented to the Faculty a receipt from the Treasurer.

Boarding, including washing, fires and lights, in Fulton, or within a reasonable distance, a week,.....$1.50 to 3.00
Books and Stationery, a year,..... 5.00 to 10.00.

The whole expenses, therefore, will average somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and fifty dollars a year.

Remarks.

It is one design of this catalogue to communicate such information respecting this Institution as an intelligent person would desire in sending his son to it.

Westminster College was founded by the synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Missouri, and is under its special care and patronage. It is located in Fulton, a healthy and pleasant village, of about twelve hundred inhabitants, the seat of Callaway county, twenty-four miles from the capital of the State, one hundred and twelve miles from St. Louis, by the stage, which runs daily and is about twenty-four hours on the

way, and it is only fourteen miles from St. Aubert's Landing, on the Missouri River, from which point a hack runs for public accommodation. When the present system of railroads is completed, this place, lying at convenient distances from the North Missouri, and the Mississippi and Pacific Roads, on either hand, will be entirely accessible to all parts of the State. It is beautifully located, and blessed with a religious, moral and cultivated society, so that parents may be assured that their sons will here be exempt from many ruinous temptations, and be surrounded by many sacred influences. In addition to Westminster College, there are three other public institutions in this place —one is Fulton Female Seminary, in successful operation, and the other two are the Deaf and Dumb and the Insane Asylums of the State, the buildings of which are upon a liberal scale, and in classic style, and reflect great credit upon the State. Although scarcely finished, these roomy and magnificent structures, under the care of able and efficient superintendents, are attracting much public attention, and bringing hither many visitors from all parts of the Commonwealth, whose munificence has founded them.

The College edifice, whose corner stone was laid a year ago last fourth of July, upon which occasion Dr. Rice delivered his able address on *"The Three Great Interests of Man,"* is completed, and will be occupied next session. It has an elegant colonnade front of sixty feet, and a depth of about one hundred feet, and stands upon an elevated campus of twenty acres. The Synod has every reason to be gratified at the character of the structure, which has been so promptly erected.

The main reliance for the endowment of this Institution is a scholarship plan, which has already been partially realized. According to this plan, any person, by the payment of one hundred dollars, ($100) or by the securing of this amount by deed of trust on unincumbered real estate, and subject to legal interest, secures a scholarship, which will entitle to a full course in the College, the purchaser or his sons, during his natural life, or until his youngest son is 21 years of age, or if he has but one son under this age, then, in addition to him, a nominee for any twelve years within twenty years after the scholarship is secured. If the purchaser has no son, or if his sons are already educated, he or his assignee may send a nominee for twenty

years. Fifty dollars in addition to the above amount, ($150) will secure the tuition of another person, under the same conditions, and for the same time, in the Preparatory Department alone; and five hundred dollars ($500) will secure a perpetual scholarship both in the Preparatory Department and in the College proper. These scholarships are not transferable by purchasers who have sons under 21 years of age uneducated. If the purchaser die during the minority of his youngest son, the son or sons of said purchaser, but no other person shall enjoy the rights guaranteed to the parent.

A considerable number of these scholarships have been taken, and it is expected that this plan will go into operation as soon as six hundred are secured, *i. e.*, as $100 is considered the representative value of a scholarship, when sixty thousand dollars have been procured as above; and it is to be limited to twelve hundred scholarships, or to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In this way, excepting the perpetual scholarships, the endowment fund will ultimately be wholly unincumbered. The principal is never to be touched, only the interest therefrom is to be used.

But it should be especially observed that this plan is not exclusive of direct donations from the friends of the Institution, to any amount; nor of such bequests as may from time to time be made to it. Indeed, Westminster College presents to those who may have it in their power to do so, a peculiarly attractive opportunity to identify the influence of their own names, or of any worthy person with the great and lasting interests of education, by liberally endowing a professorship in it, or by furnishing it with good apparatus for the illustration of Experimental Philosophy, or by contributing either in money or books to its Library. *But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end:—many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself. There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase—so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy pressers shall burst out with new wine.*

CHAPTER II.

FROM 1855 TO THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT LAWS, NOV. 1861.

HE Second Annual Commencement of the college was on the twenty-sixth of June, 1856. The two Literary Societies celebrated jointly their first anniversary on Monday night preceding Commencement Day. Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D. D., then pastor of the Central Presbyterian church in St. Louis, delivered the address, choosing for his subject "The Treasure in Words." The graduating class consisted of three members: Robert N. Baker, Jacob P. Broadwell, and Robert McPheeters. With this class graduated Hon. John A. Hockaday, who had taken the entire course except a part of the prescribed Greek, and was therefore the first scientific graduate of Westminster College. Mr. Hockaday has since received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Institution, an honor most richly deserved.* The number of students in attendance during the year was 120, representing five states.

*Also the degree of LL. D. from Central College, Mo.

The summary, taken from the Catalogue, shows that Westminster thus early was a living College, as all the regular classes were in existence and at work.

Summary of students for the year ending June, 1856:

Senior Class, 3; Junior Class, 0; Sophomore Class, 4; Freshman Class, 7; Sub-Freshman Class, 20; Second Class, 20; First Class, 32; Irregulars, 28; Total, 120.

The First Class consisted of those beginning Latin, the Second, of those in the second, and the Sub-Freshman of those in the third, year of the Latin course. All students were required to study Latin three years and the Greek two years before entering the lowest class in College. This fact may account, at least in some degree, for the high standing our graduates took in the classics in every theological Seminary in which the College has ever been represented.* It was at this meeting of the Board, June, 1856, that the Chair of Ancient Languages was assigned to M. M. Fisher; for, up to this time, all the Professors had been compelled to give instruction in different branches. This necessity grew out of the fact that, while the Curriculum was equal to that found in American Colleges of the first rank, there were only five members in the Faculty. These men did the work by teaching often six hours per day. The feeling is honestly entertained that the friends of Westminster College are not yet aware of the sacrifice and toil which have been for years shown in those halls. The labor involved in building up a true College is immeasurably greater than even the most ardent friends of education, inexperienced in such work, believe. As an illustration of the statement that the Professors were expected to teach

*Considering the somewhat chaotic condition in which educational matters had been, a great work had already been accomplished, and one rarely falling to the lot of any church in so short a time.

various subjects, it may be remarked, that in the first year of Mr. Laws' connection with the Institution, although the Professor of Natural Science, he was called upon to teach a class in Primary Geography and to give instruction to at least one boy in the Alphabet. Another illustration is found in the experience of the writer, who was called in one session to teach Elocution, Rhetoric, Algebra, Trigonometry, Geology, Chemistry, Latin and Greek. This is sufficient to show that at an early day in our educational history there was an imperative call for toil long continued and for study that was intense. This may be termed the formative period. Gradually this condition disappeared, and the Professors devoted their energies to the duties of a given department.

At the meeting of the Board, in October, 1856, at Palmyra, Professor F. T. Kemper, of Boonville, was elected to the Chair of Physical Science. Mr. Kemper was one of the most accomplished instructors in our country and one that stood second to no man in Missouri. In regard to this accession to the faculty, the following resolution was passed by Synod:

"Resolved, That we learn with much satisfaction of the election of Prof. F. T. Kemper, of Boonville, to a professorship in Westminster College, and of his acceptance of the same, and that this addition to the Faculty of a gentleman of eminent ability and experience as an educator, we see a new reason for commending the College to the prayers and liberal pecuniary support of the Church."

Mr. Kemper at once discontinued his school in Boonville, sold his valuable property, and removed to Fulton, with the expectation of spending his days in building up this cherished College of the Presbyterian church in the west. A number of his pupils were so devoted to him

as to accompany him to his new field of labor, and thus continue at the feet of the instructor whose faithfulness had won their high regard and whose kindness had won their hearts.

The Third Commencement took place on the fourth Thursday of June, 1857. The two Literary Societies were addressed by Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, whose statue has been placed in one of the parks of the city which he honored during life, and near which his ashes have rested since death sealed forever on earth the fountain of his eloquence. Five young men received the degree of A. B., none of whom entered the ministry. This fact is noticed here, not to imply censure, but because it was the only exception for years, and because one of the most ardent wishes of those devoted men that founded the College, was the raising up of a faithful and able ministry to supply the destitutions of the country. But there were other sources of encouragement. There had been in attendance during this year (1856-7) 154 students, representing seven states. Of these, 38 were in the four College classes and 109 were engaged in the study of the Latin Language, showing that, at that date, there was no tendency on the part of our young men to neglect the study of the classic tongues. There was also special reason for gratitude in view of the thoroughness with which the studies were mastered by the several classes.

While it is not the design of these pages to give sketches of the lives of those who have come forth from the walls of Westminster College, yet the writer feels prompted to pause long enough to mention the name of the noble boy who received the honors of his class in 1857, and was the second of Westminster's dead. His name was William Henry Bailey, an only son. One year from the

day on which he received his diploma, he appeared for the last time in the chapel. The marks of the destroyer were already on his cheeks, and in the following autumn the Faculty and students were assembled in the cemetery to bid adieu to the valedictorian of 1857. Death gathered to his icy breast the student with all the laurels of College days. He sleeps near the College.

Early in 1857, President Laws prepared an "Address on Behalf of Westminster College. No document that has ever been published gives such a full history of the Institution from the time the incipient steps were taken to found the College up to the period of which we are now writing. If it were our design to write in reference to the plans, purposes, endowment, and prospects of the Board at that time and to furnish to the reader all the facts that could be gathered, it would be impossible to do so in a manner more highly satisfactory than is done in the pages of this address. At this time the total assets of the Institution were wholly inadequate to meet the growing demands of the College, which was now rapidly attracting the attention of the country. At this period therefore the great work before the Board was to raise an additional sum of $75,000, and Dr. Laws' address was intended to be instrumental in securing funds sufficient to place the enterprise on a lasting basis.

Before leaving the history clustering around the Third Annual Commencement, attention is drawn to an extract from a letter written near the close of 1856 by Professor Kemper. He says: "The scholarship of the students has surprised me much. The Sophomore class would do credit to the Senior class in most Institutions that I have visited in the West. . . . This is the most remarkable church-going community I have ever seen. The church which I

HON. JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

attended is crowded every Sabbath, and very respectably filled at the weekly prayer meeting. . . . In a word, I do feel that God has signally honored this town and this Institution." This letter was written before Mr. Kemper became Professor in the College, and gives the impression made on his mind as to the character of the place.

The fall session of 1857 opened with brighter prospects for the College than had been witnessed by any previous year. There was a large increase in the regular classes, and the Synod began to feel that their hopes were in great part realized, and that an Institution was rapidly rising that might, under God, prove a blessing to coming generations. A great part of this year was spent by President Laws in raising an endowment. In the prosecution of this work he visited the cities of the South and the East; but, while the kindest feelings were everywhere entertained in regard to the Presbyterian College farthest west, the visit resulted in no direct pecuniary benefit. It is due President Laws to say that the main interest he felt was in the internal work, in the labors of the class room. He therefore felt, no doubt, that it was a hardship involving much self-denial to leave the cherished work of the class room to become agent. But he obeyed the call of duty and went. Among other cities, he visited New Orleans, and while there he took occasion to address a letter to Mr. Le Bourgeois, calling his attention to the fact that one Professorship in Westminster College had been endowed and named after one of the most useful and honored men ever in Missouri, Rev. Dr. Potts, and suggesting how pleasant it would be to anticipate the people of the Synod in endowing another Chair and calling it after the name of another of Missouri's honored sons, "The Charless Professorship." After Dr. Laws returned to Fulton, Mr. Le

Bourgeois pleasantly responded by enclosing a check for $200. Thus the matter ended at that time. What influence this may have had in bringing about what was done afterwards, the writer of course does not know, but at any rate it is an incident worth remembering.

Dr. Laws' labors in Missouri were crowned, as will be seen in another chapter, with eminent success. While similar enterprises were aided by our brethren in other parts of the church, and often to a very large extent, Westminster was endowed and supported, as far as funds were concerned, excepting the Charless Professorship, by our own people in the Synod. The only pecuniary assistance received from abroad was in the darkest days of the war, when the salaries of the Professors were supplemented by the Presbyterian Board of Education, and the whole amount received was devoted to the purchase of new books for the library. The exact amount received was $450.

While Dr. Laws was absent raising funds, the duties of President were discharged with signal ability by Professor Kemper, who first gave the College its enviable reputation, second to none, in imparting a thorough knowledge of the Greek Language. At the Commencement of 1858, there were five graduates, three of whom entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and yet live to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ.

As seen above, President Laws had been absent a large part of the year and, though present at the time, he insisted that Professor Kemper, who had borne the responsibilities of presiding officer durnig the year, should deliver the diplomas. This Professor Kemper did in his own impressive and characteristic way. His remarks are yet vivid in the minds of some then present.

It was at this Commencement that the Board conferred

for the first time the honorary degree of D. D. That honor was conferred on the Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters, in regard to whom one of his Elders says, "He was more like Jesus in his character than any one I have ever known." His theological acquirements richly merited the title, but who shall fitly speak of the meekness, gentleness, long suffering and patience, shown during his last days at Mulberry, Ky.?

At the meeting of the Board in 1858, Professor I. M. Hughes resigned his position as Principal of the Preparatory Department. It was at that time also that an important change was made in the organization of the Institution. The original plan of the Trustees was to have a preparatory department in which all students below the Freshman class were to receive their training. Then all the Latin and Greek below the Freshman class belonged to the Principal of the Preparatory School. The following extract from the report of the Board of Trustees to the Synod in the fall of 1858, written by President Laws, will give an insight into the change in the internal organization and working of the College:

> Experience has led the Board to dispense with a Preparatory Department, as a separate organization, and to place the preparatory classes, as the College classes, under the care of the several regular professors. The professor of Mathematics, for example, has the classes below, as well as the ones above, the Freshman class; so the professor of Latin has charge of all who study Latin, from the Grammar up; in like manner the professor of Greek; so that the several departments sustain the relation to each other of associate schools; the English School, the Mathematical School, the Latin School, the Greek School, and the School of Mental and Moral Science, each complete in itself, and entirely under the control of its duly appointed professor. * * * It is believed, in so far as there

> is anything peculiar in the organization of the College into distinct schools associated for a common work, that the advantages of the system adopted by the University of Virginia and other institutions, are appropriated, and many of the evils thereof are avoided by the completeness of each, and yet, reciprocal dependence of the whole, of the several departments as constituting only one course, the whole of which must be pursued in order to receive the honors of the institution.

At the time the report from which this extract is taken, was made to the Board, a request was made by that body that the Faculty of the College should reduce to a written form the organization and adjustment of the relations of the several departments under their care. In response to this request, the members of the Faculty submitted a full report, each for his own department. These are given in full in the history of the College for 1860. This exhibit was made to correct any misrepresentations that might be abroad in the State, touching the internal organization of the College.

Before leaving this subject, it is worth while to notice the fact that the principal features involved in this organization have ever since been observed by the Professors. The Professor of Greek has charge of all the Greek classes, so of the Professor of Latin and the rest, with the exception that the classes in Arithmetic are taught by the Professor of English Language and Literature.* Having done away with the Preparatory Department but not with Preparatory classes, the Board at once introduced a new feature into the Institution. This was the English School, the object of which was to afford to the young men a course of thorough English instruction in the requisites for the College Curriculum, or for business life. A reference to the Catalogue

*(One or more tutors assisted the professor of English.—EDITOR.)

of 1860 will show that the studies in this School were well selected from the beginning onward through the Junior class in College proper.* The first incumbent of this Chair was Professor Clark Strong, who had been educated at Yale College and had been engaged for a number of years in the public schools of St. Louis. Through the experience and energy of Professor Strong, this School became one of the most important and desirable in the College, so that at one time there were in its classes over seventy young men. Simple justice demands the statement that Professor Strong showed an appreciation of a true and elevated English education and a devotion to the studies of our own noble tongue seldom equalled in any section of our country. His motto seemed to be, "Make Classical English as profitable in point of mental discipline as Classical Latin or Greek." The decline in sound English scholarship is a source of deep sorrow to all lovers of true education.

A strong temptation is presented here to enlarge on the organization of the College, and, while the temptation may be resisted in the main, some particulars demand attention. Westminster College was the first Institution in the west, if not in the whole country, that put the English School on a level with the classics, and insisted on a masterly knowledge of the noble English as a mental gymnastic inferior to no other. The Department of English, extending through the course, stood out prominently in the organization. A glance at the College, as it then stood, will reveal the fact that it was admirably adapted to imparting a genuine, thorough, extensive, and symmetrical scholarship. This is proven to have been the opinion prevailing in Missouri very extensively by the letters from various

*It is proper to state that the conception of this plan in regard to the chair of English originated with Dr. Laws.

quarters making inquiries as to the organization, the curriculum and mode of government. It is nothing more than just to say that in several respects, Westminster even then possessed not only a commanding, but moulding influence over the educational interests of the West. Dr. Chester, for many years Secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian church, visited the College in the fall or winter of 1858, and, after seeing the different departments at work, gave it as his opinion that in system, thoroughness, and discipline, Westminster was superior to any Synodical College within the range of his acquaintance. This was a high compliment from a judge whose competence is universally admitted.

We have now reached in the history of the College the fall of 1858. This year proved to be one of the most eventful in the annals of the Church in Missouri. The College opened with a larger number of students than ever before. The six associated schools were working harmoniously and successfully. God seemed to smile on the efforts of his people to found this cherished College.

At the meeting of Synod at Cape Girardeau, in October, 1858,

> Rev. S. B. McPheeters, D. D., Chairman of the Committee to attend the Examinations of Westminster College, reported:
>
> That they attended to that duty, some part of the committee being present at the examination of all the classes in the Institution. They further report that they paid special attention to the method of instruction pursued in the various departments, and watched with interest its practical results.
>
> Your committee were impressed, throughout the examination, with the manifest purpose of the Faculty to make it a fair and honest test of the actual attainments of each individual pupil. In the judgment of your committee, the method of instruction pursued is eminently judicious and thorough, and the

result of it, as exhibited in the attainments of the students, highly satsfactory. The great body of the students acquitted themselves with honor, and reflected credit upon their instructors, while there were a few who showed that even the best instruction will not make scholars of the indolent and inattentive. It is worthy of remark, however, that the highest evidence of successful instruction, and the fewest number of failures to meet just expectation, was found in the more advanced classes. And while your committee do not design to draw invidious distinctions, it is only an act of simple justice to mention with special commendation the Senior class; the examination sustained by this class would do honor to any Institution in the land.

In conclusion, your committee would say that they returned from the discharge of their duty more than ever impressed with the high standard of scholarship in our Synodical College; with the vital importance of this Institution to our Church and State; and with the duty that rests upon us fully to endow all its Chairs, and thoroughly to sustain the Board of Trustees and the Faculty in making Westminster College what its founders intended it should be, a College of the very first grade.

The above report was adopted.

But in the midst of their successes, the Board were called to suffer a severe affliction in the assassination of Mr. Charless, of St. Louis, who had been one of the most devoted friends of the enterprise from the very first. Mr. Charless had arranged for a meeting of the friends of the College at Dr. Brookes' study for the next Monday. The object of that meeting was to devise means to complete the endowment. On the intervening Friday, he fell a victim to the bullet of the assassin. At the meeting of the Board in June, the Trustees, of whom Mr. Charless was one, took action in reference to this sad event. Before quoting this minute permission is taken to refer to the fact that when Dr. Chester visited the West, as before alluded

to, he was the guest, while in St. Louis, of the lamented Charless. These two devoted men talked of the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom together, and, among other subjects, of the Synodical College. Dr. Chester gave an account of his visit then and his favorable impression, and Mr. Charless expressed his deep and growing concern for this Child of the Church which he so deeply and truly loved. Let it be observed then, that one of the last interests that engaged Mr. Charless' attention was Westminster College.

The Board adopted the following:

Whereas in the mysterious providence of God, Joseph Charless, Esq., late of St. Louis, and an efficient member of this Board, has been suddenly removed from time by the hand of violence, having been shot down June 3, 1859, in the street in St. Louis in open day by the hands of a man named Thornton, for having borne a testimony to which the laws of his country and his conscience compelled him, in a case invoving the honesty of said Thornton, therefore

Resolved 1st. That whilst we lament the death of Mr. Charless as an eminent citizen, a devoted Christian, and a liberal friend of Westminster College, and every other good cause, and bow in submission to the inscrutable providence which has thus permitted his assassination; yet we rejoice in the abundant testimony which he gave, living and dying, in regard to the truth and power of our holy religion.

He died in full confidence of salvation through Jesus Christ, and with heartfelt commiseration and forgiveness for the cruel instrument of his painful death.

Resolved 2d. That the sudden death of our brother is a most solemn call to each one of us to be up and doing, inasmuch as we are thus so strikingly reminded that we know not what a day may bring forth.

Resolved 3d. That we tender our sympathies to the afflicted family of our deceased, and much respected and dearly beloved brother.

Resolved 4th. That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be furnished to the family of our recent fellow trustee and laborer in the Kingdom and patience of Jesus.

Jos. Cheadle

Although Mr. Charless did not live to see the purpose that lay so near his heart accomplished, yet his only daughter, Mrs. Le Bourgeois, as a most beautiful tribute of filial affection, endowed at once the Chair of Physical Science, thus fulfilling the cherished desire of a sainted father. The action of the Board taken at the time will more fully state the facts as to the endowment of the Charless Professorship:

The committee appointed to report on the papers received from Rev. S. B. McPheeters, D. D., in relation to the endowment of the Chair of Physical Science, reported as follows:

Editors' Note:—Joseph W. Thornton shot Mr. Charless during the forenoon of June 3, 1859. Mr. Charless died the following day. Great excitement prevailed in St. Louis, and an attempt was made to break into the jail for the purpose of lynching Thornton. Mr. Charless was advised of this, and induced Dr. Joseph H. McDowell, a well-known citizen, to go to the jail and speak to the mob, as from him, requesting them to let the law take its course; then the mob dispersed. Thornton was indicted for murder on July 8, 1859, and tried the 19th and 20th of September. The plea was insanity, but the evidence was such that the court refused to submit it to the jury. A verdict of guilty was returned on September 20th; sentence of death was pronounced on the 28th and on November 11, 1859, Thornton was hanged in the yard of the jail. In 1854 or 1855, he had been in the employ of The Boatmen's Bank, of which Mr. Charless was an officer, and therefore a witness at the trial, when Thornton was tried for embezzlement. Though acquitted on some technicality, Thornton was unable to obtain employment, and became morose and attributed his troubles to Mr. Charless, alleging that Mr. Charless had sworn falsely at the trial. He evidently nerved himself for the assassination, and lay in wait for Mr. Charless. His demeanor at the time of the shooting was calm and unruffled; and, when seized by men who witnessed the act, he surrendered his pistol and demanded to be taken at once before a magistrate for trial. Mr. Charless' statement was that while he was walking leisurely along the street Thornton suddenly confronted him and without a word began shooting. The first shot caused Mr. Charless to fall, and the second shot was fired into his body as he lay helpless on the pavement.

The committee to whom were referred the papers relative to the endowment of the chair of Physical Science would report the following resolutions:

1st. That the notes of Mr. and Mrs. Le Bourgeois for twenty thousand dollars payable in four years, bearing ten per cent interest, payable semiannually, satisfactorily secure to this board the sum deemed necessary to endow the professorship of Physical Science.

2d. That, in accordance with the purpose of the donor, and as a deserved and lasting tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, Joseph Charless, Esq., of St. Louis, late a member of this Board and a devoted friend of this College, who at the very time of his death was laboring to execute a scheme for the endowment of this very chair; the Board of Trustees of Westminster College do now and forever name the chair thus endowed by his only child and daughter, Mrs. E. E. Le Bourgeois, The Charless Professorship of Physical Science, and the incumbent of it, The Charless Professor.

3d. That whilst we bow in humble submission to the mysterious providence of Almighty God in the removal of our friend, and extend to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathies, we would also express our lively appreciation of the filial affection and munificent generosity which have enabled us to transmit his memory to the future as a friend and patron of education and a good man, with a monument more becoming and enduring than one of marble or of brass.

4th. That we proceed without delay to secure a competent incumbent of the Charless Professorship of Physical Science.

5th. That the letter of Dr. S. B. McPheeters, which was received with the notes endowing the chair, be spread on our minutes and published, and that our thanks be extended to him for the attention which he has so kindly given to this business.

Letter of Dr. McPheeters, referred to above:

St. Louis, June 24, 1859.

To the Trustees of Westminster College:

Gentlemen:

I herewith transmit to you the inclosed papers for twenty thousand

dollars to endow the Professorship of Physical Science in Westminster College. They have been drawn up and secured according to the instruction of the Treasurer of your Board.

This munificent gift is from the only daughter of the lamented Joseph Charless. It may not be improper for me to say that the endowment of this Chair was an object very near Mr. Charless' heart, and that he was actively engaged in plans to effect that cherished end when it pleased God so mysteriously to call him to his rest and reward. His daughter in this way purposes to express the sacred regard which she feels not only for the memory, but for every wish of her noble father.

In view of these facts, I take the liberty of suggesting, what will doubtless meet with your hearty approval, that the Chair endowed be called "The Charless Professorship of Physical Science," and if there be any incitement to virtue in the memory of the great and good, there is assuredly a bright future before the Institution that goes down to posterity associated with the names of such men as William S. Potts and Joseph Charless. May the young men of Westminster College ever follow them, as they followed Christ.

Yours respectfully,
SAM'L B. MCPHEETERS.

There is one item of great interest which can be introduced nowhere so appropriately as here. A short time before Mr. Charless' death he and Mrs. Le Bourgeois, "the only daughter," referred to in Dr. McPheeters' letter, were walking home from Pine Street Church. On their way, the topic of conversation was Westminster College and its claims upon the church. No sooner did her father rest in the shades of Bellefontaine cemetery, than Mrs. Le Bourgeois took steps to carry out the wish of the parent so suddenly and mysteriously called to the General Assembly and Church of the first born in Heaven. In accordance with a purpose theretofore already matured, Mr. Le Bourgeois waited on Dr. McPheeters and requested to be informed of the preliminaries necessary to be taken in order to avail

themselves of the "privilege" of giving twenty thousand dollars to endow a Professorship. The information was imparted and at once the desire of the heart took a business shape, Mr. and Mrs. Le Bourgeois giving four notes for $5,000 each, bearing ten per cent interest payable semi-annually. It is proper to state, before passing from this subject, that the parties who availed themselves of this privilege, as they themselves termed it, lived at Lake Providence in Louisiana.

When the other schools were organized, there was no Professor of Physical Science, because there was no way of meeting the expense thus involved. This explains why that particular Chair claimed special attention at this period.

At the Commencement of 1859, immediately after the Chair was endowed, the first Charless Professor was elected. The eminent gentleman chosen was Professor G. C. Swallow, author of the able Reports on the Geology of the State of Missouri and later in charge of the Agricultural College in Columbia. Professor Swallow declined the position; and, at the meeting of Synod in the Central Presbyterian church in St. Louis in October, 1859, the Board unanimously elected to the vacant Chair, Professor Alfred M. Mayer, of the University of Maryland. Mr. Mayer signified his acceptance and entered upon the discharge of his duties the same year. He was thus the first incumbent of the Charless Professorship. Professor Mayer was recommended in the highest terms by Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City. This recommendation decided the action of the Board. Professor Mayer has since received the title Ph. D. and has by original research achieved a European reputation. Professor Henry's letter:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of August 2d, was received during my absence, and I now embrace the first opportunity after my return to give you a reply.

To obtain the right kind of man for such a position as you mention, is by no means easy. * * * I would therefore advise you to elect a young man of known ability, and with as much experience and acquirement as possible.

The only person of this character that I can fully recommend is Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of the University of Maryland. He is ardently devoted to the study of physical science, and I can truly say that he is better grounded in its true principles than any young man with whom I am acquainted. * * *

I am aware of the responsibility involved in recommending, in such warm terms, a candidate for a Professorship in your institution, but I do it unhesitatingly in regard to Mr. Mayer, and I have no doubt if his life and health be spared, that he will do honor to himself, and credit to any Institution with which he may be connected. I have referred your letter to him and have received in return a reply, which, though intended only for my own eyes, I transmit to you. I also enclose a package of recommendations which please return to me after you have made such use of them as you may think fit.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HENRY.

To REV. S. S. LAWS, Fulton, Mo.

The graduating class of 1859 consisted of seven members, the largest in the history of the College up to this time. Five of them entered the ministry. Two of them, James G. Bailey and John D. Kerr, are among Westminster's dead. Professor George, once the able incumbent of the Chair of Latin, was a member of the class of that year, and the valedictorian.

Although the prospects of the College had hitherto been flattering, they were still more so in the fall of 1859. Every encouragement that a Board of Trustees and a Faculty could have, seemed to be granted. A reference to the minutes both of the Board and of the Faculty shows a year of entire harmony. The following summary from the Catalogue of 1860 will show in what light the Institution was regarded at that date, as well as its unparalleled success.

Summary: Seniors, 12; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 16; Freshmen, 19; Irregular Collegiate, 13; Sub-Freshmen, 19; First and Second Classes, 29; English Classes, 34; Total, 156.

States: Missouri, (31 counties.) 147; Kentucky, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Mexico, 1; California, 1; Total, 156.

Several facts here revealed are worthy of note: 1. The number of students was larger than ever before in the history of the School. 2. Nine States and one Territory were represented by the young men. 3. The number in the four regular College classes was 61. 4. There were 12 graduates, 5 more than any preceding year. An Institution whose regular classes and whose alumni increase from year to year, has the greatest possible encouragement. Of the 12 graduates of 1860, six entered the ministry, and one of them, C. C. Hersman, the valedictorian of his class, afterward became Professor of Greek, and President. In 1887 Dr. Hersman resigned, to accept a professorship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. Two years later he became President of The Southwestern University, at Clarksville, Tenn. (For some years (1903) he has been Professor of Greek and Hebrew Languages and Literature at Union Seminary, Richmond, Va.)

During the session of Synod in October, 1858, the following resolution, offered by President Laws, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Faculty of the College be requested to reduce to a written form, the organization and adjustment of the relations of the several departments under their care, and also the rules and regulations under which they are conducted, and report to the Board at its next regular meeting." In response to this action the members of the Faculty presented their Reports to the Board, in person, at Commencement in 1860. As these Reports contain an account of the internal organization, the method of instruction and government, the relations of the several departments to one another, and all the rules and regulations of the College, under which the Faculty acted, it is thought best to insert them in full. And every one, who desires to understand the working of the College under the Presidency of Dr. Laws, and more especially the cases of discipline to be noticed hereafter is most earnestly advised to give these Reports in the Catalogue of 1860 a careful perusal. This perusal will bring to light the ideas on education which the Faculty entertained.

Rev. S. S. LAWS, LL. D.

DEPARTMENTS OF
INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The following reports of their several chairs by the incumbent Professors, will give an intelligent insight into the internal organization and working of this College in the matters of instruction and government. At the meeting of the Board during the sessions of Synod in October, 1858, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty of the College be requested to reduce to a written form, the organization and adjustment of the relations of the several departments under their care, and also the rules and regulations under which they are conducted, and report to the Board at its next regular meeting."

And it was in response to this resolution that the members of the Faculty submitted in person to the Board at its last meeting, in June, 1860, their respective reports that follow and which were ordered to be published in the Catalogue. It was also ordered by the Board that hereafter each member of the Faculty present a report of his department at the regular meeting in June, of each year.

These reports are presented in the order in which the Heads of the several Schools read them before the Board.

I.

THE SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROF. W. VAN DOREN.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College.

Gentlemen:—There is before me a resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed at its meeting in October, 1858, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Faculty of the College be requested to reduce to a written form, the organization and adjustment of the relations of the several departments under their care, and also the rules and regulations under which they are conducted, and report to the Board at its next regular meeting."

My answer to the above resolution will embrace several particulars.

I. My connexion with the College, and my appointment to the Department I now fill. In March, 1853, the following communication was placed in my hands:

Fulton, Mo., March 21, 1853.

Prof. Wm. Van Doren, A. M.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, have the pleasure of informing you, that at a meeting of the Board held in Fulton on the 19th of the present month, you were by a unanimous vote elected a Professor in said College.

With the hope that no obstacle will interfere with your acceptance of the appointment, and with earnest prayer for your prosperity and the welfare of the College,

We are with kind regards,

Your obedient servants,

A. V. C. SCHENCK,

R. S. SYMINGTON,

Committee.

On the 23d of June, 1857, the chair of Mathematics was tendered me, through Mr. M. G. Singleton and Rev. S. S. Laws, Committee, which I agreed to fill, and have done so ever-since, according to the best of my ability.

II. Relations to other Departments. In the Catalogue of 1859, the several Departments are called "Schools." This name was acceptable to the majority of the Faculty, and is perhaps the best that can be used, as it indicates the separate and independent character of each; and it here brings out clearly that feature prevalent in our best Colleges, that each attends to his own department, and meddles not with that which is under the care of others; and also recognizes the grand principle that each one is responsible to the Board only for his efficiency and success. It has also relieved the Faculty of those troubles to which they were subject a few years since,

from not having our duties specifically defined. Our present plan is to allow each Professor to determine what he shall assign to each class, and how much time shall be exacted. And although no noticeable evil has yet sprung up under this practice, the Board will readily see that any one of us in his great enthusiasm for his favorite science or study, might desire to give it undue prominence to the crowding out of some other, which is just as important to give unity and symmetry to the course regarded as a whole, in the full development of the intellectual powers. But the wisdom of the Board is competent to control this matter.

III. The Principles by which I have been controlled. 1.—In my own recitation room, I have always regarded myself supreme as to the government of the class, so far indeed, if necessary, as to require the prompt withdrawal of any unruly member, and final exclusion from the room, unless there was a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. And I may as well remark just here, that I do not recall a single instance during the whole year past, of any infraction of any important regulation in my department, and much less have I had any occasion to trouble the Faculty with any irregularity in my classes, nor found any difficulty in retaining those who had once entered them. The plan to secure this quiet and pleasant result has simply been a mild and persuasive manner, but a firm and decided course.

2.—On all matters coming before the Faculty for consultation, I have when called on, considered it a duty to express my opinion, and have been ready to give my vote. On the other hand, I have not been desirous of sharing, (as a matter of choice,) in the government of the College, and whenever the President has claimed the power in matters of discipline and government, I have acquiesced.

3.—I have ever considered it my duty to use my personal exertions to preserve good order about the College, morning, noon, and night, and to encourage cheerful obedience to known rules and regulations.

4.—I have ever been willing to take a proper share of the studies not belonging to any particular department, and to teach as many hours per day as any member of the Faculty.

5.—In all matters not determined by the Board, I expect to do what I conscientiously, with all the light I have, believe to be right, trusting that as my past acts have been done for the good of the College generally, so the future will not mark any thing done for merely personal gratification, or selfish and sinister ends.

IV. That the Board may have an entire view of my department, their attention is called to what is taught in

THE SCHOOL OF PURE AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.

The course in Mathematics embraces the following subjects:

1.—PURE MATHEMATICS.—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

2.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.—Mensuration of Heights, Distances, Surfaces and Solids; Surveying, Leveling, Navigation, Mechanics and Astronomy.

The course occupies five years, and embraces five classes.

To the First, or Sub-Freshman Class, is taught Elementary Algebra; a thorough knowledge of the signs, symbols, and elementary principles is acquired; also, correct notions of equations of the first and second degree, and of the Binomial Theorem with positive exponents, Progression, etc. Numerous problems, showing the practical application of the general principles are solved.

The Freshman Class studies Plane, Solid and Spherical Geometry. Simultaneously, higher Algebra is taught, especially as a pure Science. Problems and Numerical Solutions are introduced only so far as is necessary to impart skill and ease in analyzing. The doctrine of negative quantities and exponents and of infinite terms, and Sturm's Theorem, are subjects of rigid mental discipline.

The Sophomore Class begins with Logarithms, of which the nature, properties, method of computation and use, are

carefully elucidated. Plane, Analytical and Spherical Trigonometry, with the applications to mensuration, surveying, leveling and navigation, are thoroughly studied. This class has, also, field exercises in surveying, and instruction in plotting. Analytical Geometry receives attention the second session of this year; its striking characteristics are shown, the difference between it and Synthetical Geometry pointed out. The application of Algebra to Geometry, the discussion, analytically, of the properties of the Conic Sections, Cycloid, etc., are strictly attended to. The Differential Calculus claims a part of the time of this class. After the usual discussions of various algebraic and transcendental functions of Maclaurin and Taylor's Theorem, etc., the doctrine of *Maxima* and *Minima*, and the theory of curves, are clearly exhibited, with their applications to many useful and practical examples. The logic, utility and philosophy of Mathematics, by recitations and lectures, are presented to this class.

The Junior Class, after a thorough review of the Differential Calculus, commences the Integral Calculus, analyzes the various *formulae* for integrating, and applies this branch of study to examples in the rectification, quadrature, etc., of curves, and the cubature of solids, etc. To this Class is presented a syllabus of the whole science of Mathematics; and the divisions of the several parts and their relation to each other, are clearly presented to view. In the Mixed Mathematics, this class enters upon the study of Mechanics. It is taught principally in the analytic method, thus applying the principles so beautifully discussed in the Analytical Geometry and Calculus. The introduction of this method has frequently met with opposition even in our oldest colleges, but it is believed it is a decided success in Westminster. The Professor of Mathematics has charge of the Senior Class in Astronomy. In addition to what are regarded as the ordinary topics of pursuit in this sublime science, the class is carefully drilled in Problems in Nautical Astronomy, and in demonstrating many of the most important propositions in Universal Gravitation. Special at-

tention is given to the projection and calculation of eclipses and occultations. Lectures both written and oral are delivered to this class, on the History of Astronomy—its recent progress—the planetary and stellar worlds, with many illustrations by diagrams and the Magic Lantern, and on the various systems from the Pythagorean down to the Newtonian.

It is also contemplated to introduce Descriptive Geometry and Engineering the coming year in this department.

The text books heretofore used have been Davies' New Elementary Algebra, Loomis' Course of Mathematics, Peck's Mechanics, Olmsted's Astronomy, and Loomis' Practical Astronomy with frequent references to other works of standard merit. Hereafter constant reference will be made to Davies' Course of Mathematics, Hackley's Algebra and Trigonometry, Church's Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Courtenay's Calculus, and Pratt's Mechanical Philosophy, Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics and Spherical Astronomy, etc.

To secure familiarity with the fundamental branches in this School, it has been determined to examine once a year, *all* the classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

V. I feel that I should be regarded as wanting in attention to the true interests of the class committed to my trust, if I should let this opportunity pass, without laying before the Board some pressing wants in this department. Annually we feel more and more the need of a good Theodolite, Sextant or Quadrant, and a set of *large* Globes. The Theodolite is of essential service in field and triangular Surveying, etc., etc., the Sextant in measuring angular distances of celestial objects, and in assisting us in determining latitude and longitude, the time of day, etc. It is a humiliating fact, that whilst some of the classes have laboriously, but cheerfully, attended to Mathematical Astronomy and the computation of Eclipses, we have in this "first class" College, no instrument whereby we can determine our latitude and longitude, even approximately. Our classes in Spherical Navigation and Astronomy cannot be taught with the highest degree of success without the aid of large Globes, say Malby of London's 36 inch.

I do not therefore doubt, that the Board in its wisdom, will see, not only the propriety, but consistency and justice of providing us with these few instruments deemed so essential, as early as possible; for surely, if the department that has to do with the youngest and least appreciating class of students, "has been furnished with all the improvements for the highest success of teacher and pupil," the advantages to accrue to those most advanced in science and just about to leave us and enter upon active life, should not be overlooked.

I have, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, the honor of being with due respect,

Your humble and obedient servant,

WILLIAM VAN DOREN,

Prof. Mathematics in Westminster College.

Fulton, Mo., June 26, 1860.

II.

THE LATIN SCHOOL.

PROF. M. M. FISHER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE:—

The following is the report of the

LATIN SCHOOL.

The subjects of instruction in this department, are the Latin Language and Literature. The course requires seven years. There are seven classes, three of which are pursuing a preparatory course, and all of them are under the immediate and exclusive control of the regular Professor.

The subjoined list will give a conspectus of the studies pursued, and the text books used, in this department.

FIRST YEAR.

Andrews' Latin Lessons.
Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

SECOND YEAR.

Andrews' Latin Reader.
Arnold's First and Second Latin Book.

SUB-FRESHMAN YEAR.

Andrews' Cæsar.
Virgil's Aeneid—Cooper.
Arnold's First and Second Latin Book completed.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Lincoln's Livy.
Horace's Odes and Epodes—Schmitz and Zumpt.
Arnold's Prose Composition begun.
Classical Geography and Chronology—Eschenburg.
Lectures on Mythology.
History of the Middle Ages—Wilson.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Horace's Satires and Epistles—Schmitz and Zumpt.
Cicero's Select Orations—Schmitz and Zumpt.
Tacitus' Germania—Tyler.
Archæology of Literature and Art—Eschenburg.
History of Classical Literature—Eschenburg.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Tacitus' Histories—Tyler's.
Quintilian, or Cicero de Oratore—Kingsley's.

SENIOR CLASS.

Cicero de Officiis—Thacher's.
Horace's Art of Poetry—Schmitz and Zumpt.
Lectures on Latin Literature.

It may be a matter of interest to state that while different editions are useful for reference, only those mentioned above are allowed to appear in the recitation room.

The following works are recommended: Andrews' Latin Lexicon, Ramshorn's Latin Synomymes, Long's Classical Atlas, Smith's Classical Dictionary, Becker's Gallus, and the Historical works of Arnold and Liddell.

To the student of language, a good Grammar is of all books the most important, and the foundation of success must be laid in a thorough acquaintance with its principles. Throughout the entire course the classes are drilled in the Grammar, and a fixed portion of time is taken up in this way before commencing the ordinary reading lesson. When a student is called on to recite, he rises, advances to a table, and reads from a book provided for the purpose. This method throws every one on his *real* scholarship. All the classes as high as the Junior, are required to conform to the same order of parsing, which is made both minute and fundamental. When a word is given out, the student is expected, without further delay, to tell all about it; if it be a verb, for instance, he is required to state the conjugation, to conjugate it and give the voice, mood, tense, number, person, agreement and the Rule by *number;* if an adjective he is required to state the declension, to decline it and give the gender, number, case, agreement, and the Rule—and so of the other parts of speech.

The method of teaching by lectures has been adopted to a limited extent; but in teaching language it is confidently believed that the chief reliance must be placed in the system which requires the student to translate, analyze and explain the text, while the instructor corrects his errors and makes such explanations as may be necessary.

This School combines the Ollendorffian system as found in First and Second Latin Book, and Andrews' Latin Exercises have been used preparatory to composition in both Prose and Verse. The Prose composition is begun in the Freshman year and continued till completed. It is felt that exercise in converting English into Latin, and practice in the Collocation of words and clauses and differences of idiom, are indispensably necessary to genuine scholarship.

Of the two methods of pronunciation, the English and the Continental, the former has been adopted, thoroughly taught, and strictly adhered to. Conformity is required of all the students, whatever may have been the practice of the schools and academies from which they come.

Each student is allowed a certain number of minutes to recite; and thus *time* is made, as far as possible, the standard of perfection.

Every member of a class bears some part in the recitation, and is graded accordingly.

Should any one be absent part of a session, no allowance is made in the examination necessary to pass to a higher class.

One-fifth of the time during the Freshman and Sophomore years has been devoted to Eschenburg's Classical Manual, embracing Geography, Chronology, Mythology, Antiquities, Archæology of Literature and Art, and the History of Literature. This subject has, the past session, been taught by lectures, as it will be in the future.

Kiepert's Classical Maps have been used in teaching Ancient Geography, and also for illustration in the daily recitations.

The reins of government in the Latin School, have always been held with a kind yet firm hand. Every young man and boy is expected to work faithfully and behave himself as a gentleman. Example is more powerful than precept. In accordance with this truth, the belief is entertained that the best and most effective way to teach the young to be courteous and polite, is by being so towards them. This plan is followed as far as possible with all. Whenever the conduct of a student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of government by kindness and appeal to the better principles of the heart, authority is at once promptly used. Perfect order is exacted of all. No communication is ever permitted in the class room. If, at any time, a student becomes negligent, he is immediately looked after and brought back to duty.

The position of every pupil is determined by the Professor of Latin, in whose hands are all the regulations of this department.

Whenever a student shows himself incapable of pursuing the studies of a given class he is at once placed where he can labor to advantage.

Hereafter no one will be permitted to enter this depart-

ment until he can bring a certificate of adequate scholarship from the Professor of the English School. As a general thing those succeed best in Latin who are best acquainted with their own language; while those ignorant of English are continually laboring under disadvantages.

This is deemed the proper place to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the labor in this department requires six hours a day. During the last two years it has been found necessary to employ a tutor to instruct one of the lower classes.

Very respectfully,
M. M. FISHER.

III.

THE GREEK SCHOOL.

PROF. F. T. KEMPER.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE:

GENTLEMEN:—The incumbent of the chair of Greek, begs leave to submit the following report on the methods of instruction and government pursued in this department.

As was stated in the last Catalogue, "the effort to combine the rigorous exactitude of the old grammatical drilling with the flexibility of the modern or Ollendorffian system," is specially prominent. Much attention is given to written exercises. It is as true here as elsewhere, that "writing makes an exact man." This system has found its way into the Second (or Beginning,) and the Sub-Freshman Classes. Arnold's "Greek Prose Composition" has been finished during the past year by the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, and will hereafter be required of the Sub-Freshman class in connection with the Greek Reader.

There is another feature of the instruction here, which may be worth mentioning, and which has been introduced into the Freshman class and those below, with gratifying success. It consists in the Instructor's translating for the class a *portion*

of the course, that they may thus prepare much longer lessons, and so acquire a much wider acquaintance with classic authors than formerly. The reason of this practice will be obvious from a single remark. While a language is in one sense found in the Grammar and Lexicon, and while these are to be used with strict fidelity and accuracy, it is found in a far higher sense, in the authors themselves. In a word, it is supposed that even a dead language (which the Greek is not,) ought to be studied in view of the fact, that no man acquires effective use of his vernacular from grammars and dictionaries, but by speaking, reading, and composing.

Greek has never been a speciality in Westminster College till the past year. It was taught by different men, and he who was most responsible for this department, still found his attention distracted by subjects properly belonging to other chairs. To turn the present division of labor to the highest use, it was thought best that the teacher of Greek should hear every lesson himself. Being thus without assistance, and the permanent interests of Greek scholarship in the College requiring special labor with the lower classes, it has been impossible, this first year, to prepare a course of lectures on Greek Literature. This, however, is a favorite feature of the course as now digested, and such preparation has been made for it, as the scant leisure of a laborious year has afforded.

With regard to government, justice and kindness are accorded to students, and are made the basis of exactions, which some regard as unduly strict. But long experience has shown, that rigid requirements having somewhat the type of military discipline, are appreciated by good students, as conducing both to interest in study and to general enjoyment. An important means of securing good order in the recitation room, is to give students something to think of, and to require the undivided attention of the class to the entire business of the hour. In proportion as thought is awakened, insubordination is felt to be unseemly. Disorder in this department, it is gratifying to say, is extremely rare, and without the solace of talents or attainments. For the success which has attended the discipline

in the School of Greek, a due acknowledgment should be made to the sagacity and efficiency of the honored President of the College. The division of the work of instruction into distinct schools, has been made under his auspices, and has been found most satisfactory in practice. The respect which he commands in presiding over the general interests of the College, is felt in every department, while the independence and supremacy of each man in his own sphere, secure executive efficiency, and leave no reasonable occasion for collision with President or Professors.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE SCHOOL OF GREEK.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Arnold's First Greek Book; Bullion's Greek Grammar.

SECOND SESSION.

Bullion's Greek Reader, and Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, begun.

SUB-FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Bullion's Greek Reader, and Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, continued.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek Reader, and Arnold's Prose Composition, finished. Anthon's Prosody.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Xenophon's Anabasis, (Anthon's); Boise's Exercises.

SECOND SESSION.

Johnson's Herodotus; Owen's Thucydides; Oral and Written Exercises.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Anthon's Iliad.

SECOND SESSION.

Xenophon's Memorabilia; the Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown, with Prelections once a week throughout the year; Oral and Written Exercises.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Oedipus Rex, with Antigone or Medea; Choral Scanning.

SECOND SESSION.

Plato against the Atheists. Lectures. General Review of the Ollendorffian Course throughout the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Aristotle's Ehics, Rhetoric and Poetics with Lectures; Oral and Written Exercises.

SECOND SESSION.

Longinus; Systematic Conspectus of the entire Greek Course.

F. T. KEMPER,

Professor Greek Language and Literature.

June, 1860.

IV.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

PROF. C. STRONG.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College.

Gentlemen:—The following report is respectfully submitted for your consideration. It is hoped that it embraces a statement, sufficient in detail of the plan and workings of the

English School of Westminster College, to enable you to judge of its present condition and future prospects.

A school of English, associated with those of Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics, meets some retarding influences. It has been said "that novelty and greatness are the great commanders of admiration," and this truth seems to be demonstrated, when we meet so many youths that are disposed to neglect their mother tongue and hasten on to the languages of Demosthenes and Cicero, which they count as *greatness.* It is natural for young men to catch the spirit of whatever is going on about them, whether it be good or bad, and it requires no little care to regulate their notions in regard to the study of Latin and Greek, and to satisfy them that thorough English must be made the basis.

This closes the fourth session since the organization of this school, and, though in a formative condition, yet it is believed that it meets, to a good degree, a crying necessity that is sounding forth from almost every college in the land.

The following is a synopsis of the course recommended, and exhibits the distribution of studies, and also serves as a list of authors of text-books.

FIRST YEAR.

Butler's English Grammar.
McGuffey's Elements of Reading—sixth Reader.
Parker and Watson's Speller.
Eaton's Arithmetic.
Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Penmanship.

SECOND YEAR.

Analysis and Parsing in Boyd's Milton.
Quackenbos' English Composition.
Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic.
Double Entry Book-keeping.
Warren's Geography.
Willson's United States History.

SUB-FRESHMAN YEAR.

Wilson's Elements of Punctuation—first session.
Everett's English Versification—second session.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Caldwell's Elocution—first session.
Hows' Shakespearian Reader—second session.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Fowler's English Grammar—large work.
Willson's Outlines—Modern History.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Mills' English Literature.

The attainments required for admission should not be less than the following: The elements of language as found in spelling books, a ready pronunciation in Reading, Primary Geography, and the fundamentals of Arithmetic.

The work of this School embraces a course of thorough instruction in such subjects as are deemed essential to a high standard of English scholarship.

Any candidate for admission who can stand an examination in all the studies of the first year, can be examined in any of the subjects of the second year, and, if found proficient, can substitute Latin for Analysis and Parsing, Algebra for Mental and Written Arithmetic, Fowler's Grammar for Quackenbos' English Composition, or for competency in any subject, can select any equivalent, which, in the judgment of the Faculty, may seem to meet the demands of his case. Such as are seeking nothing further than a business education will complete their course with the studies of the Sub-Freshman Year, which may be pursued during the second year.

In teaching Orthography, the Oral and Written methods are combined, but the former is relied on mainly for improvement in Orthoepy and vocal development, both of which can be most advantageously appropriated to the subject of Elocution. When Orthography alone is the object, the mode of instruction

is in accordance with the following facts, which are now very generally recognized; that the most expeditious and successful way of acquiring a knowledge of this subject is by the *eye;* that the definitions of words, as well as their Orthography, are most readily acquired by frequent exercises written from dictation; and that Orthoepy and Orthography ought to be taught hand in hand. The authors of our Text-Book have carefully prepared the department of Orthoepy: the omission of silent letters, which appear in *italics*, renders the work purely phonetic. There are few whose utterance is not marked by omissions and defects of elementary sounds, and the phonetic system, (without the phonetic alphabet,) is made the pupil's standard with which to compare his defective enunciation. Vocal analysis of words reveals to him the surprising fact, that out of the forty-three elementary sounds, there are many that his organs have never reached—much less some of the difficult combinations, as in the words, *prob'dst, begg'dst, pluck'dst.*

No branch of study takes a more important place than that of *Reading.* The first year is occupied in the Elementary principles, including a critical examination of rhetorical classifications of sentences, and the laws of utterance. Memorizing the examples illustrative of principles, is made to assist greatly in reducing artificial speaking (reading) to a close resemblance to natural speaking. The imitative powers, vigorously applied in the practical work, are mainly depended upon for a correct delivery.

Elocution is merely an expansion of the subject of reading as taught the class in the elements. Its principles are applied in the use of the Shakespearian Reader, which embraces only the most chaste and beautiful portions of the works of the great dramatist. This is made too critical an exercise for any but the most persevering. Twenty lines often occupy an hour of practice and remark. The thought and style of expression are critically examined, which seems to be the only way to arrive at a natural delivery, or for the student to perceive the full force of Elocutionary rules. It is believed that many parts of

this subject are more readily acquired in one's efforts at the delivery of his own composition.

Instruction in English Grammar is based upon analytical principles. Etymology having been completed, it becomes an important intellectual exercise. In the use of Boyd's Milton, the main features of study are syntactical parsing, clausal connections and dependencies, analysis of syntactical forms, tracing the various chains of grammatical relation as taught by Prof. Wright, transposition of poetical language, and a critical examination of the diversity of language, by means of abridging clauses to phrases, or expanding words and phrases into clauses, and by means of other grammatical equivalents. The Scripture and classical allusions receive attention, with a view to cultivate the student's taste for the great epic poem of our own language. It is designed to make Classical English as profitable in point of mental discipline as Classical Latin or Greek.

The art of English Punctuation, though long neglected or imperfectly comprehended even by a majority of literary men, should be understood by all persons, whether pursuing a common or liberal education. Our Text-Book embraces about 150 pages of oral and written exercises to which rules are applied, and the amount of practical work that the student here finds, makes him a ready and accurate performer. His acquaintance with this branch of Grammar is an important auxiliary in paving the way to the subject of rhetorical delivery.

That the English Language ought to be made a study in Colleges as well as common schools, can scarcely be questioned. A distinguished English scholar asks, "Is there not in its matter and in its forms; in its historical relations and elements; in its grammatical and logical structure; in its ordinary uses, whether by the lips or the pen, for the common purposes of life; in its esthetical applications to eloquence and poetry; in it, as a portraiture of the soul of the Anglo-Saxon race, enough to attract, and task, and reward the mind in the full maturity of its powers? Besides what it has in common with other languages, is there not in it enough of inherent interest, enough

of difficulty, enough of fruit in disciplinal influence and practical knowledge to entitle it to a place in Colleges by the side of Classical languages as a part of a liberal education?" "The grammar of a language," says Locke, "is sometimes to be studied by a grown man."

Fowler's large work is adapted to the highest wants of a student in the English Langauge, affording as it does, a knowledge of the history of its origin and development, besides exhibiting it in its various elements and forms, and in its rhetorical and logical relations. It embraces the philosophy of Grammar and takes a wide range into the subject of English Literature.

In the subjects of Modern History and English Literature the Text-Books are designed to be but an outline of the matter to be considered, while the arrangement of topics and the manner of treating them are made to meet the taste and talent of the student, and perhaps to serve as an aid to his abilities in public speaking.

In teaching Arithmetic care is taken to adapt the instruction to the wants of the business community, while due attention is given to the more general work embraced in the science of numbers. The tendency of our Text-Book is to prepare the pupil for a successful course in the higher mathematics.

Intellectual Arithmetic is made an important aid in the science of numbers, and an important means of developing and strengthening the reasoning powers. The discipline in this recitation is rigid in every particular. The use of the book during class exercise is entirely prohibited. Each question for solution is read once and *only* once, if done slowly and distinctly, and then the student is required to reproduce and solve the question according to the most concise, but thorough methods of analysis. These methods, or forms of solution, are furnished by the Text-Book or instructor. If the student fails in a solution, it is because "he fails to tell one thing at a time and *that* in its proper place," and experience has shown that a second trial of the same question, retards rather than quickens

progress. The nature of this feature of the exercise, seems to be somewhat analagous to glassware; mending broken pieces is of little use. The business is not mending but *making;* having the most clear and simple intellectual patterns to work by.

Other requirements in connection with this recitation are an erect posture on the floor, and rigidly accurate language, both in regard to construction and articulation. In short a lesson in Intellectual Arithmetic is designed to be a lesson in grammar, elocution, rhetoric and logic, as well as a lesson in the science of numbers. Those who have given least attention to this subject will be most likely to regard these remarks as extravagant.

Warren's Geography is used, mainly because his classifications approximate to an analysis of the subject. Prominent points of instruction are latitude and longitude, and the construction of maps, while topographical and political Geography are not forgotten. The first stage in map drawing is to perform by imitation, the second, by diagrams, and a third might be by the field notes of the surveyor. Lessons in descriptive Geography are divided into topics, and the student exercises his own taste and judgment in the selection and arrangement of matter to be delivered upon each topic, and thus is obliged to look beyond his Text-Book for information. It is designed that this exercise shall have a happy bearing upon the student's powers in English Composition. Pelton's Outline Maps are used as an indispensable aid.

The instruction of this School includes a complete course in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping. The Professor having had experience in the counting-room, with reference to a thorough preparation for the work of qualifying young men for business, lays aside the text-book, and prepares the exercises in the same manner in which they will appear to them as they go forth to the counting-room of the merchant and manufacturer.

The following books of reference are accessible in the study and recitation room of the English School.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Worcester's Dictionary,

Lippincott's Geographical Dictionary, Blake's Universal Biographical Dictionary, Roget's Thesaurus of English Words, Maunder's Universal History.

In regard to government, young men are taught to respect themselves that they may respect the order and discipline in which they bear a part. The principal means of government are a well-furnished and orderly arranged room for study and recitation, a uniform firmness that enforces prompt obedience, a suitable amount of work assigned to secure diligence, and a kind and polite treatment in connection with every requirement; and in most instances misconduct is found to blush and hide its head. The greater the exactitude in recitation exercises, the easier the reins of government are held over an entire department or body of students. While the government of this School is in charge of one man, the executive talent of the Faculty is often resorted to, especially in important cases of discipline.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARKE STRONG,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

V.

THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

PROF. A. M. MAYER.

Fulton, Mo., June 18th, 1860.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my occupancy of the "Charless Professorship of Physical Science," I have after serious deliberation, decided on the following course and method of instruction, which I respectfully submit to your consideration, together with an account of the present condition of my department.

The instruction extends through the Junior and Senior years; and as all the divisions of Physical Science have to be

brought forward, it has been my endeavor so to appropriate the student's time that each branch of Science shall receive such attention as is due to its importance.

As the object of the instruction is to instil into the student the philosophy of the Science, or in other words, to make him see clearly the manner in which we arrive step by step at the knowledge of the laws of the phenomena of matter, and also to give him what is so difficult to convey to those not experimentally acquainted with nature, *true and definite physical conceptions*, all the Junior year is appropriated to Physics, the study of which I am convinced, will ground them in the philosophy of the sciences, and gradually lead them from abstract or mathematical considerations, to the clearest conceptions, not of what we may imagine, but of what really exists.

Chemistry stands next in importance, and therefore its study occupies all the first term of the Senior year.

The second term of the Senior year is devoted to Zoology, Botany, Geology including Mineralogy, and the concluding lectures on Physical Geography and General Physics.

We thus go over the whole range of Physical Science, and if we consider the object of scientific study in College as above indicated, we give to each division the time which is its due.

Instruction is given irrespective of any text-book, which method allows the teacher to adopt a plan which will bring all the lectures to form one harmonious whole; for whether they be on Physics or Chemistry, or Zoology, etc., they all tend toward the final considerations, in the concluding lectures, of the highest generalizations yet reached concerning matter, form and force; where we do away with all arbitrary divisions and look upon nature as a unit.

This plan of teaching accords with the experience of the best instructors in this country, and, in fact, no other course could be adopted in teaching Physics, for no good general treatise on that subject in the English language.

The best text-books are placed in the hands of the students, for reference in preparing for examinations and in working up

their lecture notes, which they are *obliged* to take at each lecture.

The following are the text-books which are used in the course of instruction.

Peschel's Elements of Physics, Silliman's Principles of Chemistry, Gray's Botanical Text-Book, Agassiz and Gould's Zoology, Hitchcock's Elementary Geology.

A proper spirit of criticism on whatever is brought forward is encouraged in the classes, and there can be no doubt that the more intimate relation between Professor and student, thus brought about, is mutually beneficial, and fosters a spirit of independent judgment, which is at the foundation of all true scholarship.

The grade of a student depends on his examinations and on the fidelity and accuracy with which his notes are kept. The note books are examined thoroughly at stated intervals, and when it is ascertained that a student does not keep notes, he is regarded as outside the class.

It has been found from experience that in this method of teaching, the students are kept so busy that their gentlemanly presence is necessarily ensured.

Physical Science being the knowledge of the laws of the phenomena of matter, it is of first importance to present to the student these phenomena in all their minute particulars, so that we may have the facts for co-ordination and induction, in order to arrive at the laws of the phenomena, or in other words, at a knowledge of true Science. These laws now serve as data, from which, with the aid of the logic of the mathematics, we deduce new circumstances in relation to the phenomena, which new circumstances, again call in the aid of instruments for their proof, and for the further certainty of the truth of the law to which we were brought by induction. Hence the prime necessity of having accurate instruments and abundant diagrams, so that these phenomena may be presented to the student in all their purity, without distortion or adulteration; and if the student be in possession of this valuable matter,

which possession can only be obtained by *witnessing*, (not reading about,) these phenomena, he actually takes great interest in the subsequent gradual cautious process of induction, which is now brought forward for his consideration, and which ends in the unravelling of one of nature's laws. We should now show the most important and beautiful applications of this law to engineering, to the construction of machinery, and to the arts, etc.

The means of illustration now in the College, are superior in accuracy and extent to any other similar collection in Missouri, and no important fundamental principle has been brought forward without illustration. This however, can at present only be accomplished by the expenditure of much time and labor on the part of the Professor, and will so continue for many years, unless $10,000 more can be procured for the purchase of instruments, diagrams, models, objects of Natural History, etc., etc. But although the appropriation of $500 a year, is small for such a purpose, I am encouraged to think, that with judicious expenditure of that sum, the department may be brought into that condition which will encourage others to come forward and assist in a good cause.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALFRED M. MAYER.

VI.

SCHOOL OF METAPHYSICS AND SACRED LITERATURE.

PROF. S. S. LAWS.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE:

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my report, it should be observed at the outset that it is necessarily much extended by matters of a general import.

Your attention is first invited to a brief statement of the subjects taught in this department.

As Physical Science deals with *matter*, so Metaphysical Science is primarily and specifically occupied with *mind*. The Physical and the Metaphysical Sciences, therefore, constitute the two grand divisions of general science; and it is the effort of the Schools respectively devoted to them, to ground the students thoroughly in the elements of both of these radically important departments of inquiry.

The leading branches of Metaphysics and the manuals recommended are indicated in the following table.

1. Psychology proper, which treats of the Powers of Cognition, Feeling and Will. Hamilton's Metaphysics.
2. Logic as the science of the formal laws of thought. Whately, Hamilton.
3. Aesthetics.
4. Ethics. Alexander and Havens' Moral Sciences.
5. Political Science. Mansfield's Constitution of the United States, and Say's Political Economy.

The branches of Sacred Literature brought before the attention of the classes, are

1. The Evidences of the Divine Origin of Christianity. Alexander's Evidences, and Whately's Lessons.
2. The Analogy between the Natural Government of God on the one hand, and His Moral Government, and the Kingdom of Christ, on the other. Butler's Analogy.
3. Natural Theology; tracing particularly the inferences warranted by Psychology as to the substantial entity of matter, mind and God: or the relation of Metaphysics proper to Natural Theology. Buchanan's Modern Atheism, Paley's Natural Theology.
4. The Hebrew is taught to a select class, as an optional study. Tregelles' Heads of Hebrew Grammar, Reading Lessons and Lexicon.

The above course of instruction is made to extend over the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior years: and is im-

parted by Lectures with the help of manuals, or by text-books with the help of Lectures,—the two being so combined as to economize time and guarantee as perfect a mastery of the *subjects* taught as practicable.

It is deemed worth while to recall, in this connection, the fact that this Chair has been entitled the *Potts Professorship*, in honor of the Rev. W. S. Potts, D. D., a pioneer of Protestantism in Missouri, the President of Marion College, and then the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, for many years before his death; a man greatly beloved and revered for his refined, elevated and consistent Christian character, by all who knew him: and also the fact that the President of the College is, *ex officio*, the Potts Professor; and has for his salary the interest at 8 per cent. on the twenty thousand dollars endowment of this Professorship.

It affords me pleasure to join with my colleagues in laying before you, in a written form, the internal organization of the College. The opportunity of doing so has been anticipated for several years, and this prompted me to pen the resolution under which we at present act. And the performance of this task is at present time the more gratifying, because of the completeness of the arrangements which we are enabled to exhibit, and which have been attained after much experience and labor, as the best practicable to meet the existing and prospective educational wants of this great and growing State. Although the plan of the Institution is in some important respects novel, being unlike any other college in the land, yet these features have been assumed as the wisest and most effective that could be devised to answer the peculiar demands of the field of labor in which we are placed. It is not, therefore, a theory in the abstract, but one in actual and successful working condition, which has been yielding its fruits for years to the great satisfaction of the friends of Westminster and of the public generally, which it is our lot to present. A word may be proper here in explanation of the circumstances under which these arrangements have grown up.

In the language of the Charter, which I myself wrote under the advice of friends:

Sec. 4—The Board may organize and conduct said College in such manner, and under such regulations, as they may think best for the interests of the institution, prescribe the course of study, appoint and remove members of the Faculty and such other officers and agents as the interests of the College or the Board may require, determine their duties and salaries, and upon the recommendation of the Faculty, shall have full power to confer all such degrees as are conferred by similar institutions, and to grant diplomas attesting the same, and the President of the College shall be, *ex officio*, President of the Board of Trustees.

But as affecting the internal functions of instruction and government, the Board has never hitherto felt it necessary to do more than to appoint various gentlemen as members of the Faculty, either with or without designating their chairs, confiding to them as men of reliable fidelity and judgment, the work of digesting their several courses of study, and such regulations as they, in their respective relations, should deem necessary. For several years after the Board entered upon the work of building up this Institution, whether gentlemen were appointed Professors with or without any particular department of labor being assigned, it amounted to very much the same thing with them, for they were all regarded as standing in a common relation to the whole of the work to be done; and each man was expected to take off his coat and take in hand his due proportion of the crude materials and work out of it the best result in his power. For example, turning away from a unanimous and cordial call to take charge of one of the most interesting, important and influential churches in the State of Missouri, and at a sacrifice of $200 a year in salary, I accepted of my first appointment from the Board as the Professor of Physical Science, and came at once to enter upon my work. But lo! during my first session's labors, I found it necessary to teach a class of one *his* A B C's, another class of two urchins considerably less than ten years of age, Mitchell's Primary Geography; another, in the first elements of English Grammar; still another, the elements

of Arithmetic; and in addition to all this fundamental toil, four hours a week, as a sort of dessert, were devoted to the subject of Physical Science, which I was nominally appointed to teach. Surely it would have been somewhat difficult to take a lower seat in the synagogue than that was. This is presented as an illustration, analogies to which could be adduced from the experience of others, of the undigested, miscellaneous, and confused state of things with which those of us had to deal, who stood at the beginnings of this work, and out of which, order, harmony, dignity of character and position, and power of influence, had to be brought as by the fiat of a new creation. This was the general state of things to which the action of the Board in Boonville, 1854, pointed,—"*The Faculty* were directed to arrange the recitations in both departments of the College at their discretion;" and this state of things still continued when, by a unanimous action of the trustees, the Presidency was tendered to myself. It was not strange that a young man just on the threshold of his public career, should neither desire nor feel inclined to accept an unsought position that several had declined, and that involved so much responsibility and peril, and which had little more than the shadow of an endowment to sustain it; but unanticipated circumstances determined my acceptance. Without recounting details, it may be stated that although attention and effort were at once devoted to the work of completing the organization, and of distributing the appropriate labors among the several departments; yet, in the Providence of God, the pecuniary resources were never such as to secure the realization of this cherished aim, until within the past twelve months. Not until about the middle of the first session of the present year, were all the Schools laid down in the last catalogue and presented in the present reports, extricated from the embarrassments arising from their incumbent Professors having to share of labors that did not properly belong to them, and made to assume their present complete individuality and independence. But all the appointments by the Board are at last not only rendered definite, but each member

of the Faculty at present feels himself responsible to the Board only for the labors of his own department. This being the state of things finally reached, the past eight years, extending from 1852 to 1860, may with propriety, in the future history of the College, be termed the period of formation and organization. That which has laid the foundation for this grand result, is the securing of an endowment adequate to warrant it and to guarantee the future. During this period, although troubles have been encountered, yet God has in a remarkable manner watched over the enterprise, and blessed it with great favor in the eyes of his own people and of the world. Altogether, it is believed that no parallel to its success is found in the history of Colleges in our country; and yet, it would be wholly to misunderstand the work in which we are engaged, to suppose that any thing more than a mere BEGINNING has as *yet* been made.

In bringing the institution to its present state of organization, it has been assumed that its great design is to provide a thorough under-graduate course of instruction; and as a means of its successful prosecution, an appropriate government and discipline. This work of *instruction* is distributed among six departments or associated schools: I. The School of the English Language and Literature; II. The School of the Pure and Mixed Mathematics; III. The School of the Latin Language and Literature; IV. The School of the Greek Language and Literature; V. The School of Physical Science; and VI. The School of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature. Each of these Schools has its duly appointed Head or Professor, and is complete in itself, but so associated with the others, that all together form only one consistent and harmonious organic whole, just as the body having many members, each being complete in its place, but so related to the others that all form only one organic whole—one body. It is as Heads of these Schools or Departments or Westminster College, that we submit these several reports.

1. These reports reveal the fact that the Latin and Greek classics are neither discarded nor depreciated, but thoroughly

incorporated and taught as an indispensable part of the prescribed course. The classes in Greek cover six, and in Latin seven years, and are trained in double translation from the first, in the use of the most approved methods and helps of the class room. And it is profoundly believed that for the cultivation of exact, extensive and finished scholarship, nothing in the shape of modern expedients should ever be allowed to trench upon or to relax the high claims of these time-honored studies.* The expediency of separating entirely chairs so distinct as the Latin and Greek, each having so much and such different labor, is obvious.

2. Again, in the Mathematical Department, the disposition shown in many quarters to slur over the most advanced and difficult studies, by making them optional, has not been yielded to; but the aim has been to carry young men through the entire course from the Arithmetic to the Calculus; and certainly the best of provisions should be made in this quarter by the Board.

3. But the provisions for the English course are believed to claim special attention. The report very fully explains itself; and yet a few words may be added with propriety. This Department stands upon an entire equality with the others in point of compensation, dignity, and authority. It is its province to open the eyes of the students upon the riches of their own language and literature, and then to go hand in hand with them to the end of their course. There is no such provision as this in any College in the Union, and nothing could surpass its importance in an institution situated as is Westminster.

4. It will also be observed as a novel feature of our ar-

*Thomas Jefferson, in his note on Virginia, written 1781, makes the following observation, which the influence of his name may commend to the attention of youth who aspire to influence and distinction in this Republic: "The learning of Greek and Latin, I am told, is going into disuse in Europe. I know not what their manners and occupation may call for, but it would be ill-judged in us to follow their example in this instance."

rangements, that whilst we have unusual provisions for the instruction of classes not so far advanced as the Freshman, yet there is no Preparatory Department as a distinct organization and under a separate Principal. According to our plan, each School does the Preparatory work for itself. The Professor of Greek has charge of all the classes below as well as above the Freshman in Greek, from the one beginning the Grammar to the Senior; and hence it is that his course covers six years; two of these being preparatory to the Freshman class, and then four years in the usual College classes; and so the course in Latin extends over seven, in the Mathematics six, and and in the English studies seven years, ending with the Junior year. It is found that this plan of distribution systematizes the labor of instruction in a very clear and complete manner. Much time and labor are economized by it, as students do not have to unlearn in the advanced portion of the course what was previously taught and learned wrong. They are started right by competent hands, and then continue steadily on their way; giving, perhaps, a little more labor at the first and much less at the end, and so equalizing the toil, but laying the foundations of a deeper and broader scholarship. When tutors and assistants are employed, each Professor has direct control of the labor done in connection with his Department, so as to have it entirely according to his own mind, and stands responsible to the board for it. Altogether, therefore, this feature of the organization of the College, is felt to be a simple and satisfactory solution of one of the most difficult problems that confronts the effort to secure thorough Collegiate training, in this State, where the provisions for imparting the elements of such a course are so sparse and imperfect.

It is perhaps unnecessary that anything should be added respecting the Schools of Physical Science and of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature.

5. A feature common to the several departments, in addition to the judicious use of text-books, is the delivery of original lectures upon various branches of the course; some sub-

jects being entirely taught by lectures, of which, the classes are required to take notes. The nature of the subjects taught, as well as the tastes and accomplishments of the Professor, have much to do in regulating this important matter. But it is believed that no man can be a faithful and thorough teacher in a servile adherence to text-books; as subjects and not books are the things to be mastered.

6. It is likewise seen from these reports, that the length of time for which the entire course makes provision is eight years. Many persons not understanding and appreciating the time and patience necessary in the work of education, even in the case of their own children, are always in a hurry to get their sons through or out of school, and the compliance with this tendency on the part of educators to too great an extent, has engendered much evil. Unless there is a deficiency of intellect in those born in Missouri, which the pride of parents as well as the honor of the State, would hardly allow us to admit, there can be no good reason assigned for the toleration of a lower grade of scholarship in a College organized as is Westminster, than in the best institution in our land. If a young man comes to us deficient in his English education, as scores do, it is not necessary for him to go away, or to be allowed to take up studies for which he is not prepared, as the English School has classes for his accommodation; if he has been badly taught in his mathematics, all the classes from Mental Arithmetic to the Calculus are accessible to him; if his start in the Classics has been inferior, then he can be sent back to the very grammar, or to any point which his case may require, and climb up the highest round of the course. The reason then of the length of time covered by the course, is that it that it is so extensive and so complete. There can be no excuse here for advanced students being allowed to go ahead notwithstanding their deficiencies, as there may be in Colleges where there are no such provisions as these which we have found it necessary to make in Westminster. Clean and accurate scholarship should be, and under this organization we have it in our power to make it in fact, the only condition of advancement.

7. The course of study laid down assumes that there shall be at least nine months of actual study in each year, and seventeen hours of recitation a week; three hours a day, except Saturday and Sunday, and one on each of them; the lesson of Sunday morning, being in the Bible. Sometimes those not taking a full course are allowed to make up a ticket with less than seventeen hours of recitation a week, that they may have more than average time for advanced studies, for which they may not be well prepared. It is generally found to be the fact however, that those who go regularly through the course in its successive stages as laid down, excel those who select their studies irregularly; and complete the entire course, embracing the Languages and higher Mathematics, about as soon as those get through who take only a partial one by omitting them. Experience is decidedly on the side of the regular course, for all such as are competent to receive a good education.

8. The flexibility of our arrangement is another of its virtues. If a student desires to enter only one of the Schools, he is at liberty to do so provided he take his due amount of labor. If any wish to study the English branches alone, to qualify themselves for business, or for teaching, they can do so; if they wish to study mathematics in any of its branches, so as to prepare, say for surveying, this can be done thoroughly in the School of Mathematics; if they wish to pursue only the Physical or Metaphysical Sciences, they can take them alone, and so of the others; or some studies may be selected from one, and some from others of the Departments, to suit the wishes and circumstances of the pupils. Moreover, the same flexibility is observable in regard to the prospective growth and enlargements of the College. As means and patronage in the future shall enable and demand, the Trustees will find it expedient to sub-divide the labor of these Schools, and to organize new Schools,* which will be entirely practicable, with-

*The Trustees can establish a Normal, an Agricultural, a Medical, or a Law School, or a School of Theology, without interfering with the labor of the Faculty of Arts, or in any manner changing the existing arrangements and *requirements* for the under-graduate course.

out any change in this fundamental arrangement. The time, too, may come when the Preparatory classes can be wisely dispensed with; but this will not be in our day.

There are certain regulations of the nature of College laws which should be particularly noted, as having been found effective in the maintenance of government and discipline.

a. No student is admitted into any of the Schools unless he gives satisfactory evidence of a good moral character; nor into any of the classes without the scholarship required for them, by the prescribed course; and any young man, on withdrawing from the Institution, temporarily, or finally, is granted a letter of dismission, with every testimonial of character and scholarship to which he is entitled.

b. Each Professor determines for himself, in the exercise of his own discretion, the admission of students into any of his classes, and their standing therein for conduct, industry and scholarship; and adopts such plans of instruction, and rules and regulations as in his own judgment are deemed best for the promotion of the work entrusted to his hands, being amenable only to the Board for the fidelity and success of his labors. This has ever been a ruling principle of action common to all the Schools, and in no instance has there been any violation of it, as it is the thing that gives individuality and power to the several Heads of the departments.

c. The programmes of recitation and grading are adjusted by the Faculty on joint consultation and agreement, so as to enable each to share his proportion of the time of the classes and to exhibit with uniformity and in an aggregate and definite form, the results of his labors.

d. The Faculty meet regularly every Friday afternoon, and at such other times as any member of the Faculty may have occasion for their doing so, to consult and to transact such business as may come before them.

e. No constraint is employed as to the course a young man shall pursue, but when he has once had his studies and his recitations for a given session assigned, he is not allowed to

make any change whatever, without the knowledge and approbation of the Professor in charge of the study which he wishes to change. If a student wishes to take only a partial course, he is at liberty to make a choice of any subjects for which he is prepared, and in which he can recite without a collision of hours; but those who are candidates for graduation and the honor of a degree and diploma, are not allowed to exercise any discretion, but are required to pursue the prescribed course in each of the foregoing Departments; as they are so adjusted as to constitute simply the under-graduate course.

f. As the Trustees do not confer the A. B. degree on any who have not completed the undergraduate course embraced in the plan of the Institution, the members of the Faculty give young men who take only a partial course, certificates testifying to the proficiency they may have attained in their several Schools.

g. As a candidate for graduation is required to complete the entire course of these six Schools, it is necessary that he command the suffrage of every one of the Professors of them, in order to be recommended to the Board for graduation; so that a failure to graduate from any one of the six Schools is necessarily a barrier to his receiving the honor of a degree as a graduate from the College. A graduate of the College is a graduate of every one of these six Departments, as they are so organized as to constitute but one course,—the under-graduate course.

h. Students are not allowed to absent themselves from the Institution without a previous permission from some member of the Faculty, and no member of the Faculty excuses except from his own rolls; but it is usual to accept of a permission of absence thus obtained, as a sufficient excuse in all the departments. The President excuses from the chapel roll. Five unexcused absence marks during the same session, discount the grade for conduct 10 per cent, and notice is given in Chapel; the next five incur also a notice to parents or guardians, and liability to removal at any time for negligence of

duty. All absence marks whether excused or unexcused are reported.

i. All the students are required to attend the Chapel service every morning, conducted by members of the Faculty, each a week at a time, and a sermon or lecture Sabbath afternoon or night, by the President. Each student is assigned his number on the seats in the Chapel, and is not allowed to change without permission, and is held responsible for the condition in which it is kept, note being taken of marking, spitting, or of any damage. Instead of calling the roll at the second service on Sabbath, Monitors are appointed from the several classes, and required to report on Monday morning the absentees.

j. All excuses from the Chapel roll are required to be in writing; and no excuse will be received which would not be regarded sufficient for a neglect of any other College duty.

k. When the students convene for worship, they are required not to loiter about the building, but go at once to their numbers and there to be seated, and quiet; observing the same order as would be expected in a church.

l. They are not allowed to be about the building, nor in the halls, nor in any of the rooms of the building, during recitation hours, unless engaged in recitation, or by the special permission of some member of the Faculty; and to prevent any disturbance of the classes at recitation, perfect quietness and order in all parts of the building are made necessary.

m. The classes are required to make their transition from one recitation room to another, promptly and quietly, at the proper signal.

n. No marking of the walls or defacing of the building or furniture in any way is allowed; and a student that does any damage is required to repair it.

o. The students are expected to deport themselves as gentlemen, and to be respectful and courteous in their bearing towards each other and to the members of the Faculty.

p. It is always assumed that young gentlemen are truth-

ful, until the contrary appear. And when called on to do so, they are required to give frankly and truthfully all the information in their possession, respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the institution. It is believed to be a bad principle and a dishonor to allow students to cloak each other's misdoing and that it tends directly to overturn all the moral restraints of order and discipline, and to train up corrupt citizens. This regulation in a College regarding open and truthful information, holds the place of the grand jury in the community. The wrong doer must be known before he can be reformed by the exercise of forbearance and leniency as well as by admonition and justice. And if the probabilities of detection are multiplied, the liability of being led astray is decreased in a corresponding ratio: and such a regulation can never be a terror to any but evil doers, the very ones whom it is desirable to deter from coming to the College, or from continuance in it, or from misdemeanor whilst in it. Its operation must, therefore, be found to be exceedingly wholesome.

q. No student is allowed to have or carry weapons, sword canes, pistols, and other than pen knives; and the sending or accepting of a challenge subjects to the highest penalty.

r. False witnessing, uncleanness of person and conduct or language, and profanity are strictly forbidden.

s. The drinking of intoxicating liquors, and not merely intoxication, is strictly prohibited; and the rigid and inflexible enforcement of this regulation is found to be indispensable.

t. Card playing, betting and gambling in every form, are prohibited.

u. Attendance on circuses is not allowed; and attendance on shows, or any public entertainments, when forbidden, is an offense.

v. The property and peace of the citizens are in no way to be disturbed.

w. Students are allowed to board in respectable private families, and having selected their boarding house and re-

ported the same, are not allowed to change unless by permission of a member of the Faculty. And it is required of them to conform to the household regulations as to meals, hours, worship, etc., of the families in which they board.

x. Students are never allowed to be on the streets, nor in the stores, about town, except on business, which is to be promptly attended to; nor to be away from their own rooms, except at appropriate times for recreation in some inoffensive and honorable manner.

y. Immoral and disorderly conduct, habitual neglect of regular duties, persistent disregard of even the smallest regulation, are sufficient reasons for the removal of any student from the institution; and, in general, a distinct public announcement of any requirement which may be judged necessary or expedient, has always been considered a sufficient reason for requiring a prompt and respectful compliance.

z. The gradations of penalty attaching to misconduct are private admonition; open admonition in class room; rebuke in the presence of the Faculty; rebuke in open chapel in the presence of the students and Faculty; suspensions for various lengths of time; dismission; and expulsion. Each Professor holds in his hands these means of deterring those under his care from the violation of the regulations of his department; and in the exercise of his own discretion, or by consultation with his colleagues, or by a reference of the case to their judgment, employs these means for the maintenance of order and discipline. The secret of the effectiveness of the government of the College in the several departments, is found in the fact that each member of the Faculty is in his own School supreme. His responsibility and his power coincide; and in accordance with one of the wisest of political maxims, the means of maintaining order are proportioned to the end. In a word, it is not by a vote of his colleagues, but in the exercise of his own discretion, sustained by the individual or united counsel or expressed judgment of the entire Faculty, that each Professor in the College conducts his department, holding him-

self directly and only responsible to the Board of Trustees for the success with which he manages it. This is one method of maintaining government and discipline in a College, and is the one which has worked most effectively in Westminster.

In the government of a College, as in the government of a State, no more and no other laws should be laid down than such as are believed to be necessary and best to secure the end for which it exists. And a single principle if possible should vitalize the whole. The end of a college course is the development and discipline of the student's whole complex nature; so that it is not enough that supervision be extended only to the performances of the recitation room; but it should also extend to the entire deportment and associations of those in this formative state. Every member of the Faculty, therefore, feels himself to be the guardian of the unfolding character of every student under his care, and not simply the hearer of his recitations, much less a mere stern disciplinarian in case of his misconduct. One reason of our students forming such strong attachments for the institution is, that it is the manifested desire to cultivate habits of kind and free intercourse with them, and to influence them by appeals to the better principles of the heart, rather than by severe and disgraceful discipline. If, however, the conduct of a student renders it evident that he is not susceptible to such influence, he is, if possible, without disgrace, returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances he may yet form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

Avoiding the folly of approving the old as necessarily the best under all circumstances, and of condemning the new as necessarily evil, and endeavoring to mark out a course demanded by the peculiar exigencies and wants of the enterprise actually in hand, from the first of his administration, the President has pursued in his own department, and in his general relations to the students, the same principle of action as the other members of the Faculty. He and his colleagues are alike and only responsible to the Board of Trustees for

the manner in which they have exercised their discretionary powers in their relations to the administration of the government of the College.* The result is, that whilst Westminster has not in any of its Schools been governed by the vote of the Faculty, but in each and in its general interests by the discre-

*The following extract from a communication to Synod in the fall of 1858 by Professors Fisher, Kemper, and Strong, which there was no occasion for presenting, has occurred as suited to remove and to guard against misapprehension on the point here involved.

"The relation of our President to the members of the Faculty has been ludicrously caricatured as his relation to the students. It has been supposed that we were a set of underlings, quietly doing the bidding of our superior—a set of tools in a grammar School, liable to be dismissed at the caprice of our Principal. Indeed, in regard to one of us, a teacher of nearly twenty years, the wonder has been expressed that he too, characterized in past years by surly independence, should now 'bend the suppliant hinges of the knee' to President Laws. Now all this is the farthest conceivable from the truth. Our relations to our President are those of colleagues and of independent gentlemen. And such stuff as this we should not bring up before a grave ecclesiastical body, had it not in the hands of prejudice and malice, become potential against character and the interest of religion and learning.

* * * * But to be more particular as to the relations of President and Faculty. So far from being President Laws' tools, we think there is that in our position with respect to him and each other, which recognizes and fosters independence in a remarkable degree. Each one of us, in his own department, is sovereign, so far as President Laws is concerned. So far as we come in contact with students, we have the same kind and the same measure of power that he has. We are certainly not embarrassed in any of our functions for want of power to secure respect and enforce discipline. We choose our own text-books, and our own plans, and President Laws never thinks of entering our recitation room to dictate or inspect, any more than we assume to take a like course with him. He treats us as his colleagues, as his equals, as gentlemen. We claim and exercise the power to exclude from our classes any student whose incorrigible bad habits we deem to be inconsistent with the best interests of our classes, or who may persist in disrespectful words or acts towards an instructor. And not only in class room, but everywhere else, where our legitimate functions require the exertion of authority, we are untrammeled by the President. One of us, at least, has been a member of another College Faculty, and has been observant of the relations of Professors in the east and west, and he knows no College where there is a greater relative respectability in office or more real power in the hands of the Professors. * * * But another cause will be found in the peculiar circumstances of the College when the President was appointed to office. The College had been without a head. The members of the Faculty presided in rotation in the Faculty meetings for the term of one week. This scattered power was found to be unwieldy and onerous to the Professors. An institution under such circumstances is in danger of being governed to death. Besides, there was at that time, little permanency in the chairs and a very crude division of labor. Things had not crystalized into order. The President took hold of this chaos, and neither Synod, nor Board, nor Faculty, thought of assisting him by any written code. He had the sagacity to see that the body wanted a single administrative head; and at least two members of the Board recollect, that on accepting his office he announced, that in all that related to the general government of the College, he would find it necessary to assume a special personal responsibility. Not knowing who would be his colleagues, there was the greater need of a centralization of oversight and discipline. 'The tree may be judged by its fruits.'"

tionary power of each one in his place; there has been the most perfect harmony and efficiency of action. In no instance, and the same I believe to be true of them also, has any course been adopted except upon the united approbation of my colleagues, with whose counsel I have been favored, and whose views I have often adopted as my own. The government of the College, therefore, up to this time, since my relation to it as its President, has been eminently one of *unanimity*. Nor has there during this whole period been a single case of expulsion from the College, (with one qualified exception,) nor from any of the departments; although there have been several cases of dismission, and a number of cases of reproof. It is true that this plan of action not only gives more power in his place to each member of the Faculty, but that it also requires a corresponding measure of wisdom and moral courage in each man to stand up and carry it into execution. There is no hiding of one man behind others, but there is a directness and effectiveness of action that carries its own reason and authority in it. And students feel that when they have to do with the individual Professors in their separate Schools as supreme therein, without any recourse of appeal or further trouble, the disposition to give trouble is quelled, and the unruly feel themselves held in the grasp of the strong arm of government. And Professors are saved from those heart-burnings and troubles that arise from differences among colleagues. If this plan require men of higher competency, then so much the better for the College, as it is not for men, but men for it.

When properly understood, it must be clearly seen that there is no such thing as republicanism in the government of a College. The power of government exercised by members of the Faculty, is in no sense, and in no way derived, either directly or indirectly, from the governed; nor is it responsible to them. This authority comes down from the Trustees, and not up from the students. Young men and boys do not come to College to govern it, but to learn and obey; just as the authority the head of a family exercises over his household is not derived from it, but from God, and is responsible to Him;

and it is not the province of children and servants to rule therein, but to obey. This is the radical principle that should underlie the organization and the administration of the government of every College. Hence, the spirit of docility, obedience, and respect which so generally characterizes our students. And as the highest possible liberty and freedom from restraint, are lodged in the individual student, compatible with the good of the whole, the great principle of a truly regulated and regulative freedom, on which the theory of our political government itself reposes, is practically inculcated. These are profound and vitalizing principles of action, which pervade the very atmosphere of Westminster, and control its movements as an agency in the work of education; and it is a disregard of them, that too often renders Colleges the nurseries of disorder and misrule. He that is to govern should first learn how to obey.

We, the members of the Faculty of Westminster College, approve of the foregoing representation of the internal organization of the College, and of the government and discipline therein, as a true representation of the case as a matter of fact.

(Signed,) WILLIAM VAN DOREN.
M. M. FISHER.
CLARKE STRONG.
ALFRED M. MAYER.
F. T. KEMPER.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, your attention is asked to what follows as supplementary to the foregoing report.

When I assumed my present relations to Westminster College, having no code of regulations to aid or guide me in my course, my resolution was at once formed to assume the exercise of a broad discretionary power as the best means of giving unity and strength to the infant and struggling enterprise, with whose fate my own character was so much at stake. My line of action as set forth in the previous statement, was openly avowed before the Board of Trustees upon the occasion

of my acceptance of the Presidency of the College; and I had then for sometime been actually pursuing it. As to the wisdom and efficiency of that course, to say nothing of the action of the Board two years since, sustaining and approving it as wise and judicious, it may be safely left to speak for itself in the fruits which are seen in its success, and in the reputation of the College in this respect. But after the present result has been reached, the critical and difficult work of laying the permanent foundation of this enterprise having been accomplished, it is my desire to be relieved of some of the responsibility which I have hitherto borne, in connection with this work. I would therefore propose, either—

1st. That the several schools remain as now organized and governed, and that the general government and discipline outside of the several schools, be removed from the President and placed equally upon the several Professors, so that they and he shall be held equally responsible for it, the President being only their Chairman in joint session, making it his only care to have all the business brought before the body conducted in a parliamentary form, and suitable steps taken to carry their actions into execution; but there shall be no appeal from our decisions on matters of government and discipline; or—

2nd. I propose that all else remain as it now is, but the responsibility of discipline involving suspension, dismission and expulsion from the College, be devolved on the Faculty in their joint capacity; our decisions not to be appealed from.

Very respectfully submitted, S. S. LAWS.

The unanimous action of the Board of Trustees upon the previous reports:—

"WHEREAS, the members of the Faculty have presented reports setting forth the organization of their several departments of instruction and government, exhibiting the internal working of the general government of the College, and of the system of the several schools as contained in the Catalogue of

last year, with which system of instruction and government the Board is well pleased, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That these reports be approved and sanctioned as setting forth the approved organization of the College; and also,

2. Approving of the paper supplementary to the President's report, that the second proposition made therein, relative to the general government of the College, be adopted."

The following resolutions, offered by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, were also unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, 1. That we take great pleasure in assuring the patrons and friends of the College of our confidence in the President and Professors now in office, and of our entire satisfaction with the instruction and government of the institution as now administered.

2. That we consider the principles of discipline that are now in force, wise and suited to the wants of our College, and that the spirit in which they are applied is moderate and kindly, but at the same time sufficiently firm and efficient.

3. That as a Board, we will give to the Faculty that we have placed in office, a cordial and generous support in carrying out the discipline and government of the institution as now administered.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

PROF. G. C. SWALLOW.

As it has ever been the great object of this College to make the most ample provisions for such instruction as is adapted to the wants of the youth of this State, a course in *Scientific Agriculture* has been distinctly recorded among its contemplated enlargements. Since the meeting of the Board, and without incurring expense for the coming year, a favorable opportunity, that will be appreciated by the public, has been presented for initiating this matter in Westminster. Prof. G. C. Swallow, the State Geologist, has engaged to deliver a course of Lectures

in the College, during the coming year, on the relations of Physical Science to Agriculture. This course will be free to all.

It is earnestly hoped that the vast importance of this department, will lead the friends of Westminster to make this a permanent arrangement, with such facilities as will enable the Institution to meet the growing demand for education in Scientific Agriculture. The Charless Professorship has been nobly and generously endowed; but in making anything like complete provisions for the wants of the Physical Sciences, forty or fifty thousand dollars additional, should be placed at the disposal of the Board. What nobler and better use can be made of money than its devotion to sustain and enlarge such an Institution as Westminster College?

It is profoundly believed that it is the true policy of our State, that Agricultural Schools should be opened in connection with our existing institutions; as much more effective and economical than the attempt to establish some *one* institution exclusively devoted to this *fragment* of a liberal education. Ten or twelve such departments connected with as many Colleges, distributed all over this broad State, and properly endowed and manned, would obviously do more and at less cost, than a single school. The same will hold true of Normal Instruction to raise up teachers.

It may not be amiss, before bidding adieu to this year, to remind the students of Westminster that the bell,* which has summoned them to prayers for years past, was hung there in December, 1859. There are many who will never forget its tones. The large lecture table, constructed for the convenience of the Charless Professor, that for years stood in front of the rostrum in the Chapel,† came into existence the same year. Possibly some of the old students might add to the incidents of the year 1859-60.

The Synod in 1860 met at Columbia. The College, in the period before the war, was in the zenith of its prosperity. All the departments, as sketched in the Catalogue of the previous scholastic year, were in excellent working order; the Institution, notwithstanding any adverse influences that may, at the time, have existed, had the confidence and affection of the whole church in Missouri, as is shown by the fact that during the third week of the session, minutes of the Board, in October, 1860—149 students were in attendance; the regular classes were still larger than before; about one third of the young men were members of the church and among them were about 20 studying for the ministry. That the Board felt that they were signally blessed was proven by the following action taken at Columbia:

"The Board never stood in a position marked by such high encouragement as at present; for the greatly increased

*The bell presented to the College in 1859 was superior to any in Central Missouri; to those who were near, its tones were so soft and melodious that it was difficult to believe that they were heard distinctly at houses three miles away. That was a costly trick that was played when, one bitter winter night, in 1875, the bell was inverted and filled with water; the result was a ruined bell. The present bell was received in exchange for the pieces of the old one—for even the pieces were very valuable to the manufacturers.—Editor.

†The old chapel.

patronage of Westminster College shows that our work in the field of education is becoming more and more appreciated."

It would seem that from the very first God regarded with peculiar favor this enterprise of his people. Certainly no Synod in our whole Church has had more or greater reasons for thanking God than the Synod of Missouri. In the midst of the discouragements, surrounding us now, the recollections of what has been accomplished should strengthen and comfort every heart for the future. If God ever blessed and honored any College, that one is Westminster; and the Board have again and again recorded their belief in this fact.

It was in the winter of this year (1860-1) that the cases of discipline occurred which will be fully and carefully noticed hereafter. And all the regulations and documents, bearing on those cases of discipline, will be thrown together so as to give a connected view of the subject, this method being, all things considered, far the most easy, as well as most satisfactory.

In the spring of 1861 the clouds of war began to hover over the land, causing every heart to tremble for the Ark of God, as far as its interests were connected with the Synod's College. The wave of trouble, beginning at the presidential election of the preceding November and rolling over the whole land, stirring society to its lowest depths, had dashed over the College also. Its influence was more clearly seen in a tendency among the young men to throw aside the restraints of wholesome government. But amid the most intense excitement pervading the whole nation, the regular exercises were continued and the students, with a few exceptions, were kept in their places and induced, under the influence of the Faculty, to give to their studies

a degree of attention which, under the circumstances, could hardly have been expected. Although the land almost trembled under the feet of thousands hurrying to the field of battle, but few of the students left before Commencement day. That the excitement was great, is shown by the statement that Professor Swallow, who had just begun a course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry before the advanced classes of the College, was compelled to close his instructions because of military movements, causing great excitement in the whole State, taking place at no great distance from his residence.

Many will remember that Commencement was scarcely over when the flash of the sabre was seen and the rattle of musketry heard in deadly conflict within two miles of the College campus.

While the newspapers were filled with war and while people talked of almost nothing but war, the Commencement exercises were held as usual. Simple justice demands the statement that the halls of Westminster never witnessed a more thrilling day than the fourth Thursday of June, 1861. That the College did not go to pieces, that there was a Commencement at all, was due under God to the prudence of the President and Professors. It is a fact very remarkable that while the States throughout the length and breadth of the land were excited almost to frenzy, not a single one of the graduating class made more than a distant and passing allusion to it. This is the more to be wondered at, as the class had just gone over the Constitution, where any of the vexed questions might have been sprung in an instant.

The Senior Class at the opening of the year was the largest the College ever had, but was reduced, before the close of the session, by the discipline alluded to, to nine,

two of whom were officers in the first company of troops that ever left the borders of Callaway county in the late war. The Baccalaureate degrees on that occasion, as frequently since, were conferred by President Laws in Latin. In the following February his remarks were referred to as a treasonable document. The most plausible reason for such an impression was probably the fact that it was in an unknown tongue, for certainly there is no treasonable utterance in the paper, as the document and the facts will prove. The facts are these; two of the graduating class were in the first company that left Callaway county to join General Price. One of them, Mr. McIntyre, was captain of the company and the other, Mr. Laurie, was lieutenant. These young men, of their own motion, left College a few days before the close of the session and were of course absent on Commencement day. But when the Faculty came to recommend the members of the Senior Class for the degree of A. B., they unanimously included Messrs. McIntyre and Laurie, because they had completed the course, had stood the examination, and were students of irreproachable character and fine scholarship. The Executive Committee of the Board unanimously conferred the degrees thus recommended by the Faculty. In both the Faculty and the Committee were at least three strong Union men, a fact which indicates that all concerned felt that political questions had nothing to do with conferring literary degrees. Scholars may be interested in the innocent Latin that was thought to contain such dangerous sentiments. The circumstances under which the words were spoken were these: Seven of the graduates had just delivered their speeches. Two of the nine on whom the Board had conferred, de jure et de facto, the title A. B., were away, as has been said. The President held in his

hand at first nine diplomas and, after delivering seven of them, still had two left, and said: * * * "haec duo (diplomata) absentibus in agro tentoriis conferto, legato Josepho Scott Laurie et centurioni, Daniel Harrison McIntyre."*

According to the plan of the College, honors were conferred on the three members of the graduating class whose grades were highest. These honors were: First, the Valedictory; second, Greek Salutatory; third, Latin, Salutatory. All these honors have been but twice given—in 1861 and 1864.

Such was the terrible uncertainty that overhung the country at the time, that nearly, if not all, the friends of the College expected its doors to be closed. The Faculty expected nothing else and the students shared the feeling. So commencement day, 1861, was, in no unmeaning sense, "a time for memory and for tears." The pupils of Westminster have always manifested a tender feeling for the institution and its Faculty, and this remark was never more true than in those dark days, still fresh in the memory of all. The Faculty of those days have never seen each other since; and but few, comparatively, of the one hundred and sixty students, then present, have ever returned to renew the hallowed memories of other days in the halls of Westminster. Though affection for our young men strongly prompts it, the object of this history forbids our tracing the footsteps of our pupils to their homes, or to the ranks of hostile armies ready for carnage. Suffice it to say that some of the noblest spirits that ever

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* . . . these two diplomas upon Lieutenant Joseph Scott Laurie and Captain Daniel Harrison McIntyre, absent in the field crowded with tents.—Editor.

visited the College, took their flight from earth on the gory battle fields of their native land.

This is the proper place to present a synopsis of the condition of the institution in the summer of 1861. As this is done, let it be borne in mind that the Charter was obtained in February, 1853, a little over eight years before. At the time in question, the total assets of the College amounted to nearly $150,000; its number of students (one hundred and sixty) was exceeded by only two Colleges in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States; its Senior Class had increased from one in 1855 to fourteen in 1860-61; its number of regular students, in the four College classes, was about seventy, as shown by the roll book now in the writer's possession; almost a score of the alumni either had entered, or were preparing to enter the ministry; for an extensive course of study, well chosen, for discipline and thorough, honest mental drilling, it was doubtless the foremost institution in the West. It is a truth highly gratifying that in all the Law Schools and Theological Seminaries, the alumni were found to be equal in scholarship to the best graduates of the oldest and most richly endowed colleges of the east. In short, in mental culture, as well as in training young men for preaching the Gospel, the College was regarded by all as a success beyond the highest expectations of its most devoted friends. In those days, educational matters were in a formative state in Missouri, a fact which made Westminster a pioneer, in its earlier history, in a sense which has never been fully realized by many members of our own Church. Taking the facts which have now been mentioned, and they are a mere selection, we are warranted in saying that, if the war had shut forever the doors of our cherished College, West-

minster, viewed in the light of the years spent and the work done, had been a literary and financial success without a parallel in the history of similar enterprises in the United States.

The following letter from Dr. McGill will show the standing of Westminster's graduates at Princeton:

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

PRINCETON, N. J., January 20, 1873.

Rev. M. M. FISHER:

DEAR SIR—Dr. Green has referred your letter of November last to me, and requests me to answer it; inasmuch as the various accomplishments of our students come into view more fully in my department than any other, perhaps.

I have a very distinct recollection of the men you mention; "Cowan, George, Hersman, Fueller, and Slater." These were among our very best students every way. They came to us with more than ordinary scholarship, and discipline of mind, and completed their preparation here with eminent success. I could mention others, such as Quarles, Forman, etc., who are worthy of similar note and credit.

Indeed, with scarcely an exception but one, the students from Westminster College, Mo., were every thing we could wish for, in culture, diligence, and success. There was no College represented here with a higher average of scholarship, or by better men, on the score of well regulated judgment and heart, for the work of the ministry.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER T. McGILL.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

HERE are entertained by those controling the institutions of learning in our country, two theories of College Government. According to one, the general government and discipline are in the hands of the President, who, in the exercise of his own judgment, or on consultation with his colleagues, determines what course is to be pursued in any case that may arise. This is personal government. According to the other, this power is in the hands of the Faculty, composed of the President and Professors, who by vote determine any case that may be brought before them. This is Faculty government. The former of these methods, which may be regarded as less cumbersome, was adopted by Dr. Nott* in the remarkable success that

*NOTES—The same is true of the celebrated Dr. Thornwell while President of Columbia College, South Carolina, one of the most noted Institutions of the South. Dr. Nott gave to Union College about $600,000, and the writer is under the impression that the sum given was conditioned on the continuance of Personal Government in the College.

attended his presidency of nearly sixty years in Union College, at Schenectady, New York. This method of personal government, President Laws adopted, in such a form, however, as did not in the least encroach on the prerogatives of the other members of the Faculty in the control of their several departments. In accordance with a request of the Board made in the fall of 1858, the Faculty reduced to a written form the organization and adjustment of the relations of the several departments under their care and reported to the Board. This report is found in full in the Catalogue of 1860 and may be seen by a reference to Chapter II. The relations of the departments are there so clearly set forth as to make any farther statements at this point unnecessary.

During the year preceding the meeting of the Board in June, 1858, certain rumors sprang into existence of dissatisfaction on the part of the students with the discipline as then administered in the College. Such a state of feeling had been produced in the Synod that the Board felt called upon to investigate the subject. This investigation and the results of it are so fully given in the proceedings of the Board at that time as to make any additional particulars undesirable. It is proper to read the investigation of this subject, bearing in mind the fact that Mr. Laws had made the Board fully aware of his method of government before he accepted the presidency, in the fall of 1855. It is well enough to say that while President Laws did not state his method of government in his letter of acceptance, he did do so explicitly before the Board of Trustees as a body, and at the date given in the previous sentence. The writer bears testimony that this plan adopted by President Laws, the plan of personal government, was well known

from the first by those at all acquainted with the affairs of the College.

At the meeting of the Board at Fulton, in June, 1858, the following questions were propounded by Mr. Joseph Charless: 1. "How many students have been dismissed during the last year? By whom and for what causes? 2. How many are now here? 3. Can President Laws give any reason for the absence of so many?"

As will be seen hereafter the President of the College chose to answer the first question in the presence of the other members of the Faculty.

President Laws answered the second question as follows: "There are about one hundred or something over, I believe, but do not know the exact number, as the roll is kept by Professor Van Doren."

In answer to the third question, the President presented the following paper adopted by the students.

According to previous notice, the entire body of students of Westminster College assembled in the Chapel. On motion, Mr. John A. McAfee was called to the Chair, and R. E. Dunn was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. J. P. McAfee, R. E. Dunn, C. B. Boyd, J. H. Wright, and J. F. Cowan, Jr., were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee having retired for a short time, reported the following, which on motion was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have knowledge that certain rumors have been afloat, not only in this place, but also in different portions of the State which are calculated to operate deleteriously to the interest of Westminster College, and,

"Whereas, we as students feel deeply interested not only in its continued prosperity and advancement, but also are intimately acquainted with the facts in the case, we therefore consider it our duty to meet these insidious reports by giving a plain and impartial statement of facts. We beg therefore to submit the following. It has been indus-

*That meeting of the students originated among themselves and the paper here quoted was adopted by the students without the knowledge of President Laws. It was a purely voluntary matter on the part of the young men. They gave the action taken to the President, who saw proper to use it in answer to one of the questions.

triously circulated that there has been great dissatisfaction on the part of the students with the discipline as well as with the instruction we have received and that on this account numbers have left the College in disgust, one report going so far as to affirm the dissolution and withdrawal of an entire class. We, on the contrary, have to state that to our personal knowledge as large a proportion of the Catalogue number of students as usual are now present at the close of the session, this number being over one hundred, of the one hundred and seventy enrolled during the entire year, and that there has been no rebellion against the government of the Institution, and that it is in safe and prudent hands, and that right and justice mark its administration, and that instead of having reason to complain, we should be, and are grateful for the firm and prudent, yet at the same time parental regimen under which we have pursued our studies. As to the rumor that numbers have withdrawn from the College dissatisfied, we have to say that of all who left there is but one who was actuated by any such feeling and he, we are informed, intended to return next term.

"The absences now have been due to many unavoidable causes: hard study and the unfavorable spring impaired the health of some; others were called away by their business; others again, irregulars, remained with us as long as they intended from the first.

"We then, students of Westminster College, state to the Faculty, the Board of Trustees and the public, that our confidence in our instructors is unimpaired and that we feel it a great privilege to attend the wise teachings of those who occupy the professional Chairs, believing them to be as able a corps of instructors as can be found in our whole western country. We feel especially called upon to vindicate the character and course of him in whose person is concentrated the authority and responsibility of the College discipline and against whom these malicious shafts have been particularly directed by those unfriendly to the Institution. In our President we have found a gentleman strict in the enforcement of wise regulations, conciliatory to the best wishes of those under his rules, kind in all the relations we have sustained to him, most deeply versed in the wisdom of all ages and most capable of imparting knowledge in a clear and tangible form to those who have sat under his teachings; and in all things he has shown that prudence and clemency which have not only commanded our respect but won for him our high and lasting regard.

"The government has been mild and parental, the instructions have

been valuable and varied, the Professors have been kind and courteous, harmony prevails between the Faculty and students, the Institution has been exceedingly and deservedly prosperous and for the truth of these statements we hereby give our assurances: Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Board of Trustees of this Institution, and also to the Editors of the Missouri Telegraph, and the St. Louis Presbyterian and that all the papers friendly to Westminster College and the cause of education generally, be requested to copy the same."

(Signed) JOHN A. McAFEE,
Chairman."

R. E. DUNN,
Secretary."

All the members of the Faculty being present, the President answered the first question as follows: *"That one student has been dismissed during the last year, 1857-8; he was dismissed by myself, after repeated consultation with my colleagues; the principal reason was habitual dissipation."

This extract from the minutes sets forth the condition of the government and discipline of the College when that subject first claimed the attention of the Board.

At the time when this matter came before them, a resolution was introduced before the Board by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, the object of which was to take the general government and discipline of the College from the hands of the President and place it in the hands of the Faculty, "composed of the President as presiding officer and the duly elected Professors."† But after considerable discussion the following paper, presented by Mr. M. G. Singleton. Esq., was adopted by the Board, with two dissenting voices:

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*The question was: "How many students have been dismissed during the last year? By whom and for what causes?"

†The resolution offered by Dr. Anderson read as follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Board from statements made by the President that he claims and has exercised the power to control the general government and discipline of the College

"The Board having heard President Laws' answers to the questions of Mr. Charless and having heard statements from each member of the Faculty and feeling satisfied that the government of the Institution has been wisely and judiciously administered, and as such we heartily approbate it and do not believe that any change is required." Thus this subject rested in June, 1858.

It is worthy of notice that Mr. Charless was present at that meeting and propounded the questions, which, together with the answers, have been given. It was his first appearance in the Board at their annual meeting in June. He was doubtless influenced, in a great degree, to attend at the particular time by the reported state of affairs in the College. The vote on Col. Singleton's resolution stood as follows:

"Ayes—S. S. Watson, J. F. Cowan, P. B. Reed, Joseph Charless, M. G. Singleton, Rufus Abbot.

"Noes—S. J. P. Anderson, W. W. Robertson."

(Records B. T. W. C., page 85.)

Differences of opinion in regard to the discipline of the College appeared again in 1861; and the task now pro-

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and that this exercise of power is so completely irresponsible as that no appeal can be taken from it to the Faculty, or this Board;

"And whereas, the Board learned from the same source that there is no regular trial, no examination of witnesses, and no record of the reasons for each decision,—

"Therefore resolved, that in the judgment of this Board the government of the Institution is properly in the hands of the Faculty, composed of the President as presiding officer, and the duly elected Professors; and that the decisions of the Faculty should be duly recorded with the reasons for the same, and that from these decisions an appeal lies to this Board, and from the Board to the Synod.

"Resolved, that the attention of the Synod be called to this question, and that they be requested to pass some rule on the subject."—Editor.

posed by the writer for himself is to bring together, in as brief compass as possible, such facts and documents as may give an impartial, clear, and truthful view of this matter. As it fell to the lot of the writer to vote in all these cases involving discipline, it seems to him both most modest and most just to rely mainly on documents at hand, only writing himself so much as may be necessary to give an intelligible connection to the different papers bearing upon the question.

The mode of government adopted by the President has already been given. Of course reference is had to the method pursued by him from the date of his acceptance in 1855 to the change proposed by himself in 1860. One word about Mr. Laws' method of College government is important just here. He chose to exercise over the general discipline of the Institution a personal control. Instead of deciding cases by a vote of the Faculty, his plan was to pass upon them himself, after consultation with members of the Faculty. The government he exercised was personal and not Faculty government. At the same time, each Professor was in his own School supreme, holding himself directly and only responsible to the Board of Trustees for the success with which he managed it. Let it be understood that there existed among the gentlemen composing the Faculty the kindliest consultation and mutual good feeling. In fact, during the whole time covered by this method of control, there prevailed the most perfect harmony and efficiency of action. That this matter was thoroughly understood, entirely agreeable, and considered by those concerned highly desirable, is proven by the communication to the Synod in 1858, from three members of the Faculty, which may be found in the Catalogue of 1860.

This method of government, entered upon by Presi-

dent Laws at first, October, 1855, was endorsed by a large majority of the Board present at the annual meeting in June 1858. It continued in force until Commencement in 1860. At that time the Faculty presented reports,* setting forth the organization of their several departments. At the same time Mr. Laws presented two propositions relative to the general government of the College. Here are the two propositions. They merit a careful notice:

> 1st. That the several schools remain as now organized and governed and that the general government and discipline outside of the several schools, be removed from the President and placed equally upon the several Professors, so that they and he shall be held equally responsible for it, the President being only their Chairman in joint session, making it his only care to have all the business brought before the body conducted in a parliamentary form, and suitable steps taken to carry their actions into execution; but there shall be no appeal from our decisions on matters of government and discipline; or—
>
> 2nd. I propose that all else remain as it now is, but the responsibility of discipline involving suspension, dismission and expulsion from the College, be devolved on the Faculty in their joint capacity; our decisions not to be appealed from.
>
> Very respectfully submitted, S. S. LAWS.

It is though best to insert here "the unanimous action of the Board of Trustees" on the reports and also their adoption of President Laws' second proposition.

> WHEREAS, the members of the Faculty have presented reports setting forth the organization of their several departments of instruction and government, exhibiting the internal working of the general government of the College, and of the system of the several schools as contained in the Catalogue of last year, with which system of instruction and government the Board is well pleased; therefore,

*See pages 60-91.

Resolved, 1. That these reports be approved and sanctioned as setting forth the approved organization of the College; and also,

2. Approving of the paper supplementary to the President's report, that the second proposition made therein, relative to the general government of the College, be adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, were also unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, 1. That we take great pleasure in assuring the patrons and friends of the College of our confidence in the President and Professors now in office, and of our entire satisfaction with the instruction and government of the institution as now administered.

2. That we consider the principles of discipline that are now in force, wise and suited to the wants of our College, and that the spirit in which they are applied is moderate and kindly, but at the same time sufficiently firm and efficient.

3. That as a Board, we will give to the Faculty that we have placed in office, a cordial and generous support in carrying out the discipline and government of the institution as now administered.

A mere glance at President Laws' two propositions, will show that the Board adopted the one that retained things most nearly in the form in which they had been before.

From this date, June, 1860, all cases of discipline involving suspension, dismission or expulsion devolved on the Faculty in their joint capacity and their decisions were not to be appealed from. In the plan of the College referred to above and unanimously adopted by the Board, were twenty-six regulations of the nature of College laws. The whole difficulty in the cases of discipline arose from infringing, or non-compliance with, two of these rules, adopted by the Trustees for the guidance of the Faculty.

These two rules, in the Catalogue of 1860, are lettered p. and s., and are as follows:

> *p.* It is always assumed that young gentlemen are truthful, until the contrary appear. And when called on to do so, they are required to give frankly and truthfully all the information in their possession, respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the Institution. It is believed to be a bad principle and a dishonor to allow students to cloak each other's misdoing and that it tends directly to overturn all the moral restraints of order and discipline, and to train up corrupt citizens. This regulation in a College regarding open and truthful information, holds the place of the grand jury in the community. The wrong doer must be known before he can be reformed by the exercise of forbearance and leniency as well as by admonition and justice. And if the probabilities of detection are multiplied, the liability of being led astray is decreased in a corresponding ratio; and such a regulation can never be a terror to any but evil doers, the very ones whom it is desirable to deter from coming to the College, or from continuance in it, or from misdemeanor whilst in it. Its operation must, therefore, be found to be exceedingly wholesome.
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> *s.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors, and not merely intoxication, is strictly prohibited; and the rigid and inflexible enforcement of this regulation is found to be indispensable.

These rules had been administered during President Laws' personal government. There was nothing in them to create surprise. It was the continuance of rules since tested by experience, the only difference being in the mode of administration, that, formerly being personal government, but at the time in question, Faculty government.

In the winter of 1860-61, eight students were, by a vote of the Faculty, dismissed: Two of them for drunkenness; two others for violating the law against drinking and also the law requiring students to give all the information in their possession, "when called on to do so;" the remain-

ing four because they refused to answer any questions whatever as to the violation of the law against drinking, although they were charged with it by current report. With explicit rules for their direction and with clear violations of these before them, the Faculty felt called on to act. This they did with decision and firmness, and in all cases by a unanimous vote. There were present, in all deliberations, President Laws and Professors Fisher, Kemper, Strong, and Mayer. Professor Van Doren was at the time confined to his room by sickness.

The following letter of the Faculty to the patrons of the College, published in February, 1861, sets forth the whole subject with clearness and explains itself. Before quoting the letter, a pause is made to say that, while these cases of discipline were in the hands of the Faculty, or had already been issued by them, a petition was received from St. Louis, signed by several of the most prominent and excellent men of the Synod, asking that the whole matter be referred to the Board. That petition, while conceived doubtless in a christian spirit and well meant, had nevertheless a tendency to stop conciliation between the Faculty and the students.

A LETTER

TO

PATRONS

OF

Westminster College.

FULTON, MO.

1861.

REUNION HALL.

A LETTER.

In order to secure a proper understanding of a position occupied by this College, for a number of years, and manifested in a recent exercise of discipline, it has been deemed worth our while to ask your attention to the two regulations, enacted by the Board of Trustees, which we, as a Faculty, have, in this instance, endeavored faithfully, impartially and prudently to enforce.

It is proper that we should state, at the very threshold of what we have to say, that we now entertain, and have, in all we have done, been actuated by, none other than the kindest personal feelings towards all concerned; and by the sincerest desire for the best interests of all entrusted to our care; and that we have felt pained at the neglect on the part of any, of what we regard their true duty and best interests. But it is no part of our purpose to say anything about individuals; and we hope, that no word may be used, to which any one can reasonably take exception. We feel assured, that a common understanding of the facts and principles of the case, will secure a satisfactory agreement of views.

Among the laws recommended by the experience of the Faculty of the College—and we have, in the aggregate, over *sixty* years of experience in the class-room as *teachers and disciplinarians*—and adopted by the Board of Trustees for its government, are the two to which your attention is invited; and which we consider among the most vital for the maintenance of order and good morals. They are lettered P. and S., on page 40 of the last Catalogue. The one against the use of intoxicating liquors, stands thus:

"The drinking of intoxicating liquors, and not merely intoxication, is strictly prohibited; and the rigid and inflexible enforcement of this regulation, is found to be indispensable."

This law has met but little avowed opposition—none among the students, so far as we know; and scarcely any among others; so that its propriety and importance have been very generally acquiesced in. Moreover, time has revealed the necessity and duty of an honest and earnest effort to maintain it; and we believe that the moral sentiment

of the church and the public will support us in adhering to it. The history of Colleges in Europe and America, shows that the evil legislated against in this case, is their most blighting curse. It is an evil that spawns all others. The pure and sensitive poet Cowper, has embodied in his Tyrocinium, or a Review of Schools, a caustic criticism upon the drinking and looseness of morals, tolerated in the Colleges and other public schools of England in his day, which led him to despair of their real utility to the nation, and to turn his anxious hopes to private instruction as alone safe and worthy of confidence. One passage may, with propriety, be quoted in this connection, and its instruction and warning will compensate for its length.

"Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once;
That in good time the stripling's finished taste
For loose expense, and fashionable waste,
Should prove your ruin, and his own at last;
Train him in public with a mob of boys."

* * * * * *

"There waiter Dick, with Bacchanalian lays
Shall win his heart, and have his drunken praise,
His counselor and bosom-friend shall prove,
And some street-pacing harlot his first love.
Schools, UNLESS DISCIPLINE WERE DOUBLE STRONG,
Detain their adolescent charge too long;
The management of tyros of eighteen
Is difficult, their punishment obscene.

* * * * * *

"In little bosoms such achievements strike
A kindred spark; they burn to do the like.
Thus, half-accomplish'd ere he yet begin
To show the peeping down upon his chin;
And, as maturity of years comes on,
Made just the adept that you design your son,
To insure the perseverance of his course,
And give your monstrous project all its force,
Send him to college. If he there be tamed,
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd,
WHERE NO REGARD OF ORD'NANCES IS SHOWN,
OR LOOK'D FOR NOW, the fault must be his own.
Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt,
Where neither strumpets' charms, nor DRINKING-BOUT,
Nor gambling practices, can find it out.

Such youths of spirit, and that spirit too,
Ye nurseries of our boys, we owe to you;
Though from ourselves the mischief more proceeds,
For public schools 'tis public folly feeds.
The slaves of custom and established mode,
With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through quags or the road dells,
True to the jingling of our leader's bells.
To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think;
And such an age as ours balks no expense,
Except of caution and of common sense;
Else, sure, notorious fact, and proof so plain,
Would turn our steps into a wiser train.
I blame not those who, with what care they can,
O'erwatch the numerous and unruly clan;
Or, if I blame, 'tis only that they dare
Promise a work of which they must despair."

The idea of the poet is, that unless a better state of morals could be maintained in the Colleges and public schools of his day, he regarded them as nuisances. And we know that there is many a parent, who still trembles at the idea of sending his son from home to school.

Now, in the organization of Westminster College, we have appealed to the friends of learning, to its patrons, and to the Church of God that founded it in sacrifices and prayers, to know whether we shall not be sustained in the effort to preserve entire sobriety, and pure morals, among its students. And if a College of the Presbyterian Church, cannot occupy this high ground in the eyes of the community and in the confidence of its patrons, then we may feel like giving way to the sickening despair of any doing so. For, whatever it may be elsewhere, to allow drinking in moderation, among a body of students, or in any degree as a beverage, is flatly to license drunkenness with its train of vices; as no line can be drawn, nearly every sot regarding himself a moderate drinker. And as no head of a house fails to feel and assume his perfect right, to exclude from his family; whatever he judges and knows to be injurious to any of them—even though it be tea or coffee—so, a Board of Trustees, and a Faculty, must be justified before God and man, as the heads of a College family, in excluding from it, uncompromisingly, every indulgence and every practice, that threatens the good of every individual member of it and of the whole. And the patrons and friends of this College may rest assured, that under its present auspices, their sons will not knowingly, nor by con-

nivance, be allowed to *be*, or to *become*, either drinkers, or drunkards, here. We are conscientious in not being parties to the training of educated drunkards and tipplers; and we are confident that the church, and the calm moral sentiment of the community, will still gladly sustain us in this high moral position. All our Colleges, or at least those of the various Churches, should and *can* occupy this ground.

> "If anxious only that their boys may LEARN,
> While MORALS languish a despised concern,"—

then these religious bodies *may* despair of the practicability of this position; and they had as well abandon their educational enterprises and leave the work and its morals to the State. When it shall appear, that a higher tone of morals cannot be kept alive in the institutions of the church, than where there is no such support, then, and not till then, will be furnished one of the strongest reasons for endorsing what, in the present state of things, cannot be regarded in any other light than as an illjudged, and illtimed and offensive fling, recently and gratuitously made in this State, from a certain seat of learning, against the Colleges of the church, in these words: "But there is nothing which justifies, in my mind, the *narrow* policy, of a school for Presbyterians, a school for Methodists, a College for Baptists." But the morals of the church are, after all, better than the morals of the world; and her Colleges may, therefore, safely venture to erect a higher standard of morals than might be thought practicable for others. At any rate, it is certain, that the plea for a stricter guardianship of the manners of youth, is one of the solid and radical arguments in support of the embarking of the church as she has done, in the business of education; and our law for sobriety is only an outgrowth of the fundamental idea of our College, as a child of the church of God.

Now, the recent exercise of discipline in Westminster College, originated in a violation of our law against drinking intoxicating liquors. We have had occasion to dismiss *eight* of our students; but only two of them for downright and repeated drunkenness. It is proper, and just, to state, that the remaining *six*, it is believed, had not indulged to an extent that would, at the farthest, have involved more than a brief suspension. It was the violation of still another law to be considered, that issued the cases of these six in dismission. This statement is made to prevent, or to correct, any false impression, as to the position and character of these young gentlemen; and none will defend

them quicker than we, against injustice or misrepresentation. Moreover, we will repeat, that our purpose is not to discuss their cases or any others, but to avail ourselves of the occasion given, to set forth the general principles involved in our position, before the public, so as to satisfy the inquiries that may be made and the interest felt in regard to it. We desire not to misrepresent, and not to be misrepresented. And the questions here involved, affect the entire interests of education in this State, and throughout the country. We have no inclination to hide *our* position, our principles, or our actions, as the Faculty of Westminster College, from the scrutiny of the public; although we prefer reserve and retired quietness, and have no inclination to thrust ourselves, without occasion, upon the notice of any.

It was in the examination of those two cases of drunkenness, that it came plainly to light that about twenty others had transgressed, not to *excess*, but still to such an extent as to disclose danger, and a culpable neglect of duty, requiring notice and action. We had, in former days, expelled students for drunkenness, and had several times privately and publicly reproved drinking—and some of those once reproved, were among the offenders in this instance. Last year, public announcements were made, in connection with an exercise of discipline for drinking, that increased rigidness would be exercised this year. And at the opening of this session, great care was taken to place a copy of the laws in the hands of every student, as soon as he entered; and attention was several times called to them. And yet, those who were guilty of offenses against this law only, excepting the two spoken of as dismissed for intoxication, were merely reproved, or suspended for a short while. And what less could we have done, unless we were willing to be esteemed triflers with the confidence of patrons; as reckless of our solemn and repeated asseverations; and as disposed, after all, to make discipline for this class of offenses, a mockery and farce. None but those in our situation, could fully appreciate the necessity laid upon us; and no one, cognizant of all the circumstances, antecedent and concomitant, could fail to approve our course.—And it was perfectly certain that we were not likely to volunteer the unpleasant and thankless task of discipline, had it not been forced upon us. No, our action was called for, cautiously, carefully and patiently taken, after repeated sittings; it was absolutely necessary and just such as we would feel solemnly *bound* to take again, however unpleasant, were a similar occasion for it repeated. We expect to vindicate before the public, by discipline and

otherwise, if necessary, our position, that the drinking of intoxicating liquor, and not merely intoxication, is a disciplinary offense in the students of Westminster College; and we confidently expect parents and guardians to rejoice in the *opportunity* of sustaining at least one College, on this ground. And if offenses must come, who would not prefer the pains of corrective and reformatory discipline, to the pains of ruin. And the evils that a few may incur, under this regulation, will be vastly more than counterbalanced by the good secured to others. And it is a proverb applicable here, that a pennyweight of *preventive* is better than a pound-weight of cure.

> "From education, as the leading cause,
> The public character its color draws;
> Thence the prevailing manners take their cast,
> Extravagant or sober, loose or chaste,"

But this law against the use of intoxicating liquors, and almost every other regulation of the College, would be useless and inoperative, did we not have some effective provision for getting at *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,* respecting the deportment of the students, so far as the College laws extend over it. If we, as a Faculty, are placed in our position, as the guardians of the unfolding character of your sons, then we must have the means of knowing what is their course of conduct, to the extent that it falls within the purview of the rules of our School, or our assurances to you in sending your sons here, cannot be realized. We can not honestly assume the responsibility of guarding the morals and good behavior of your son, nor can we be justly held responsible for doing so, unless we have the ability to fully scrutinize his conduct in the light of truth. Our responsibility and our power must coincide; in accordance with one of the wisest political maxims, the means of maintaining orderly and upright conduct must be proportioned to the end. Says the profound Alexander Hamilton, in discussing the powers of civil government in the Federalist: "What is a power but the ability or faculty of doing a thing? What is the ability to do a thing, but the power of employing the *means* necessary to its execution?" The principle here enunciated is obvious to every reflecting mind; and one of the forms it has taken in the organization of Westminster College, is found in the regulation lettered P., on page 40 of the last catalogue; to-wit:

"It is always assumed that young gentlemen are truthful until the contrary appear. And when called on to do so, they are required to give

frankly and truthfully all the information in their possession, respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the Institution. It is believed to be a bad principle and a dishonor, to allow students to cloak each other's misdoing; and that it tends directly to overturn all moral restraints of order and discipline, and to train up corrupt citizens. This regulation in a College regarding open and truthful information, holds the place of the grand jury in the community. The wrong-doer must be known before he can be reformed by the exercise of forbearance and leniency as well as by admonition and justice. And if the probabilities of detection are multiplied, the liability of being led astray is decreased in a correspondng ratio, and such a regulation can never be a terror to any but evil doers, the very ones whom it is desirable to deter from coming to the College, or from continuance in it, or from misdemeanor whilst in it. Its operation must, therefore, be found to be exceedingly wholesome."

All schools of a disciplinary character, find some such regulation as this necessary; and when they blink an explicit avowal of it, they are compelled to resort to it in fact, or to patch up other and more objectionable methods of accomplishing the thing in view, if they preserve order. But the direct and explicit method of disposing of this matter is the simplest, most honorable, manly, and decidedly the best. Here, for example, is the explicit law of Yale College, touching the very point in hand.

"XXI. Whenever a student shall be required by one of the Faculty to disclose his knowledge concerning ANY DISORDER, OFFENSE OR OFFENDER against a law of the College, and shall refuse to make such disclosure, he may be sent home or dismissed; and if any student shall menace a fellow student, or endeavor to bring him into contempt, because he has testified, the student so acting shall be deemed to have committed an offense, and may be proceeded against by the Faculty, according to the aggravation of the case, even to expulsion."

We quote from a recent edition of the laws; so that this regulation is not antiquated, but now in force. And when it is remembered that Yale, with the single exception of Harvard, is the oldest College in America; that this law is backed by the experience of one hundred and sixty years; that many of the most distinguished men of our nation, South and North, have been numbered among the obedient sons of this venerable institution; such an example will not be lightly esteemed; and no right minded person will attempt an evasion of the full force and value of the benefit, to which this weighty precedent entitles the corresponding law of Westminster. But the law is reasonable in itself, were there no precedent.

Let it not be overlooked, nor forgotten, then, that the precise thing which we require of our students is this: When any disorder or offense against a law of the College claims our attention as a Faculty; in order that we may know precisely the state of facts, so as to act justly, impartially and wisely towards any concerned, we require every student who is called into our presence, to give us, in our collective and official capacity, as the Faculty in charge of the sacred interests of this institution, a full and truthful answer to the inquiries then and there made of him, about the offense and the offenders in the case. This is the true character and the extent of the *witnessing*, which we do require; and which, we feel constrained to believe, that every parent and guardian, who fully understands and appreciates our position, must say that we *ought* to require. The law is not simply one made for us by the Board, which we blindly and mechanically execute, but one founded, as we regard it, in justice and in truth, and indispensable to the full discharge of our duties. If boys do not want their misdoings made known, they must not be guilty of them. If students do not wish to testify to the disorderly conduct of their fellow students, then they must not be a party to it, nor know of it. Any boy, or young man, who is unwilling to have his deportment laid open to the eyes of the Faculty, to the extent that the laws of the College have claims upon it, has no business in the College; for there can be no guarantee either of his not leading others astray, or of his not being led astray by others. Neither youth nor grown men, usually feel much concern about any but their evil deeds being kept in the dark. "And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God."—John 3, 19-21.—And as a matter of fact, experience shows that it is almost invariably only those who have more or less complicity with misconduct, or who insist on being unrestrained in that quarter, who have any morbid sensitiveness about obedience to this statute of testimony. It is not a terror, but a praise, to them that do well. And a College can very safely dispense with the presence of such as are not willing, whilst at College, to walk in the light; and also, with all such as assume to cloak disorderly conduct from the knowledge of the Faculty—there is never any temptation or occasion for concealing any other sort of con-

duct, and yet this is the very conduct that threatens the well-being of every body of youth, and which there should be the most effective and direct means of rectifying. Experience is confirmatory of these statements. There is scarcely any parent or guardian to be found, who does not desire and expect us to know, or at least to have effective means of knowing the conduct of his son or ward, placed under our care; and feel safer on this account, in committing to us the trust. Youth, as well as the public, always respect most a school where strict regulations are enforced, and in their calm moments prefer, on that account, a position within its walls. The popularity and patronage of Westminster College in Missouri rest, in no small part, upon her reputation for having somewhat strict regulations actually enforced; but such a thing as a College too strict in its government and discipline, is probably not known in America; and all know, that know anything about the matter, that the danger is always in the opposite direction. But there is a connection between discipline and improvement in scholarship as well as character so surprisingly intimate, that none who are worthy of their business as educators can ignore it. This instructive thought is aptly expressed thus:

"In colleges and halls in ancient days,
When learning, virtue, piety, and truth,
Were precious, and inculcated with care,
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline. His head
Not yet by time completely silver'd o'er
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,
But strong for service still, and unimpair'd.
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Play'd on his lips; and in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke
The head of modest and ingenuous worth,
That blush'd at its own praise; and press the youth
Close to his side that pleased him. Learning grew
Beneath his care, a thriving vigorous, plant;
The mind was well inform'd, the passions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.
If e'er it chanced, as sometimes chance it must,
That one among so many overleap'd
The limits of control, his gentle eye
Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke;
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe

As left him not till penitence had won
Lost favor back again, and closed the breach.
But Discipline, a faithful servant long,
Declined, at length, into the vale of years;
A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye
Was quench'd in rheums of age; his voice, unstrung,
Grew tremulous, and moved derision more
Than reverence in perverse, rebellious youth.
So colleges and halls neglected much
Their good old friend; and Discipline at length,
O'erlook'd and unemploy'd, fell sick and died.
Then Study languish'd, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled. The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well-lined with logic not his own,
With parrot-tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated donce.
Then compromise had place, and scrutiny
Became stone blind; precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so.
A dissolution of all bonds ensued;
The curbs invented for the mulish mouth,
Of headstrong youth were broken; bars and bolts
Grew rusty by disuse; and massy gates
Forgot their office, opening with a touch;
Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
The tasl'd cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mockery of the world."

* * * * * *

"Now blame we most the nurselings or the nurse?
The children crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,
Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye
And slumbering ositancy mars the brood?
The nurse, no doubt. Regardless of her charge,
She needs herself correction; needs to learn
That it is dangerous sporting with the world,
With things so sacred as a nation's trust,
The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge."

But there are certain misconceptions of this College law, which students and their parents in some instances, take up, and which we feel it to be our duty to rectify. It is very observable that the misunderstandings of parties and the misapplication of language, are among the most prolific sources of evil to society. The first of the sources of confusion and error in this case, is the confounding of the *witnessing* which we *require*, with *tattling* and *tale-bearing*, which

we *scorn* quite as intensely as any of the students or their parents;—and it would be strange indeed, if we had so far lost our senses as not to do so. Tattling in a family is when children are permitted to carry their improper and injurious stories or complaints about others to their parents, whenever prompted by their feelings or fancies, indulging their own discretion as to when, where and what their communications shall be. Such a course must issue in gross violations of propriety and interminable bickerings; and hence whilst parents should always be ready to approve the right and reprove the wrong, this capricious and loose tattling and tale-bearing is always discountenanced. But if something goes wrong in your family, and you call into your presence your children, and ask (say) your son, what he knows about the matter; were he reply to you that he was not going to tell on his brothers and sisters, what would you think of it? Is it not probable that any man that deserved the name of father, would in such a case, where he had a right and a reason to know the facts in full, and yet they were withheld on such a plea, when he distinctly and repeatedly asked for them, take the starch out of his misguided boy in some appropriate way? Every man knows that he would and ought to listen to nothing in such a case, but the information which he demanded, and to which he is entitled. Now, did we, as a Faculty, or as individuals, encourage students to come to us with insidious and injurious tattlings about one another, making their own feelings or caprices, the criterion of so doing, anticipating that their personal whims would be gratified, and that undeserved favor would thereby be curried; then, there would be some ground for indignation that we should open our ears to insidious, partial and injurious representations in any such way. No student would dare to approach us in this manner. But when the Faculty has under consideration some disorderly conduct, or a violation of a law of the College, and a student is called into our presence and asked for the knowledge he has in the case, it becomes a very different thing; and every principle of honor and duty dictates, that whenever, under such circumstances, a properly constituted authority, entitled to the truth, calls for it, that it should be given manfully, frankly and fully, although it were as painful to do as plucking out an eye or cutting off a hand. How often would witnesses, when called on by a court to testify, gladly escape the unpleasant duty. We all recollect the case of Mr. Charless. A denial of this principle of action on which our requirement is based, would,

in its logical consequences, close up all civil and ecclesiastical courts, and lock the wheels of all government. Many most sacred duties are not always agreeable to one's feelings. The grand jury is referred to in our law, not that this instance covers the whole case, but because testimony is required before it in regard to others as the means of making out a bill or indictment against them, and not, as in other cases, simply in the course of actual trial. Testimony is demanded in regard to those not on trial. The rule in regard to witnesses not criminating themselves, is utterly inapplicable and inappropriate in College government, and institutions never think of recognizing it. There are several alternatives; witnessing so as not to implicate one's self; so as not to implicate others; and a refusal to witness at all (as did four of those dismissed by us;) or a witnessing of the truth and the whole of it. And this last is the one that experience has found to be most practicable and effective; and no ingenuity can form a rule on any of the other alternatives, which will not prove abortive. The end has to be attained; and adopt what course we may, the rule of procedure will sometimes meet with more or less resistance. And as there are cases where men will go to jail, sooner than testify before a grand jury; so, occasionally students may prefer dismission to obedience in any form; but that would be a flimsy pretext for abolishing the law, in either case.

It is equally aside from the real fact in the case, to understand or to represent us as requiring our students to act as common and promiscuous informers. This language expresses and arouses odium, and is wholly inapplicable to the witnessing which the College law in question requires. A common informer can only mean some odious character, who noses around and makes it his business habitually or occasionally when it serves his turn, to hunt up information and to furnish it to those who desire it, for pay or favor. Now the intimation that we could be guilty of the meanness of engaging in such dirty traffic as this, would almost appear incredible. And we merely mention it in this connection, to put all on their guard, who might be liable to be misled into such a misconception and misnaming of the whole state of the case.

But there is still another catchword, thoughtlessly and injuriously bandied about in connection with this requirement in our Colleges. It is said that this law makes students *spies* on each other. Nothing could be more false. Whatever a spy may be, it is certain

that we all detest the character. And if this is what our requirement does, it deserves execration. But what do you mean by a spy? What is the real character you always design to designate by that term? If you will only stop and analyze your feelings, it is easily detected. A spy is one who acts a double part; he appears in the garb of a friend, whereas, he is a concealed enemy; he insinuates himself into our confidence and yet secretly reports our unguarded words and acts to the enemy he is serving to enable him to gain an advantage over us. An illustration occurs in the life of Fenelon who flourished in the corrupt age of Louis XIV. For the reproach of human nature, as holy, and as good a man as he was, he had his enemies and revilers. They were mean enough to practice the shameful artifice of placing about him an ecclesiastic of noble birth, in the relation of his grand vicar, whom he had no ostensible reason for regarding in any other light than as his superior in office; whereas, he was in fact appointed to watch him and to act toward him as a spy. But "subdued by the purity and gentleness of spirit that he witnessed in Fenelon, he threw himself at his feet, confessed the unworthy part he had been led to act, and withdrew from the world, to conceal in retirement, his grief and his shame."

The brethren of Joseph were terrified at the idea of their being regarded as "spies," or concealed enemies. Take the case of the young and accomplished Maj. Andre; when he was hailed by Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, he produced a passport as an American, altho' he was at that time a commissioned officer of the British army, and had just bargained with the traitor Arnold, for the surrender of West Point into the hands of the enemy, for British gold and a brigadier's commission. But when his true character was detected, he was disgracefully hung as a spy. Now, as the Faculty are not the enemies but the best and truest friends of the students, and as the openly published law tears the mask off of the whole body of students so that each knows and is warned that any misconduct, of which his fellow students have knowledge, they are liable to be called on to give to the Faculty; to talk of our requirements as making spies of our students, almost transcends our patience to reason about it. None should speak of it, or allow it to be spoken of, in any such language, as it is thoughtlessly or willfully to pervert truth. The Savior himself met with some who tried to make him out a devil; and the best laws ever en-

acted have encountered conscientious opposition, because of being misunderstood and misnamed.

Understanding, then, that we reprobate quite as cordially as our students or patrons, such characters as *tattlers* or *tale-bearers, common informers and spies*, and that what we require is *witnessing* the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in our presence as a Faculty, and properly constituted authority entitled to know it, when we call for it respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the institution; we solemnly *protest*, in the name of truth, against all misrepresentations being made or received, that place us before the public in any other attitude, and tend to stir up feeling and odium which have no foundation in truth or in justice.

It must be obvious, therefore, when the matter is properly understood, that every impulse of an intelligent and true sense of honor must, as it does always enlist our students on the side of obedience and order. Each one is his brother's keeper, and by this provision, however young or small, his presence is clothed with the dignity and moral restraint of the presence of the Faculty itself. Every student thus situated, feels himself fortified against the insidious approaches of temptation; and walled around with preventives against transgression.

From the nature of the case, this vitally important regulation cannot be made to obtrude too sensibly upon the attention of the students. This regulation has been asserted in this institution from the first; the only difference being that formerly its application was in the hands of the President, whereas it is now administered by the faculty as a body; and no young man has ever been allowed to set it at defiance. Last year, the son of a gentleman of this place, had the alternative distinctly submitted, either to comply or be dismissed; but he complied. And so in other cases. In connection with our investigations, many as good and as honorable young men as there are or ever have been in the College, have complied with this requirement without any haggling or parade about it. And before a case of avowed and persistent refusal occurred, one young man declined, and the same alternative, as in former instances, was presented, whereupon his difficulty disapproved. No such case ever occurred before as a positive and persistent refusal to comply; and we certainly could do nothing less, nor other, than dissolve our connection with such as could not, for any reason, acquiesce in the rules of the School. What we require of

some, we have a right to require of all, in the exercise of discretion and impartiality. There has been no quarrel, nor so far as we know, ill-will between the Faculty and the students. There was a transient excitement for a few days, but the explanations and reasons suggested, quieted down all misunderstanding, and satisfied the students of the wisdom, honorableness, and necessity of this regulation. Not a student has left on account of it, or is likely to do so, so far as we know, unless it is a few intimately associated with the dismissed. As a large number of those affected are from a particular point, the impression was probably made there, that the disturbance and difficulty were far greater than the facts warranted. Everything is quiet; entirely orderly, and has been so, with the transient exception named. If there was any effort made to organize a rebellion on this score, it proved a failure. But those six who were dismissed, not on account of intoxication, we would willingly welcome again to their places, as they are assured; giving them the benefit of any misunderstanding under which they might have acted, by waiving in this instance, the testimony affecting others, (and allowing each to make his own statement in regard to himself,) they giving a satisfactory assurance of a full compliance in the future, and submitting to what any violations of the law against drinking would render proper. This would be honorable, and ought to be satisfactory, we think, as it embraces a concession to them, not made to others, and requires of them only what is expected of all. If they do not choose, under guidance of their best judgment, to resume their places upon these conditions, then we shall expect to bid them good-bye; and follow them with our best wishes, wherever they shall choose to go; regretting very much their mistaken and unwise course, as we think. We merely say, that obedience to the rules of the College is an indispensable condition of enjoying the benefit of our instructions. And whilst we do not make the laws of the College, yet on page 44 of the last Catalogue, it may be seen that there is no appeal from our decisions under its laws.

It seems scarcely necessary to observe, in addition to what has been already said, that no justifiable case of conscience can possibly be made out against obedience to a regulation so frank, manly, honorable and useful. Whenever a law requires anything which is *in its own nature sinful,* or contrary to the words of God, then death is preferable to obedience. Darius required of Daniel, that he should commit the sin of ceasing the worship of the true God; and he chose the Lion's

den, rather than submit. Nebuchadnezzar required of the three Hebrew youth, the sin of idolatry; and they chose the furnace in preference. Peter and John were required, by the Sanhedrim, to commit the sin of closing their lips as preachers of righteousness; and they too chose stripes and imprisonment. God was with all of them; and also with all his martyrs who gave themselves to the wild beasts and the flames, rather than commit the sin of obeying the decrees of the Emperors, that prohibited the worship of Christ, or required the sin of idolatry. But no one in his senses would say, that this College law requires any thing that is unscriptural or in its own nature sinful; and if not, then whether it should or should not be complied with, is purely a matter of expediency, the course to be pursued lying on the side of the greatest amount of good to all concerned, and of glory to God. And who can for a moment hesitate about a greater amount of good to the College and all connected with it, resulting from a careful and faithful observance of this regulation than from a neglect or violation of it. Whenever the path of duty lies across some disinclination, or passion, or prejudice, or bosom sin, or wayward propensity, persons are very apt to get conscientiously *wrong*, and to present the sad spectacle of victims of error, and to entail sore evils on others. The nation is now eating the bitter fruits of a mere dislike to a provision to render operative a specific clause of the Constitution, being erected into a plausible but erroneous and delusive pretext of conscientiousness in disobeying the sacred behests of law. If our fathers, as honest men, could make this provision with united consent, it is preposterous for their descendants of this degenerate age, to talk of being too good to keep it in good faith. We know not to what extent the lawless state of the country may explain what has occurred with us. But if a body of christian men can be conscientious in the enactment of this College law, as Trustees; and another body of christian men be conscientious in its enforcement, as a Faculty, then, surely, a company of youth can and ought to be conscientious in its observance. Moreover, if one body of honorable men can enact such a law; and another body of honorable men administer it; then certainly there is the most violent presumption that it cannot be otherwise than honorable in a body of young gentlemen to obey it. It is absurd, to make a case of conscience at one link of this chain and not at the others; and it is ridiculous to talk about obedience to any regulation degrading our students without its degrading the Board to make and the Faculty to enforce

it. And unless the patrons of this College should loose all confidence in the Faculty and Board, as bodies of honorable men, all fears may be dismissed in regard to our being so false to our trust, as to break down or weaken those principles of true honor and true manliness and moral honesty, which it is our aim to build up and strengthen.

We are often gratified by the tokens of appreciation and thanks, which we receive from the patrons of Westminster. We will be pardoned for quoting part of a letter lately written by a gentleman upon learning of the brief suspension of his son, as indicative of the paternal virtues that encourage the educator in his delicate and trying labor:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of the ———— inst., is to hand, and the matters therein referred to, I assure you, gives me much solicitude &c. I heartily approve the rules and discipline of your institution, and without a rigid enforcement of them, you could not sustain the position which we all desire, however mortifying it is to me that * * * should have overlooked for the moment my advice, as well as his duty to you. I neither wish or desire any exception in his favor, but confirm your action in his case, believing that you are pursuing a course intended only for his good. * * It does seem to me, the whole country, men and boys, are going stark mad with the excitement of the times, and I fear a much lower standard of morals will come from it.

This is the strain in which the letter is written, and it breathes the air of a gentlemen and of a considerate father thoughout. It may not be improper to state, that this gentleman is not a member of any church, we believe; and that he had in his possession a catalogue of the College; and that he had, we think, no greater reason to be satisfied than others.

It is assumed, of course, that it is the right and the privilege of every student, in case he is wronged or injured in any way, to bring his case before any one, or all of us, to invoke our protection. And certainly none would expect us to fail to vindicate promptly any injury that one student should in any way venture to inflict upon another. Moreover, it is assumed that it is entirely within the line of propriety and *duty*, for students and citizens, who know of the bad and unworthy behavior of any youth connected with the College, to give those who are in charge of the Institution, such information as will enable us to remove or avert evil. This is but the part of all good members of every community; and a people who should fail to interest themselves in this way in our college community, would not be faithful to the

solemn obligations which the presence of such an institution, in the providence of God imposes. And every Faculty should be confided in, as properly to be trusted with all such communications prudently made. There is much neglect of duty in this regard, no doubt, in every community where a college is situated. But this is necessarily an optional matter, and is to be done wholly as a matter of choice. That, however, of which we speak, is a *requirement;* the duty is enjoined and its performance exacted, as a means of enforcing order when a sense of duty and moral suasion have failed, as that is always the case when a resort has to be made to an exercise of discipline.

It is when argument, exhortation and every milder means has failed, that the exercise of authority becomes our *ultima ratio*—our last resort. Our disposition has been, perhaps, to employ too much earnestness and solicitude, in urgent appeals that might avert the necessity of this last resort. But we are, unfortunately, not always able to avoid it. Probably, however, no College in the country is blessed with better order generally; or less often reduced to the necessity of exercising authority.

We leave these suggestions with you, under the firm conviction that the faithful enforcement of the regulations to which your attention has been called, will strengthen and confirm your confidence in the College. And we invoke your co-operation in maintaining the principles of order and government, which, in the fear of God, we are honestly endeavoring to administer for the true good of those under our instruction and care. And as we do not pretend to infallibility, considering that even Moses, the meekest man on earth, sinned in resisting the rebelliousness of Israel, we feel it to be becoming in us, to ask that due allowance be made for what, at any time, may be deemed our errors, in our best endeavors to deal wisely with the errors of the youth you have entrusted to our guardianship.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THE FACULTY
Of Westminster College.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, resident in Fulton, deem it proper to say that we cheerfully sustain the Faculty in the recent exercise of discipline.

R. ABBOT,
W. PROVINES,
EDWIN CURD.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 14, 1861.

In the visit made to different institutions in the South and East, President Laws had gathered materials which were available all the time to the faculty in their deliberations.

The following letter addressed to college presidents in various parts of the United States, brought into the possession of the Faculty many valuable documents, in addition to those they already had, furnishing extensive information, especially in regard to those laws involved in the recent discipline:

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—We are desirous of collecting the Regulations and Laws of as many Colleges as possible between this and next June.

1. The two points on which we particularly desire to gather as extensive information as possible, are, FIRST, The position of Colleges in regard to the use of INTOXICATING LIQUORS; *and* SECOND, in regard to the requiring of Students to GIVE INFORMATION before the Faculty respecting any (actual or supposed) disorder, offense, or offender against the Laws of the College.

2. Will you please send a copy of your Regulations by mail at your earliest convenience. A stamp is enclosed.

3. Any Pamphlet or Volume, or the title and way of obtaining it, on College Government, or specially touching these two points.

4. If your Laws touching these points are not printed, will you do us the favor of writing them down, or having them copied and forwarded, and any expense will be be cheerfully paid in stamps or otherwise.

Your compliance with this request will do us a great service and place us under great obligations—it may be of service to the immense interests of the struggling cause of Education in this great and growing State. Should the collection furnish materials sufficient, in adition to what we now have, they may be put in pamphlet form and sent to you. Any Document, Pamphlet or Volume, that you may send us will be promptly and carefully returned after examination, if desired, and all postage met. Any suggestion or information from you, respecting the experience and practice of Colleges in this or other countries, will

be thankfully received. I enclose an envelope, should it be agreeable to you to write.

It is sincerely hoped that you will interest yourself sufficiently in this matter to render us as a College, the service requested; as it is our fortune in Missouri to have to pioneer some of the most delicate and difficult problems of College Government, we need in this matter, your fraternal co-operation.

Please address,

S. S. LAWS,
Fulton, Mo.

[Fulton, Mo., March, 1861.]

This drew forth from several of the most distinguished educators responses, bearing especially on the two laws exciting at the time most interest.

It is a matter to be greatly regretted that the information thus collected was not put in pamphlet form and made accessible to those who are called on to solve problems on College government, often most difficult and delicate. That whole correspondence, instead of weakening, strengthened the position of the Faculty.

When the Synod met at Palmyra in 1861, at the stated time, there was not a quorum present, owing to the conditions in Missouri growing out of the war. Those present adjourned to meet in Mexico early in November. Pursuant to this adjournment, Synod met in Mexico. When the affairs of Westminster College came up, the number of the Trustees, which up to that time had been eighteen, was increased to twenty-four. These six additions having been made and the three vacancies occurring at that meeting of the Synod having been filled, the Board of Trustees held the usual annual session. A majority of the Board, as then constituted, were present. Preparatory to investigating the discipline of the College, the Board resolved,

That the entire minutes of the faculty bearing upon certain cases of discipline be now read before the Board. After reading the records of the Faculty, a motion was made and seconded that the record be approved.

In reviewing the cases of discipline the following resolution was adopted:

That in this discussion and the decision on the motion to approve the records of the Faculty, the record of the Faculty is accepted as authentic, so that the judgment of the Board is to be founded on the record as it here stands before us, the only point being whether the acts of discipline are to be approved as there recorded, it being assumed that the two laws of the College previously adopted by the Board under which the Faculty acted are not called in question.

After a protracted and somewhat exciting debate the result was in these words:

The Board of Trustees being called upon to express their view of the management of the college during the last year, as set forth in the records of the Faculty, do cheerfully bear their testimony to the fidelity of the Faculty and their earnest desire to maintain such discipline in the College as would place the Institution on a high moral position; and it is with the profoundest regret that the Board feels constrained to express their disapproval of the manner in which discipline was exercised in some of the cases mentioned in the records of the Faculty; but in doing this we do not wish to be understood as forgetting in the slightest degree the great obligations that we are under to the Faculty, for their devotion to the interests of the College and for the integrity of their purpose in administering its government; nor would we pass upon them any disapproval that would injure their reputation and their usefulness in the high and noble profession they have chosen.

Ayes: S. J. P. Anderson, J. P. Finley, G. C. Swallow, W. W. Robertson, I. Tate, D. H. Bishop, H. P. S. Willis, J. H. Brookes, A. P. Foreman and A. V. C. Schenck. Nays: J. A. Quarles, P. B. Reed, W. Provines and R. Abbott. Ayes 10, nays 4.

Subsequently to this, it was provided by the Board that the four seniors that had been dismissed should be

graduated and also that the action of the Faculty in dismissing two others who were not seniors should be reversed. In other words, of the eight cases of dismission, the Board reversed all except the two that had been sent away for drunkenness.

In reference to one of the two laws, on this occasion at Mexico, Dr. Anderson offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the law of Westminster College requiring students "to give all the information in their possession, respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the Institution" is hereby abolished, leaving the Faculty the rights given in the common law of Colleges, to be exercised in such extreme cases as may seem to demand a resort to testimony so obnoxious to the feelings of our youth.

This resolution was adopted.

As a consequence of the result thus reached by the Trustees then in session, without leaving his seat, and using his hat for a writing desk, President Laws penned and presented his resignation:

> *Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College*:
>
> I hereby tender to you my resignation of the Presidency of Westminster College, reserving to myself the privilege and right of spreading on the minutes of the Board, at some future time, my reasons in full. Very truly,
>
> (Signed) S. S. Laws.

The Board then made the minute here annexed:

> On motion the resignation was accepted and the request was granted.
>
> It was unanimously resolved that in accepting the resignation of President Laws, this Board bears cheerful testimony to his many sacrifices, his untiring labors and his ability in presiding over our College in the dark and trying days of its infancy, and cordially recommend him as a most competent and faithful instructor.

Whether the course pursued by the Board toward their Faculty was wise and just in view of all the circumstances, it is not for one who was a member of the Faculty concerned and voted in all the cases of discipline, to decide, at any rate when he undertakes to act the part of the historian. It is not here questioned that the Board, in the instance before us, as in all others, were influenced entirely by what they believed to be their conscientious duty in the premises. We now dismiss a subject that, for a time at least, brought clouds over the prospects of Westminster, clouds that were greatly intensified in their effects by the war that hung like a pall over the country. Just eleven years to a day have passed by since the meeting at Mexico, and the College, having survived the storms, is destined, we trust, each succeeding year to renew its strength for generations to come.

It is with a feeling of sadness that the thought occurs that the name of Mr. Laws, so often repeated in these pages, now disappears, at least in his official capacity. President Laws' term of service covered a period of eight years, eventful years for the College. Within that time his name became a household word in hundreds of families in Missouri. In scholarship, in teaching, in discipline, as well as in the pulpit, he has few equals, and no superiors in the Presbyterian church. This is not simply a tribute of affection for the man, but of justice as well; a tribute felt to be true almost universally in the Synod to whose interests Mr. Laws devoted, in an official capacity, eight of the best years of his life. No man ever more fully intrenched himself in the very hearts of his pupils, and this is singularly true of those who graduated during his presidency. No young man ever grappled with Metaphysics in his class-

room without feeling that he sat at the feet of one of the "sovereigns in the Republic of Letters."

Before bidding adieu to this part of the history, memory brings up vividly the Faculty that then labored in the several departments of Westminster:

REV. S. S. LAWS, A. M.,

PRESIDENT AND POTTS PROFESSOR OF METAPHYSICS AND SACRED LITERATURE.

WM. VAN DOREN, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF PURE AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.

REV. M. M. FISHER, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

F. T. KEMPER, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

CLARK STRONG,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

ALFRED M. MAYER,

CHARLESS PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Of his five Colleagues the writer but utters a sentiment which a tender attachment and truth both dictate, when he says that they were noble men, ardently devoted to a noble profession. That they knew their duties may be learned from the reports of their respective departments already given. They were all professional teachers. One of them, Professor Kemper, still conducts with eminent

PROF. KEMPER.
PROF. MAYER.

PROF. VAN DOREN.
PROF. SCHENCK.

success his "Family School" at Boonville. He is a real, an able, a faithful and a successful instructor. God has given few such men to any Church. It would be pleasant to notice the present labors of the other members of what has been called "the Old Faculty," but the information is not at hand to do so. Should these men ever glance over these pages, let them be assured that their lives in the heart of that one of their number, whose fortune it is to write the history of days in which we all had a common responsibility and a common interest, a deep and abiding affection for them all. May we all meet again in the School above at the feet of the Great Teacher.†

NOTE. Since penning the lines just preceding, the writer has learned with much pleasure that A. M. Mayer, Ph. D., is now Professor of Physics, in Stephens Polytechnic Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey. His Lecture Notes on Physics, first used at Westminster, have been published and stand deservedly very high. Dr. Mayer has one of the most desirable positions in the United States. It is also known that Professor Van Doren is still in California, devoting himself to teaching. In the absence of definite information, the writer can only hope that his labors in that field are crowned with success.

"No western college has ever been blessed with four stronger men, at one time, than Westminster, when Laws, Kemper, Fisher, and Mayer taught together in her classic halls."—Life of Kemper, p. 216.

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†These sentences in regard to the Faculty were written in 1872.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OLD ENDOWMENT, FROM 1855 TO THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT LAWS, NOVEMBER, 1861.

EARLY in the year 1853 and immediately after obtaining a Charter, the Board adopted the scholarship plan of endowment. This plan was modified somewhat at different times, but the following copy, containing the leading features of the system as adopted, gives information which may be considered sufficiently explicit on this subject.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

ADOPTED MARCH 21ST, 1853.

WHEREAS, It is highly important to the interests of Education and Religion that Westminster College be endowed with a permanent fund, affording an income, sufficient to secure the services of an able Faculty, and that this fund be so raised and secured that the persons contributing thereto may receive an equivalent return in instruction; therefore, the Trustees of said College do enact:

First. That twelve hundred Scholarships of one hundred dollars each, be created and established in Westminster College.

Second. Any person who shall pay the Board of Trustees of

Westminster College the sum of one hundred dollars, when six hundred rights have been purchased, shall be entitled to one scholarship in said College; *Provided*, that not less than six hundred, nor more than twelve hundred rights shall be sold.

Third. Said rights of Scholarships shall entitle the person so paying the one hundred dollars, or the son or sons of said person, or his heirs or his nominee, to the full course of instruction taught in said College, without charge for tuition from the time the same is paid or secured to be paid during the natural life of the purchaser and until the youngest son of said purchaser shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Fourth. The scholar shall be the son or sons of the purchaser during said period; *Provided*, that the purchaser, if a male, may also receive a full course of instruction, and provided further, that purchasers who have but one son under the age of twenty-one years may fill the sholarship with a nominee in addition to their son for twelve years, any time in twenty years from the time payment is made or secured.

Fifth. If the purchaser have no son, or if his, or her sons are already educated, he or she may, during the term of twenty years, from the time payment is made or secured, select a scholar or succession of scholars, who, on his or her recommendation, shall be entitled to said course of instruction, or they may assign such right and the assignee shall be entitled to send one scholar successively during the remainder of the said period.

Sixth. All students in attendance on said rights of Scholarships shall be exempt from the charge for tuition, but liable to all other charges and subject to all the laws and discipline of the College required to be observed by other students.

Seventh. The money raised by the sale of the said rights of Scholarships shall be invested in State or United States government stocks, or by note, secured by deed of trust, on unincumbered real estate, in double the amount of the scholarship or scholarships taken, with power to sell on failure of payment of the interest annually after notice as directed by law in cases of sale of real estate under execution and the interest therefrom, shall be faithfully and only applied to the payment of the salaries of the Faculty in said College. No part of the principal shall be otherwise expended than in the investment aforesaid.

Eighth. These rights of scholarships shall not be transferable by purchasers who have sons, except by those whose sons are already educated or are no longer minors. If the purchaser die during the minority of the youngest son, the son or sons of said purchaser, but no other person, shall enjoy the rights guaranteed to the parent.

Ninth. On the payment of said one hundred dollars to the Trustees of Westminster College, or to their order, the purchaser shall receive the annexed certificate signed by the authorized Agent of the Board to which this act shall be appended.

Tenth. Any person or persons who shall subscribe and pay the sum of five hundred dollars into the treasury of Westminster College, shall be entitled to a perpetual scholarship in said College and preparatory department. Said five hundred dollars shall count five in the number of scholarships, provided for by this act.

Eleventh. Any person who shall pay the Trustees of Westminster College, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, shall be entitled to a scholarship in said College, which shall secure to said person tuition in the preparatory department in said College, in addition to that of College course on the same terms as above provided. Said scholarship shall count one and a half in the number of scholarships provided for in this act.

At the meeting of Synod at Fulton in 1855, at which time Mr. Laws signified his acceptance of the presidency, the entire endowment, raised chiefly on the Scholarship plan, amounted to $30,000, raised through the agency of Rev. R. S. Symington and Rev. W. W. Robertson.

In 1857, during the sessions of Synod at Louisiana, President Laws was made Financial Agent and entered without delay on the work of placing the College on a permanent basis by raising the necessary funds. In January of the preceding year Dr. A. Wayland had proposed to give $20,000 to endow a Professorship in the Institution provided the same sum could be raised from other sources. Securing the $40,000 thus involved, was regarded by many as solving the problem of the success of the College. With

this view of the case Mr. Laws, acting under the appointment of the Board and with a view of realizing this sum, prepared and published an address in behalf of Westminster College, intended primarily to be used in the city of St. Louis.

The following, showing educational conditions, is copied from this address*:

There are two Conferences of the Methodist Church in Missouri, divided by the Missouri River, but both are united in founding a College at Fayette in Howard county. They have buildings in course of erection at a cost of $35,000, and over $60,000 have been obtained for endowment, which it is designed to carry to $100,000 before the institution is opened. It is not their intention to distract their efforts by making St. Charles College, which has $25,000 endowment, in fact anything more than a respectable Academy, tributary to the central institution at Fayette. There is a respectable Academy in Marion county principally under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. The Baptists have been occupied for several years with "William Jewell College," located at Liberty in Clay county. They recently reported "an endowment fund of $32,500. To the fund, add the value of the College building and ground it stands on, and we have about $65,000 that may be fairly estimated as what we have done. We have $17,500 to supply on our part and when we have raised the $50,000, we have the promise of $20,000 more from Brother McPherson and some brethren at St. Louis." The institution in Randolph county is a local movement without endowment. The Campbellites have fixed on Canton in the Northeastern portion of the State, where they have erected a College edifice at a cost of some $30,000, and as much more has been raised for permanent endowment. The Cumberland Presbyterians have their Synodical College at Chapel Hill, with $25,000 or $30,000 endowment and, in last year's Catalogue, a list of over eighty students in the Male Department. A Committee, appointed to examine into the relations of the Synod to this College, recently reported, "we would *urge* the continuation of the present con-

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NOTE:—Dr. Fisher incorporated this address in his history. On account of its length, the editor omits it.

nection." The institution under their favor and patronage in Macon county is without endowment. The New School Presbyterians are engaged with Webster College in St. Louis county. It would have been strange indeed, if the Old School Presbyterians had not obtained a place in this list. And besides these denominational institutions, the "Masonic College" at Lexington is under the control and patronage of the Grand Lodge, and the "Missouri University" was founded by the State itself and has an endowment of $100,000 in Bank Stock.

The address gives the membership of the several denominations above named at from 20,000 to 30,000 each.

In October, 1855, Dr. Wayland was a member of the Synod which met at Fulton. During the sessions of the Synod, he made a verbal proposition to give twenty thousand dollars to endow a Professorship. On the twentieth of January, 1856, the proposition was embodied in a written form. It was explicitly stated that the amount to be given or bequathed was a certain proportion of his property, which was represented as being worth about one hundred thousand dollars.

Here is Dr. Wayland's letter to Rev. W. W. Robertson, who was at the time President of the Board of Trustees and also Financial Agent.

EAST BEND, CLARK COUNTY, MO., January 20, 1856.

Rev. W. W. Robertson:

DEAR BROTHER—Your letter of the 14th ult. is before me, and in answer to your saying that "you would be glad to hear that you (I) have consummated your noble and benevolent purpose of endowing a chair in Westminster," I have to say that I have had that subject under consideration for some time before I last visited Fulton. It is still before me; and I have laid it before, and consulted all my family, who seem not only willing but desirous that I should make the appropriation provided it enures the great object of honoring God in benefiting our fellow creatures. Now, it is thought best to say at present that I will guarantee the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be provided during my lifetime, or soon after my decease, to endow a Professorship in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, provided

any other person or persons will secure a similar sum, to be applied for a similar purpose in the same College.

Hoping that God may enable us all to do our duty, as we shall see that duty when we shall come to give up our last account to him,

I remain yours in Christian bonds, ABRAHAM WAYLAND.

P. S. Please present my kindest regard to all inquiring friends in your place and neighborhood.

You are at liberty to use the foregoing letter in any way you and the friends may think will promote the glory of our Divine Master and benefit the children of men. A. WAYLAND.

N. B. I wish it to be understood that if I give or bequeath as before stated, it is to be a certain proportion of my property; and if that proportion amount to more than $20,000, the overplus will also belong to the College; and if less, it is to be put to interest until it amounts to the sum necessary to endow a professorship.

ABRAHAM WAYLAND.

Action of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College on this proposition:

> *Resolved*, That this Board undertake to meet the proposition of Dr. A. Wayland, as expressed in his letter of January 20, 1856, and make it available to Westminster College; and that to effect this, the Rev. S. S. Laws be requested and authorized to act in its behalf.

Also the action of the Synod:

> *Resolved*, That the Synod highly approve the appointment of the Rev. S. S. Laws, the President, as an agent, to meet the proposition of Dr. Wayland, and complete the endowment of the Institution, by carrying it, if possible, to one hundred thousand dollars, and that in effecting this object he be earnestly recommended to the Church and community generally within the State of Missouri, and also in such parts of our country as he may visit for this very important and interesting purpose, and that the papers of our Church be requested to publish this resolution.

What has now been said, will explain the circumstances

under which President Laws was appointed to the Agency. From the action of the Synod it will be seen that they had in contemplation his visiting parts of the country, outside of our own State.

As has been already said in Chapter II, President Laws spent the greater part of one year, the scholastic year of 1857-8, in raising funds for the permanent endowment. He succeeded in securing in that time over $22,000. The chair which the donation of Dr. Wayland was to endow, was to be called the Wayland Professorship. That $20,000 for the Wayland Professorship, was conditioned on raising the same amount from other sources. When President Laws began his work as Agent, a pastor of one of the St. Louis churches suggested that the conditional $20,000 should be appropriated to endowing a chair which should be called the Potts' Professorship. A brief statement from the address just given, will show how this matter was first presented, especially to the people of St. Louis.

DR. WILLIAM S. POTTS PROFESSORSHIP.

"And by it he, being dead, yet speaketh."

The chair which the donation of Dr. Wayland shall endow, is to be called the *Wayland Professorship.* There is every reason to believe that the conditional $20,000 will be soon obtained, and at the suggestion of the Pastor of one of our Churches in St. Louis, it is now proposed to name the chair which this sum shall endow, the *Potts Professorship.* The peculiar fitness of this suggestion, as giving honor to whom honor is due, is most obvious. Such a tribute of respect was never more richly due from a people to any man, than this from the Presbyterians of Missouri, to Dr. Potts. He was one of the pioneers of our Church West of the Mississippi, and considering the thorough literary and religious education of youth

second only to the preaching of the Gospel, he warned against irreligious and viciated instruction, and lent his personal efforts to sustain and encourage institutions of sound learning, as having a vital connection with the true interests of the church. The Synod of 1851, which entered upon the work of building up Westminster College, was the last one he ever attended, and he cordially approved of entering on this enterprise and manifested the liveliest interest in everything pertaining to it. No expression of affectionate regard for his memory and character could be more agreeable, than this of identifying the sacredness and influence of his name with the last enterprise of our Church in Missouri, which he took an active and leading part in initiating. He, being dead, yet speaketh. This tribute would be a peculiarly appropriate memorial of one, the bare mention of whose name wakes up the tenderest and purest affections in the heart of a multitude still living, who delight to call him their spiritual father and will, if received above, shine as stars in the bright crown of rejoicing which he has already received from the hands of the blessed Saviour, whom he so long and faithfully served within the bounds of this Synod.

But as stated above, more than $20,000 were raised by the efforts of the President during the year. So the first chair was endowed and called, according to the suggestion already referred to, the Potts' Professorship. It is perhaps due to say that the name of Dr. Potts, in connection with the chair, really originated in the mind of President Laws himself, who, through the instrumentality of Dr. Potts, had been brought into the church. Ever since that time the President of the College has been the incumbent of the Potts' Professorship. The formal action of the Board took place at Fulton in June, 1858, and was in these words:

Resolved, That the chair of Mental and Moral Science be called the *Potts Professorship*, and the incumbent be called the *Potts Professor*, and that the funds raised for said chair be specially set apart for the support of said Professor.

This resolution was offered by Mr. Charless.

In June, 1859, President Laws was again appointed Agent. The success attending the efforts to increase the endowment, may be seen from the annual report of the Board of Trustees made to the Synod in session at St. Louis, October, 1859.

RESOURCES.

Amount of bonds and notes bearing 10 per cent interest	$56,356.28
Amount of bonds and notes bearing 8 per cent interest	24,097.50
Amount of bonds and notes bearing six per cent interest	11,050.00
Amount of bonds and notes maturing	3,155.00
Amount of bonds and notes not available	850.00
Cash lent Contingent Fund	4,040.00
Cash on hand	770.00
Two Dwelling Houses, including repairs, and now under rent at $300 per annum	4,200.00
448 4-100 acres of land (unimproved) in Clark county, conveyed by Dr. Wayland*	7,000.00
College Building and 20 acres of ground, around same, valued at	25,000.00
	$136,518.78

LIABILITIES.

Arrears on salaries	$2,925.89
Orders of Executive Committee outstanding	1,900.53
Cash borrowed of Martin Butler	1,000.00
Cash borrowed from Permanent Fund	4,040.00
	$9,866.42

Fulton, Missouri, October 1, 1859.

JAMES S. HENDERSON,
Treasurer Board of Trustees, W. C.

*President Laws had the deed for this land recorded in Clark county, Missouri. The deed itself was deposited in the hands of Gov. Gamble in the city of St. Louis.

At the same meeting in St. Louis, "It was Resolved, That in view of the statement of the Treasurer of Westminster College, the Board of Trustees declare themselves possessed of the sum of $102,898.78, of permanent endowment fund." There were papers taken contingent in raising $100,000. This explained the formal and public announcement, just quoted that the condition had been met. The College building and campus, the land conveyed by Dr. Wayland, the notes not available and the cash on hand, were not included in the Permanent Fund. The endowment had increased, according to the report referred to above, during the year immediately preceding about $50,000, of which $20,000, as has been previously stated in this history, "were the beautiful tribute of filial affection on the the part of an only, Mrs. Le Bourgeois, of Louisiana, endowing a Professorship in honor of a deceased father, Joseph Charless, Esq.," one of the earliest and most ardent friends of the College. Twenty-six thousand dollars were raised in Callaway county and largely from citizens of Fulton, whose contributions had been so liberal when the Institution was located in their midst. In June, 1859, the members of the Faculty, six in number, had given notes for $1,000, to assist in raising the endowment. For this sum they were to have two perpetual scholarships in the College. Below is a sample of the Faculty notes.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE—$100,000.

FULTON, *June* 28, 1859.

When the *Board of Trustees of Westminster College* in session shall make and publish a declaration of the fact that they have ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in good available notes, bonds, and securities, as a productive fund held in trust for Westminster College, I promise to pay to the Board of Trustees of Westminster College the sum of One Thousand Dollars, as follows: One-fifth

thereof on the date of the publication of the above authorized declaration in the Fulton *Telegraph* or the St. Louis *Presbyterian;* and one-fifth thereof on the same date of each succeeding year until the whole of said sum shall be fully paid; with interest payable annually from the time the first installment is due and payable, on each unpaid installment at the rate of six per cent per annum, until the whole sum is fully paid, and all interest not paid annually to be counted as principal and bear interest at the same rate; *Provided* that no part of this note shall be payable unless the said One Hundred Thousand Dollars are raised and Twenty Thousand Dollars thereof be forever set apart and only and all the interest of the same be used exclusively and specifically for the benefit of the Potts Professorship of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature; and in like manner Fifteen Thousand Dollars be set apart severally for the Department of Pure and Mixed Mathematics; The Department of the Latin Language and Literature; The Department of the Greek Language and Literature; and the Department of The English Language and Literature; and in the same manner Twenty Thousand Dollars be set apart for the Charless Professorship of Physical Sciences—thus distributing the One Hundred Thousand Dollars among the six named school or Departments, to be held and the interest only to be used forever for their benefit respectively; and *Provided* further, that not less than eight per cent per annum on the principal set apart for each Department named be made available for its support, and that the said Board of Trustees after the publication of the above declaration, keep the current expenses of the College within its current income as near as may be; *Provided* further, that Fifteen Thousand Dollars be raised for the same purpose from citizens of Callaway county, Missouri, on or subsequent to June 1, 1859, and as part of the One Hundred Thousand Dollars. *Provided* also that this obligation is of force only so long as I occupy my Professorship in said College.

The indebtedness of the Board at this period in their history, as seen from the Treasurer's report, was nearly $10,000. This arose mainly from the fact that the Trustees were compelled, in projecting an enterprise on a liberal scale, to go beyond their visible means and draw upon the Permanent Fund to meet their current expenses,

trusting to God's providence for relief. That this method of meeting their expenses was regarded in a very serious light, may be seen from a communication of President Laws to the Board of Trustees in 1859, in which he says: "It is sincerely hoped that this debt, of comparatively small proportions, all things considered, and easily managed, if relief be given within a reasonable limit of time, may not be allowed, like a vampire, to drink up the heart's blood of the Institution, whilst its friends remain in a heedless slumber."

"At the earliest practicable period, measures should be devised and pressed by all who feel an interest here to meet this existing and imperative want, which must inevitably paralyze our movements to a considerable degree until removed." It is but just to say that about one half of the above debt had accumulated when Mr. Laws accepted the Presidency, in 1855, at which time he became ex officio, President of the Board of Trustees.

In November, 1861, "a committee consisting of D. H. Bishop, Isaac Tate, G. C. Swallow and Dr. Abbot, was appointed to examine more minutely into the financial condition of the College and report a statement to the Board." This Committee found the assets of the Institution to be as follows:

Bills receivable	$ 86,640 79
Interest due and unpaid	12,937 40
Productive real estate	4,200 00
	$103,778 19

The value of the endowment at this time was of course greatly affected by the deplorable state of the country, and in fact the entire fund, according to the report of the Com-

mittee, "could only be regarded in the light of a suspended debt, which might prove eventually to be something or as likely to be worthless." The entire amount of the liabilities of the Board at the breaking out of the war was $19,984.16. The largest part of this debt, about two-thirds, was owing by the Contingent to the Permanent fund of the College. A quotation from the report of the Committee in 1861, is highly important, as showing the feeling of the Synod as to the management of the endowment fund:

"And here your Committee would take occasion to express our approval of the management of this fund by those having it in charge, regarding it prudent and wise." The minutes from year to year show that the Board were compelled to borrow from the permanent fund to meet expenses and to carry out the intentions of the Synod in founding the College. These same minutes show also that they regarded the increasing debt as a portentious evil demanding a speedy remedy. Hence it is of the greatest moment to know that when a committee, appointed to examine minutely into the financial condition, made their report, they felt called upon to express their approval of the prudence and wisdom that had marked the management of the trust committed to the Board for a noble purpose.

This is the proper place to stop for a moment and fix attention on some points that ought to be clearly understood:

1. President Laws had devolved on him, not only the literary affairs of the College, but also, in large measure, the management of its financial interests, as he was, according to the first charter, ex officio, President of the Board of Trustees.

2. The danger of borrowing from the permanent fund to meet current expenses, if danger there were, was seen

first by the President and pointed out by him in his communication to the Board at Synod in October, 1859, in St. Louis. He also strongly insisted on some way being devised by which the debt could be removed.

3. Of the $19,984.16, the amount of liabilities at the opening of the war, only $12,435.94, had been borrowed from the permanent fund, the rest being on salaries, or due Martin Butler, from whom money had been borrowed, in 1855, to pay the Messrs. Baird.

4. When a committee of business men came to examine the whole question of the financial management, they pronounced that management "prudent and wise." That Committee consisted of Messrs. D. H. Bishop, Isaac Tate, G. C. Swallow and Dr. R. Abbot. The endorsement of such men in such matters is of the highest moment.

The writer of these pages does not claim to be an experienced business man, but as he was on the ground all the time, he thinks that he may be pardoned for expressing, what seems to him, the true view of borrowing from the permanent fund, up to the time when the business of the Board was declared in a state of suspension. Take the facts in the case. At the time referred to, the expense of sustaining the College was within the current income from tuition and interest. If there was any deficiency, it arose from the fact that the Board failed to gather in the interest as it matured. Notice too, that a large part of the interest, being on notes that were really self-renewing, on maturity became principal and bore a like interest as the principal. The using of funds to the extent of the interest matured, could not be considered as borrowing at all from the permanent endowment. The case is clear thus far. But if the Board, from a failure to collect simple interest on maturity, had occasion to borrow money, it was certainly better to

borrow that money from itself than from any body else, for the whole property of the Board was available to make good its liabilities. Now, prior to the time when the funds of the Institution were declared to be in the condition of a suspended debt, no reliance could be more sure for meeting any obligation than the matured and maturing interest on solvent paper held on good men all over the State. In a word, as long as the amount borrowed from the permanent fund did not exceed the interest on sound notes, the Board acted on genuine business principles in borrowing from itself. As a general fact, there was always more due than the contingent owed the permanent fund. When President Laws resigned, the amount due the endowment from contingent fund exceeded the interest actually due only about $38.71. Of course, the statements just now made could not apply to the funds when declared in the condition of a suspended debt. The writer therefore takes the liberty of saying that business men were compelled to say on business principles that the management had been "prudent and wise."

Before leaving this subject, it is worth while to notice and record the blessing of God on the efforts of his people in the Synod of Missouri to place on a solid basis this cherished College. In 1855, the endowment was set down (nominally) at $30,000; in 1861, a period embracing six years, the fund had mounted to more than $103,000. This shows an increase in the permanent endowment of more than $73,000, in six years. The total amount of resources reported by the Treasurer the first year of the war, was $147,785.95. The College in its first endowment, as well as in other respects, was a success almost, if not entirely, without a parallel in the annals of the Presbyterian Church. This success was due largely to the indefatigable efforts of

President Laws, who from his election to a Professorship in 1854 to his resignation in 1861, devoted himself to the interests of Westminster College with wonderful energy and extraordinary ability.

This Chapter will be closed by giving the reports of the financial condition of the College from 1855 to 1861. These will be presented in their regular order.

A careful examination of the records of the Board reveals the fact that a statement of the financial condition was annually made both at the meeting of the Board in June and also during the session of Synod in October. But up to the year 1859, these fiscal reports were not copied into the record book kept by the Trustees. In all probability, some of these documents have been lost. At any rate the writer has been unable to find them. As a matter of fact however their presence is not necessary to a clear understanding of the endowment from year to year, for the main facts bearing on the case have been found in the minutes of Synod. The report of the Treasurer is uniformly given, but that embraces usually nothing more than the receipts and expenditures for the year.

In 1854, Synod met at Boonville and during its session, the Board recommended the Synod to appoint "Rev. W. W. Robertson as a general agent for the College, with a salary of one thousand dollars, to be collected by the agent." On the eleventh of October, of the year following, Mr. Robertson was again appointed agent by the Board and "the Executive Committee were authorized to employ an additional agent." It was while Mr. Robertson was engaged in his work as agent, under the appointment of Synod, and of course prior to the meeting of Synod in 1855, that he visited the venerable A. Wayland, M. D. Dr. Wayland had just lost a son and had in mind a plan for using that

son's portion of his estate. Mr. Robertson called his attention to Westminster College, which, being a child of the Church, might be adopted instead of the child summoned home by the Great Head of the Church. This matter is best explained in Mr. Robertson's own words. Liberty is taken therefore to use part of a letter, which, though private originally, will be gladly read by others:

FULTON, December 4, 1872.

Rev. M. M. Fisher:

DEAR BROTHER.—Yours of the 27th ult. is just received. I hasten to reply to your inquiries. I was appointed Agent of Westminster College by the Synod at its meeting in Boonville, October, 1854, and served till the next meeting of Synod which convened at Fulton.

The true history of the Wayland gift is as follows: Early in the summer of 1855, I was at the Doctor's house in prosecuting my Agency. He had just lost a little son and he told me as he had given his son to the Lord, and as the Lord had taken his son to Himself instead of using him in His service on earth, he intended to give the child's portion to the Lord. His plan then was to build a church in his immediate neighborhood and to set apart a sufficient sum to support a minister from the interest thereon. Of course *I* was alive to the interest of our College, and his plan not appearing to me to be wise, I presented to him the objection to the plan he was digesting, and suggested Westminster as the beneficiary of his son's portion. I suggested also that in addition he should take a $500 Scholarship so that he could educate one young man for the ministry, as I hoped, through many generations. This latter he immediately did and promised to take the other matter under prayerful consideration. He came to the Synod at Fulton in 1855 and announced that he had decided to make Westminster his heir, that is, to give for permanent endowment, a child's part of his estate. He estimated it $20,000. * * * * *

Affectionately yours,

W. W. ROBERTSON.

On the twenty-fourth of June, 1856, President Laws was requested to spend as much time as he might be able in raising funds as agent. The request was repeated at Synod in October, 1856. The records show that the President was again made agent on the thirtieth of June, 1858. The general fact that he was agent has been noticed, but the minutes manifest the truth that the Board felt called on repeatedly to avail themselves of his services in this capacity. (Records B. T. W. C., pp. 60, 70,* 76, 79, 91.)

The State of the endowment early in the year 1857, may be gathered from the subjoined extract:

> 2. *Pecuniary Condition.*—A statement as much in detail as there would be patience to peruse, may be taken from the same report:
>
> "The property of the Board consists of real estate, notes and money. The real estate consisting of the College building, over twenty acres of ground and two dwelling houses, is estimated as worth $30,000. There is an annual income from the dwellings of $300. Of the notes, some $3,300 are given for the President and Professorship funds, and bear six per cent, interest. The Scholarship notes amount to about $28,000, and the most of these bear interest at six per cent, a few of them at ten per cent. Over $3,000 have been paid into the treasury and are vested at ten per cent. The income from tuition during the year, amounted to about $2,000. The liabilities of the Board are $5,508, almost the whole of which has arisen on the score of Professor's Salaries. This fact of itself is sufficient to show the need of speedily completing the endowment of the Institution.
>
> Since this statement was made over $2,000 in notes have been obtained, and perhaps $1,000 collected. The tuition for the year which will end in June, 1857, will amount to over $2,500. The available resources of the Trustees this year will

*(The records on pages 60 and 70 do not mention the President.—EDITOR.)

be about $4,000, whereas the current expenses of the year will be about as near $6,000.

In view, therefore, of the general condition of Westminster College, there was good ground for a brief editorial in the St. Louis Presbyterian, Oct. 30, 1856, speaking of it as a "young and flourishing Institution," and saying, "Its success thus far has exceeded the anticipation of its most sanguine friends. It is only necessary now that the Presbyterians of Missouri, by their contributions, place it on a solid foundation. The necessity of this solid foundation is more pressing and critical than many of the friends of the College are aware."

The report of 1858 contains many items outside of pecuniary matters, but the general interest attaching to them will be a sufficient apology for their being found here.

To the Synod of Missouri, in Session at Cape Girardeau, October 15, 1858, the Board of Trustees of Westminster College submits the following Report of the past year.

The pecuniary condition of the Institution is indicated by the Treasurer's Statement here given:

FULTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and notes bearing 10 per cent. interest....	$15,363 25
" " " 6 " "	22,594 16
" " no interest, (not due)	3,778 33
" "" conditional, (to be renewed)....	5,850 00
" " not available.....	850 00
Cash on hand	1,578 04
" lent contingent fund, (10 per cent.).....	1,540 00
" expended on buildings, "	1,200 00
Two dwelling-houses, (and other out-houses)....	3,000 00
448 4-100 acres of land, (unimproved) in Clark county, conveyed by Dr. Wayland, valued at..	7,000 00
Total	$62,753 78

LIABILITIES.

Balance of salary due President Laws	$2,351 00
" " " Prof. VanDoren	1,018 77
" " " " Fisher	769 50
" " " " Kemper	179 00
" " " " Hughes	51 12
Cash due contingent fund, borrowed	1,540 00
" " " expended on buildings	1,200 00
" " " bor'wd to pay Profs. Baird	1,000 00
Total	$8,109 39

JAMES S. HENDERSON,
Treas. Westminster College.

From an inspection of the above statement, it appears with approximate accuracy, that the *productive* funds of the College amount to $50,181.35; from which an annual income matures of $3,918.11, or nearly 8 per cent.; $22,681.35 bearing 10 per cent. and say, $27,500 bearing 6 per cent. The average income from tuition may be safely set down at $2,000, as it has exceeded that for several years, which will make that *total* income $5,018.11.

The current expenses of the Board are: Salaries of the incumbent Professors, $5,100; interest on $3,740, borrowed at 10 per cent., $374; interest on $4,362.39, due Professors at 8 per cent., $348.99; incidental expenses, $500. Making total current expenses $6,322.99; which exceeds total current income as above given, $404.88.

The College appears, from this result, however, to have a current income nearer its current expenses than is found to be the fact in the actual working of things, owing mainly to the lack of regularity and promptness in the payment of the annual interest on the notes. Until the funds are fully paid in and concentrated in safe and productive investments, their value to the institution is necessarily somewhat depreciated. But it can be stated with confidence, that the business of the Board has been brought into such a condition that the current income falls less than $1,000 short of the current expenses.

In general, then, the college has a debt of over $8,000 without any funds for its liquidation; and this debt is *growing* about $1,000 a year. It is evident, therefore, that something should be speedily done to cancel existing liabilities, and to increase the productive permanent fund so as to cut off all accumulation of debt, and also to enable the

Board to make provision for the pressing wants of the existing Departments and to make speedy arrangements to open on a liberal scale the department of Physical Science. After inquiry it has been reliably ascertained, that it would require to open in a satisfactory manner the Physical Science Department, from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars ($25,000 to $30,000). And yet it is a pressing necessity, the lack of which is more and more felt daily as a great disadvantage.

In view of all the facts in the case, therefore, it seems inevitable that we can neither progress nor remain stationary, but must retrograde, unless liberal pecuniary aid is promptly extended. A corporation with a debt overhanging it, and whose income does not meet its accruing liabilities, unless relief is afforded, must certainly be wound up sooner or later. The condition of things is not at all alarming under all the circumstances, but it is such as to arouse attention and to stimulate exertion. The debt would have been fully paid, and the funds also considerably increased before this Synod, no doubt, had not the extraordinary monetary pressure occurred, whose influence still greatly paralyzes the energies of the Board. The friends of the College should deem this an opportune occasion for making to it a freewill offering, as friends in need are friends indeed. And what better use can any servant of God in our midst make of his means than is here indicated? The financial condition of the college has been vastly improved in the last few years, and was never before as good as it is now, nor are there more than two colleges in this State in a more hopeful condition as to their funds, and none more so as to patronage, and these circumstances should inspire confidence.

In regard to the internal condition of the college, it is decidedly superior to what it has been at any previous time. The number of students already enrolled for the present session is over 120; and the advanced classes are larger than ever before. To use an expression of a member of the Faculty, if the body of students were weighed, they would be found heavier than at any previous time in the history of the institution. This is a more favorable report in this respect than could have been reasonably expected, considering the business reverses and other disturbing influences of the past year. * * * *

There is nothing claiming special notice in the religious condition of the students for the past year. The chapel service which has for some time been held on Sabbath in the college building, has been attended by numbers of citizens, so much so that we feel pressed for

room until our upper chapel is furnished. Meanwhile, as the church in town has been kindly tendered for this service, it is expected to occupy it again until the upper chapel is in readiness to be occupied. The college is very much in need of a large bell. There are a goodly number studying with the ministry in view. Three of the members of the last class that graduated are now in Princeton Seminary. There are the first fruits of our college for the ministry, as no candidate was graduated in any previous class, but our first graduate is now a licentiate in the Baptist church. Unless Austin College, Texas, be an exception, it is believed that no Synodical college west of the Mississippi ever before graduated a candidate for the ministry.

We feel that our devout thanks are due to the great Head of the church for having been so manifestly our helper hitherto in this great work, and ask a special interest in the prayers of the members of Synod and of the churches under your care, in behalf of this so greatly needed and so highly successful enterprise.

[Report of the Board to the Synod at the meeting in St. Louis, October 17, 1859, has already been given in full on page 146.]

It was Resolved, That in view of the statement of the Treasurer of Westminster College, the Board of Trustees declare themselves possessed of the sum of $102,898.78—*one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents* of permanent endowment property.

The estimate on which this resolution is based, does not embrace the valuation of the college building and campus, nor the land conveyed by Dr. Wayland, as a realization in part of his proposition, nor the cash on hand, nor the notes not available. The land in Clark County is of course a part of the permanent endowment funds, but it is not counted, as it is uncertain when it may be rendered productive, although it is expected that a sale of that land may ere long be advantageously effected.

It will be remembered that the assets of the College reported to the Synod last year were $62,753.78—*sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents,* making a difference in favor of the report this year, of $74,765.00. The explanation of this increase is found in some two or three items. The college building and campus were inadvertently omitted from the last report, whereas they are valued in the present one at $25,000. The permanent endowment fund has been increased during the past year about $50,000, of which

sum, *twenty thousand dollars* were, as has been before said, "the beautiful tribute of filial affection," on the part of an only child, in endowing a Professorship in honor of her deceased father, Joseph Charless, Esq., who was, from the first organization of our Synodical College, one of its trustees and most ardent friends; and *twenty-six thousand dollars,* ($26,000) were raised by the citizens of Callaway county, but chiefly from the citizens of Fulton, including the members of the Faculty, each of whom gave *one thousand dollars.*

The aggregate income which matures on this permanent fund is $8,298.12—*eight thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twelve cents;* a general average of something over eight per cent. If we add to this the probable income from tuition and contingent fees, say $2,000—*two thousand dollars,* the current annual income available for meeting current expenses foots up $10,298.12—*ten thousand and two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twelve cents.* The current expenses of the Board are the salaries of six Professors $8,200, the interest on the debt $1,000; making $9,200, and leaving $1,098 as a working balance to cover contingencies.

But this estimate of the current income has to be qualified by the circumstance, that from inattention and other causes, the call of the Treasurer each spring, especially for the interest due, is not as promptly and generally responded to as the business necessities of the College urgently require. If the neglect in this respect is to any considerable extent further indulged, the Board will be reduced to the necessity of pressing the collection of the principal as well as the interest, by drawing and negotiating checks on those indebted, to the amount of their arrears, or by some other practicable method. As a larger proportion of our studnts are on scholarships than ever before, it will at once be evident that the amount of income from tuition is thereby lessened, and the dependence of the College, on the *interest* of the notes and bonds, is made just so much the greater. The importance and absolute necessity of *promptness* in responding to the calls of the Treasurer would not be thus spoken of again, were it not vital to our existence and success, and had not occasion been given for doing so.

The indebtedness of the College falls within $10,000. It will be remembered that the debt was reported to the Synod at St. Charles to be $5,550.50. So that about half of the present indebtedness was created at the outset, and before the College had a President. But the course adopted by the Board in projecting the enterprise on a liberal

CAMPUS FROM THE NORTHEAST.

scale and entirely beyond its visible resources, trusting to God's providence for the necessary relief, although it was hazardous, has nevertheless worked out no doubt for the best; and instead of there being the slightest ground of complaint on account of the debt, every one who looks at the matter understandingly must see the profoundest reason for gratitude, that so much has been accomplished in so short a time, without incurring greater liabilities. Indeed, it seems most reasonable that no act should ever be performed by this Synod with more cheerfulness than the speedy liquidation of this debt, and particularly so, as the Board are now able to establish it as their settled policy, that the operations of the institution are hereafter to be kept within its maturing income, so that no further debt need be contracted. It is sincerely hoped that this *debt* of comparatively small proportions, all things considered, and easily managed if relief be given within a reasonable limit of time, may not be allowed like a vampire to drink up the heart's blood of the institution, whilst its friends remain in a heedless slumber. At the earliest practicable period, measures should be devised and pressed by all who feel an interest here, to meet this existing and imperative want, which must inevitably paralyze our movements to a considerable degree until removed. * * * *

As to the attendance, there were on the 5th of October, 129 students—12 seniors, 15 juniors, 13 sophomores, and 20 freshmen, giving a total of 60 regulars in the college classes; there being fewer in the primary English, and more in the regular classes than hitherto. The largest number of students ever before reported to the Synod, as in attendance the current season, was 120. Of the number now present, about 20 are preparing for the ministry, and several of these are Seniors. There are some fifty professors of religion. During the past year 17 were received into the church at one time. The general deportment of the body of young men is commendable. * * * *

A retrospect of the providences of God toward this enterprise during the past year, mingles in our hearts the feelings of sorrow, and joy; and we feel that its abounding prosperity and usefulness should, more than ever before, enkindle the interests of the Synod, and all the churches, without whose wise, liberal, tender, and prayerful fostering care, no reasonable hope of its continued growth and success can be entertained; and should call forth our grateful acknowledgments to the Great Head of the Church. And it is of the last importance that none of us should feel that the work of endowment and com-

pletely establishing our Synodical College is accomplished, but that it has only just fairly *begun*. A mere beginning, though a good beginning, has been made; as there are wants in great number and magnitude, and of vital consequence, now pressing upon us, for which the liberality of the friends of the institution should provide without delay. The erection of a *Hall* with dormitory and table accommodations for about fifty students, is perhaps the most pressing want which is now felt in the management of the internal affairs of the institution. A department of *Normal Instruction* should be endowed and placed on a level with the other departments, that we may raise up and send out our quota of teachers, whose influence and labors will return well trained students to our classes; the institution that sends out the greatest number and best professional teachers will manifestly be rewarded for so doing by their reflex influence in sending back pupils. For completing the endowment of four of the existing departments, some *five thousand dollars* each, are needed. Our present edifice is becoming too contracted. As soon as possible a suitable building should be erected for the special accommodation of the Charless Professorship of Physical Science. The edifice at Cambridge with its fixtures, allotted to this purpose, cost fifty thousand dollars, but this of course transcends our present aspirations. The time will soon come when a large Chapel and a *Library Hall* will be indispensable. The claims of health and the importance of well developed and vigorous constitutions, call for the construction of a gymnasium with a system of Physical education and discipline under some proper manager, without delay. Moreover, special funds, whose income should be devoted to the improvement of the Library, the purchase of apparatus, the assistance of indigent students, and the defraying of the traveling expenses of the members of the Board, and of the examining committees, etc., ought to be provided. But the *debt* stands in the way of our making any enlargement or progress, with present resources. In fact, it is plain at a mere glance, that the *Board ought to have another one hundred thousand dollars* to place the College upon an equality with its present and urgent demands. And surely all those who may have ever felt it in their hearts to devise liberal things for Westminster College, should in view of its past, and of its flattering present, be inspirited with unfaltering confidence in the promising character and worthiness of this object, and be stimulated to prompt and generous action. The foundation, it is believed, is now securely laid on which

to build securely for all time to come; and the opportunity is here enjoyed of sowing seed which shall yield its fruit in its season for the educational nourishment of generation after generation, for untold centuries, under the blessing of God.

Rev. J. H. Brookes, in behalf of the committee to attend the examinations of Westminster College reported:

> The Committee appointed by Synod to attend the annual commencement exercises of Westminster College submit the following Report:
>
> "Your committee know full well how common it is in reports of this kind to make statements on slight grounds, and to yield to the strong temptation which often arises from the nature of the case, to say complimentary things, which may have little to justify them.
>
> "We are, however, but giving utterance to the impression received by every one of your Committee, in saying that Westminster College will compare favorably with the very best Institutions of learning in our country. The members of the Committee have attended many examinations in Institutions of similar character, and unhesitatingly state, that in none of them have we felt better satisfied with the mode of instruction pursued, or with the evidences of proficiency exhibited by the students. Care, thoroughness, and enthusiasm, on the part of the Professors, and the natural responses to such a spirit, in diligence, independent thought, and zeal on the part of the pupils, were manifest in all the examinations which we attended. Of course this commendation is not to be bestowed upon every one of the students, for their are wide differences in the rank to which they are severally entitled, but as the result of the whole matter, in so far as your Committee were concerned, these two conclusions were promptly reached: (1) That Westminster College especially, in the largely increased facilities furnished by the liberal endowment of the chair of Physical Science, affords all the advantages necessary to secure a thorough and accomplished education.
>
> "(2) That the Institution, established now upon a firm basis, and giving high promise of usefulness in the cause of

learning and of our Redeemer's Kingdom, is worthy of their full confidence and cordial support, and warm sympathy, and earnest prayers of our church at large."

The above report was adopted.

Report of the Board to Synod October 13, 1860:

To amount of Bonds and notes at interest	$92,453	89
To amount of Bonds and Notes not available	850	00
To cash lent contingent Fund	7,094	39
To cash on hand	450	00
To two dwelling houses, including repairs and now under lease at $300 per annum	4,200	00
To 448 4-100 of land unimproved in Clark county conveyed by Dr. Wayland	7,000	00
To College buildings and 20 acres of ground around same, valued at	25,000	00
Total	$137,048	28

LIABILITIES.

By cash borrowed from Mr. Butler	$1,000	00
By cash borrowed from Permanent Fund	7,094	39
Arrears of Salary and matured interest, say	5,000	00
	$13,094	39

(Minutes of B. T. W. C., p. 109.)

The subjoined extracts from the records of the Board are deemed ample for the year 1861. As elsewhere noticed, the Synod of that year met in November, at Mexico. (Records B. T. W. C., pp. 116-124.)

As soon as the Board met it was:

"Resolved to proceed to the investigation of the Report of the Committee appointed in June, 1860, and continued in the fall of 1860, upon the financial condition of the College; and also a statement of the Treasurer dated Oct. 1, 1861.

"After inquiries in reference to the above mentioned reports, a committee consisting of D. H. Bishop, Isaac Tate, G. C. Swallow and

Dr. Abbot was appointed to examine more minutely into the financial condition of the College and report a statement to the Board."

The Treasurer's statement is as follows:

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College—Statement of Resources and Liabilities:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Notes on hand	$ 86,640 79
Due from contingent fund	12,435 94
Cash on hand	112 00
Two dwelling houses, heretofore valued at	4,200 00
448 4-100 acres of land, conveyed by Dr. Wayland at	7,000 00
College building, including campus of 25 acres, heretofore valued at	25,000 00
Interest due on Bonds and Notes	12,397 23
Total	$147,785 95

LIABILITIES.

By amount due on outstanding orders	$ 1,258 00
" " " Prest. Laws on salary	3,282 04
" " " Prof. A. M. Mayer, do	1,241 45
" " " Prof. W. Van Doren, do	66 62
" " " M. Butler	1,700 00
" " " Permanent fund	12,435 94
Total amount of Liabilities	$19,984 05

JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Fulton, Oct. 1, 1861.

The Committee of which Mr. Bishop was chairman, reported what follows on this part of the business committed to them, viz.:

This statement (of the Treasurer) is based chiefly upon the report of a former financial committee appointed by this board, which consists of (to use the language of that report) "an exhibit of the result of a careful inspection of the face of all the notes and bonds held as an endowment of the institution"—and as far as your committee can judge, is what it purports to be; for if we were not entirely satisfied, with the correctness and fairness of that exhibit, and were disposed to go behind that exhibit, we have not the opportunity of doing so, but your committee feel entire confidence in the correctness (mainly)

of that exhibit. This exhibit forms the principal item in the resources of the institution. The face of these notes or bills receivable is shown by the Treasurer, to be $86,640.79; interest due on the same and unpaid at the date of this report $12,937.43; Productive real estate in the item of buildings $4,200.00, which we recapitulate as follows:

Bills receivable	$ 86,640 79
Interest due and unpaid	12,937 40
Productive real estate	4,200 00
Endowment fund	$103,778 19

Of the reliability of this fund your committee could do nothing more than give an opinion and if given would be unreliable; inasmuch as the committee have no means of judging of the character of this fund which is not possessed by every member of the Board. The entire fund being affected by the present deplorable state of the country, can only be regarded in the light of a suspended debt, which may prove eventually something or as likely to be worthless.

As to the liabilities of the Board your committee would report that the only items of present importance are such as are owing to persons who could if so disposed, resort to legal force for the collection of their claims, and for which the College property could be sold. These items are:

To President Laws	$3,283 04
To Prof. Mayer	1,241 45
To outstanding orders	1,258 11
To Prof. Van Doren	78 89
Amounting in the aggregate to	$5,860 49
Deduct from this am't cash on hand	112 00
Will leave an indebtedness of	$5,758 49

Which sum the Board will find it necessary to provide for.

The debt owing to Mr. Butler estimated at $1,700 is in such a condition as will produce a willingness at least on the part of creditor to allow it to remain uncollected; but there are important reasons why this Board should make arrangements for its liquidation at the earliest practicable period.

The entire amount of the liabilities of the Board as shown by the Treasurer's report is stated to be $19,984.16. The largest item in this

amount is one of $12,435.94, which is simply owing by the contingent to the permanent fund; or which could be at once liquidated, if the interest due on the bills receivable held by the Board could be collected. (Hence the interest due which is about the same as this claim of the permanent on the contingent funds, is reckoned above as permanent fund. The one offsetting the other.)

And here your committee would take occasion to express our approval of the management of this fund by those having it in charge, regarding it prudent and wise. The debts owing by the Board are in the hands of a few persons and these creditors are of such a character *as* would not be likely to press their claims in a manner calculated to harass or embarrass the Board.

Finally, on this branch of the subject your committee would say that by the report made by the Board to the Synod of Missouri, in October, 1859, the resources of the institution were stated to be. $102,898 78

The Liabilities 9,866 42

The Report to be made to the Synod at this date, October, 1861, shows the resources of the Board to be..... $103,778 22

Liabilities 7,548 22

Showing an increase from October, 1859 to 1861, to be $879.44, and the liabilities of the Board diminished in the same length, of time $2,318.20. All of which your committee (basing their opinion on the data by which we have to be governed) we believe to be substantially correct.

This report was accepted and adopted and placed on the records of the Board.

A glance at these reports will indicate clearly how the endowment increased from year to year and also its precise condition at the breaking out of the war in 1861. Rev. W. P. Cochran had been appointed agent at Columbia in October, 1860, but at Mexico, November 8, 1861, a letter was read from Mr. Cochran, "declining to act as agent for the College."

CHAPTER V.

DURING THE WAR, 1861-5.

PREVIOUS to the meeting at Mexico, November, 1861, the Board had made at least four attempts to obtain a quorum, but in every instance had failed. One of the most important questions to be settled, was whether, in view of the state of the country caused by the war, they should endeavor to keep the doors of the Institution still open. President Laws had just resigned. Professor Kemper had resigned at Commencement in June preceding, at which time the Board adopted the minute that follows:

> In accepting the resignation of Professor F. T. Kemper, the Board of T. W. C. desire to express their appreciation of his moral worth as a Christian gentleman, his ripe scholarship and his untiring faithfulness as an instructor of youth. Prof. Kemper has been connected with the Westminster College since 1856, and during the past four years has been at the head of the Greek School of the College. We can particularly recognize his many excellent qualifications as an Instructor, as manifested in his labors in this department, and his minute and accurate scholarship in the branches under his charge. We also desire to express our regret that circumstances not to be controlled have led to the cessation of his connection with the Board.

There were three other vacancies made by the Board, as shown by their records:

> On motion, Whereas, Profs. Fisher, Mayer and Strong have left Westminster College, owing to the exigencies of the times, and are not on the ground: Therefore it is resolved, that their several chairs are hereby declared vacant.

In reference to Professor Fisher, justice demands the statement that his resignation had been in existence for weeks prior to the meeting in Mexico, that it was probably on the ground when the Board acted, but for reasons which were doubtless sufficient to the friend who had it in hand, it was not presented. As far then as the first of these three is concerned, he had not only written his resignation, but was serving at that date in another College in a distant State. The other two, Professors Mayer and Strong, had no notice of the meeting of the Board and no assurance whatever that the College would be kept open next year and were not therefore on the ground at the time. Let it be borne in mind that the Board did not have a meeting in June, 1861. The simple truth probably was that the members of the Faculty were not censurable for being away from the College, and that the Board meant no censure by their action.

It was feared by some that if the exercises in the College were suspended, it would involve the loss of the endowment of the Institution. Mr. Laws earnestly favored closing the College, believing that such a course, considering the exigencies of the times, the wisest as giving most promise of saving the funds of the Institution and also its reputation. This course was recommended to the Board on the eighth of November, 1861. Mr. Laws' was confirmed in this view by legal gentlemen of eminent ability

who had been consulted as to the probability of a forfeiture of charter and loss of endowment fund, if the exercises of the College should be discontinued. The subjoined legal opinion of Judge W. L. Wood, one of the ablest jurists in the State, will sufficiently set forth this important fact:

FULTON, Oct. 7th, 1861.

I have examined the Charter of Westminster College, also the Act of the Trustees establishing Scholarships in said College, also the notes taken on sale of Scholarships, and do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that the Synod and Trustees, may, if they deem it necessary to the interest and safety of the College property and endowment funds, suspend College operations temporarily, and while under the political and pecuniary troubles now existing in the State, without endangering the right of the corporation to its property and effects, and will not, by such suspension, furnish any legal grounds of defense against the collection of Scholarship notes, or other notes.

If to keep the College open through these most extraordinary times, will make it necessary to contract a heavy increase of debt, the ultimate effect must be the sale of the College property, as well as the destruction of the endowment funds, a result which all are alike interested in preventing.

Given at the request of Mr. Laws,

(Signed). WM. L. WOOD.

This is believed to be the only important recommendation ever made by President Laws to the Board during his presidency of it, which was rejected by that body. The record made then on the subject is:

A motion was made to suspend the exercises of the College during the present year. The motion was laid on the table. On motion it was resolved, that the exercises of Westminster College be continued under the charge of two Professors—the College to be opened on the first Monday in December prox. The salary of each of the Professors was fixed

at five hundred dollars for the balance of the College year together with the use of a dwelling house.

Prof. W. Van Doren and Rev. M. M. Fisher were unanimously elected the Professors in the College, and in case either of them should decline serving, the executive committee is requested to endeavor to secure the services of Rev. J. P. Finley, or some other competent instructor.

Professor Fisher declined the position and, according to the instructions of the Board, the Executive Committee at once called to the place Rev. J. P. Finley. Mr. Finley accepted. A circular was published, and the classes of Westminster resumed their duties under two instructors on the fifth of December, 1861. There was thus a suspension of the College for something over two months after the breaking out of the war. This was the only interruption during a war that closed all the other Institutions in the State, outside of St. Louis, to say nothing of other States, where educational establishments closed until peace was made in the spring of 1865. Westminster was peculiarly blessed in this respect, as in many others.

In the latter part of the winter or early in the spring of 1862, Professor Van Doren was called to the charge of an enterprise in the State of California. He accepted the offer and immediately resigned his chair in Westminster and removed to Napa City, California. He was the first Professor elected in the Synodical College. His term of service extended from 1851 to 1862. Professor Van Doren always proved himself to be a faithful, laborious and conscientious teacher. He was a man of great purity of character and one that had devoted a long life to one of the noblest callings that ever blessed the race.

On the resignation of Professor Van Doren, the committee elected to the vacant place, Professor J. N. Lyle,

who accepted. The number of students this year was smaller than any other year since the College was chartered. This of course grew largely out of the terrible times which then paralyzed everything. The wonder is that the classes could be induced to study at all. At Commencement there were two graduates, W. A. McLure and J. C. Renshaw.

At the regular meeting in June, 1862, the Board determined to continue the College under three Professors. They confirmed the acts of the Committee, electing Professors Finley and Lyle. They fixed the salary of the former at $750; of the latter at $600. They also appointed a committee to correspond in reference to a third instructor and a President. The Faculty issued a circular instead of a Catalogue. A survey of affairs in the summer of 1862, proves that the Board felt that, even in the midst of surrounding darkness, they had weighty reasons for encouragement.

The Synod of 1862 met at Fulton and the Board held its annual meeting. The death of the lamented Cowan was announced. "Being dead he yet speaks." The Board elected two additional instructors, Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., formerly President of the State University, at Columbia. Mr. Schenck was appointed to the Potts Professorship. Dr. Lathrop declined, and the Executive Committee unanimously tendered the position to M. M. Fisher, who accepted it and entered at once on his duties. His election was also unanimously requested by both the Faculty and the students, and confirmed by the Board in 1863.

Editor's Note.—In the minutes of the Board of Trustees, the only indications that were in progress are as follows: On page 138, Oct. 11, 1862, the oath of office required by the convention of the State was

administered to all members of the Board; on page 144, "Resolved, that no Professor be allowed to occupy a chair in Westminster College who is not thoroughly loyal to the Government of the United States and of the State of Missouri;" on page 145, June 23, 1863, a resolution requesting Professors and Tutors to inform the Board whether they have taken the oath; on page 156, a reply from Prof. Schenck, Secretary of the Faculty, that Professors Finley and Fisher have taken the oath; that Prof. Schenck did not know it was required, and that Prof. Lyle is not in Fulton.

The scholastic year of 1862-3, was one of harmony and success. At the close of the year a Catalogue was issued, something which had not been done since the summer of 1860. The Faculty then consisted of: Rev. J. P. Finley, Prof. of Greek; J. N. Lyle, Prof. of Physics and Mathematics; Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Prof. of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature; Rev. M. M. Fisher, Prof. of Latin; J. H. Scott, Tutor in Mathematics. The Charless Chair of Science and the Chair of English were vacant.

The number of students was 89, as seen from the summary of that year:

Summary: Seniors, 6; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 11; Freshmen, 3; Sub-Freshmen, 4; Irregulars, 8; Latin Class, 15; English Classes, 37; Total, 89.

Considering the distressed state of the whole country, the regular classes were as large as could have been expected. The College added six to the number of its graduated sons. An inspection of the Catalogue reveals the fact that the whole course of study was taught; and that course was extensive. This could be accomplished only by the Professors being willing to work often times six hours per day and performing a labor beyond their strength. This they did. In fact, working in the class nearly all day, has been common in Westminster from the beginning.

This explains why a few men have done what twice or three times their number accomplish in many other places. In those days salaries were small and work heavy. A salary of $750 was small when flour was $16 per barrel, and other things in proportion. Many things remind those who then labored in Westminster of the widow's "barrel of meal." In the midst of the war God still blessed the College. Thus ended the ninth Commencement in the halls of the College.

In October, 1863, Rev. J. W. Wallace was chosen Professor in the English School, which place he accepted, and at once took charge of that department.

At the close of the year in June, 1864, Rev. J. P. Finley resigned the Chair of Greek, which he had occupied since the fall of 1862, and accepted a call to the church in Palmyra, Mo.* His successor was Professor Hersman. At the same meeting of the Board, Rev. J. W. Wallace presented his resignation, which was accepted and he removed to his farm in Jackson county. At the same meeting, the Trustees elected to the presidency Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., then residing at Longwood in Pettis county. Dr. Montgomery was not at all inclined to accept but at the earnest and persistent solicitation of Hon. P. B. Reed and other members of the Board, he consented to accept the place for the first five months of the year, hoping that in the meantime the services of some other person could be procured and he be thus released. At the end of the five

*Professor Finley was elected near the close of the year 1861 and entered on his duties, January 1, 1862. He taught Greek, Logic, and Political Economy. From July 15 to August 15, 1862, Mr. Finley acted as voluntary Agent, mainly in the counties of St. Charles and Clark, during which time he rendered valuable service to the College. His connection with the College ceased on the 28th of June, 1864. There are many who will long remember Mr. Finley's genial disposition, his kindness, his faithfulness, his unswerving devotion to duty and principle.

months, Dr. Montgomery resigned, wishing to take charge of Pine Street Church in St. Louis, to which he had been invited. But the Board urged the necessities of the College so strongly that the President consented to remain till the end of the year. While Dr. Montgomery held the position of President, he also preached to the church in Fulton and acted as financial agent, an amount of work which would be burdensome to any man. Much of his time was spent in attempting to collect funds enough to meet the current expenses of the College. The condition of the country rendered collecting money, not only difficult, but in most cases, at least, impossible.

In the early part of the winter of 1865, it became evident both to the Board and to the Faculty, of whom there were then five, that it was impossible to obtain funds sufficient to meet expenses. The Faculty all felt that under all the circumstances, the best course was for a part of their number to resign, hoping that while the Board could not collect money to pay five, they might collect sufficient to meet the salaries of two or three. All the Faculty held themselves ready to retire, but after consultation, Professors Schenck, Hersman and Lyle generously pleaded that they ought to be the ones permitted to resign. Accordingly, they tendered their resignations, leaving in the Institution Dr. Montgomery and Professor Fisher. The conduct of those who retired shows the kind of spirit that prevailed in those days—a spirit of self-denial for the sake of the cause that lay near the hearts of those who remained and those who removed to other fields. Professor Schenck accepted a charge in Pennsylvania; Professor Hersman was called to a Chair in Carroll College in the State of Wisconsin, and Professor Lyle was called to an important position in Carondelet, Mo. Dr. Montgomery and Professor Fisher

were thus all at once face to face with the work of five men. It was at this juncture that the Board of Trustees, through their Committee, obtained the services of Professor J. H. Scott in the department of Mathematics. Mr. Scott was then in the last session of the Senior year, and although he made a sudden transition from the position of pupil to that of instructor, his success was all that could be wished for, either by himself or his friends. While it ought to have been mentioned before, attention is called to the fact that at Commencement in 1864, there were three graduates, Messrs. W. B. Dunn, P. B. Dunn, and I. Van Wert Schenck, the last a nephew of Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, so long connected with the Church in Missouri and much of the time in Institutions of learning.

Before proceeding to another scholastic year, it is due to all concerned to say that the minutes of the Board, between the Commencement of 1864 and that of 1865, do not give that information which is highly desirable and even necessary in order to state all the facts, which belong, just here, to the history of the College. For this year the writer has been compelled to draw largely on memory; and, if it should appear that a mistake has been made in any important particular, the correction may be expected hereafter.

At Commencement in June, 1865, Dr. Montgomery again resigned the presidency, but the Trustees refused to receive the resignation. Rev. W. W. Robertson was made financial agent, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. P. B. Reed, who had, since November, 1861, managed the monetary affairs of the College as local agent. Mr. Reed had from the first been one of the firmest supporters of the College and his loss was most deeply felt both in the Board and in the Church. When the location of the

W. W. ROBERTSON, D. D.

Institution was before Synod he made the leading address in behalf of Fulton.

A large part of the endowment consisted of scholarship notes. A majority of the students entered on these scholarships. The number that had entered thus during one session was found when the Synod met at St. Louis in 1865, to be 80. The result was that very little tuition came into the Treasury and it was with great difficulty that the current expenses could be met. This led the Synod to advise the Trustees to take steps looking toward doing away with the scholarships. As early as June, 1865, the following action on this subject, by the Board, is recorded:

> Whereas, we do not find the scholarship system to work well, and it has become desirable to call in the scholarships, as far as possible, it is hereby resolved, that the Financial Agent be authorized to solicit the friends of the Institution to give up their scholarships, and in collecting monies due on scholarship notes, he be empowered, in cases where he may deem it advisable, to compromise the notes on the best terms possible for the interests of the Institution.

During this year also Professor C. C. Hersman who, since his resignation, had occupied a Chair in Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., was re-elected by the Committee and the choice unanimously confirmed by the Board in October, 1865. Professor John H. Scott was also unanimously chosen to the Chair of Mathematics. Both these gentlemen conducted their departments with eminent satisfaction to all the friends of the College. They are both alumni of Westminster. In October of that year, Dr. Montgomery again pressed his resignation of the presidency, and it was accepted. Dr. Montgomery had so won the affection of the Faculty, the students, and the Church to which he ministered, that his departure was deeply felt and most sincerely regretted.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM OCTOBER, 1865, TO THE RESIGNATION OF M. M. FISHER, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

THE resignation of Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., mentioned in the last chapter, left but three instructors, M. M. Fisher, C. C. Hersman, and J. H. Scott.* The labor to be performed demanded another. Consequently the Executive Committee procured the services of Judge Joseph Flood, in the English School, and he entered upon his duties late in the fall of 1865.

Up to the spring of 1866, the diplomas of the College had been written on paper, with the promise that when a plate should be procured, each graduate should have a parchment diploma. The committee appointed M. M. Fisher to write the diplomas and have the plate prepared. This was done before Commencement, 1866, at a cost of $100 for the plate and one dollar for each copy furnished.

*At their meeting in June preceding, the Board had elected to the charge of the English Department, Rev. Jno. A. McAfee, D. D., at that date in charge of Watson Seminary, at Ashley in Pike County, Mo., who later was President of Park College, an institution which he was chiefly instrumental in founding. Mr. McAfee declined.

At first fifty were ordered, so that all the Alumni might realize the promise made in former years. By order of the Board, the names of the members of the Faculty were transferred from the old diplomas to the new ones. This fact is certified on the parchment by the President of the Board, who at that time, June, 1866, is believed to have been Rev. Dr. Brookes. Some of the graduates preferred taking their diplomas without signatures, hoping to obtain the autographs of those who were Professors at the date of their graduation.

The Commencement of 1866 was held on the fourth Thursday in June. There were two graduates, Leo Baier and William C. Dyer, both of whom entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church. During the sessions of Synod at Boonville in October, 1866, Mr. N. D. Thurmond was made assistant in the English department, where he served until the close of the year, at which time he took the control of an important enterprise in another county. It was at that meeting also that the Board made Professor Fisher permanent Chairman of the Faculty, "defining his powers in this position to be, not only that of presiding in all meetings of the Faculty, but the right to direct and control all matters of a general character connected with the management of the College." A reference to the Catalogue of 1867 shows one remarkable fact, that during the year there had been present 160 students. This number has never been exceeded in the history of the College. When we remember that the country had just been through a war of such giant proportions as have seldom been equaled in the history of the world, this statement is not a little remarkable. That the Board regarded the year as one of unusual prosperity is established by their action in June, while

exercises attending Commencement were in progress. Here is what the facts justified them in saying:

> The Reports of the Faculty placed in our hands exhibit a condition of remarkable prosperity and advancement in every Department in College, a perfect harmony in the views and operations of the Professors, a cheerful subordination on the part of the students and the kindest feeling and warmest attachment existing between the teachers and pupils. We record with gratitude the evidence of God's presence and blessing in the deep religious interest exhibited among the students. In answer to prayer, God has poured out his Spirit and revived his work, turning many from darkness to light and inclining the hearts of others, to respect and attend to God's precious word.

The prosperity of the College, the harmony of the Faculty, the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit and the conversion of sinners are all here brought prominently to view. There were two graduates, Joseph N. Cook and Joseph C. Watkins. Both of these gentlemen devoted themselves to teaching, in which their efforts have been attended with no ordinary success. Both of them, too, have chosen to give their energies to the noble work of education in their native State, Missouri.

In June, 1867, Judge Flood, who had been for two years in charge of the English School, resigned. This resignation merits more than a mere passing notice. Professor Flood, though a devoted member of the Baptist Communion, labored for the interests of Westminster College with as much zeal as any man in the Faculty. His purity of heart, his unswerving regard to duty, under all circumstances, his self-denying devotion to his calling, his wholehearted sympathy in every thing believed to be for the good of the Institution, and the earnestness of his voice as he led the devotional exercises in the Chapel have left an

impression on the minds of those who had the fortune to be his colleagues, which time can never efface. This sentence, it can without hesitation be affirmed, will be heartily endorsed by every one who labored with Judge Flood from the fall of 1865 to the Commencement of 1867.

That there might be in the Faculty a clear understanding of their relations to one another, and that the students might understand distinctly their relations to the several members of the Faculty, the Board at the meeting mentioned above, put on record the minute here given:

> Inasmuch as a partial change has been made in the Faculty, and for a clear understanding on the part of the students as to the relation they sustain to the Professors, and on the part of the Professors as to the relation they sustain to the students, and each other.
>
> 1. The Board reaffirms the appointment of Professor Fisher, as Chairman of the Faculty, defining his powers in this position to be not only that of presiding in all meetings of the Faculty, but the right to direct and control all matters of a general character connected with the management of the College.
>
> 2. Reaffirms the power of each Professor to direct and control all matters connected with his own classes.
>
> 3. Reaffirms the parity of the Professors in the Faculty. No measures of discipline, in any of its gradations, as given in the present regulation of the Board being valid, unless examined and decided in and by the Faculty.

The scholastic year of 1867-8 opened on the first Monday in September. Professors Flood and Thurmond, who had performed the labor required in the English Department, had retired leaving at the beginning of this year, but three Professors. Acting under the authority of the Executive Committee, Professors Hersman and Scott, by a personal visit to his residence at Linn in Osage county, were successful in obtaining the services of C. H. Abbot, M. D.,

an Alumnus of the College, as Professor in the English School. Dr. Abbot had assigned to him also the classes in Physical Science.

During this year Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., who had resigned the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, which position he had held after leaving the Theological Seminary in Chicago, visited his relatives and friends in the city of St. Louis, where he had labored with such eminent success as pastor of the Second Church. It was while in St. Louis, that friends of the College conceived the idea that he might be induced to accept the presidency of the College. The condition of affairs was such as to call for the election of some man whose reputation, already established throughout the land, would assist in raising an endowment, upon which all felt that the perpetuity and success of the enterprise depended. It was deeply felt that no man in the Church could do more, under the circumstances, than Dr. Rice. It was a critical moment, and the Board and the Faculty all felt that the utmost endeavors should be used to induce him to entertain a proposition to become President. The feeling of the Faculty may be gathered from the following letter from Professor Fisher, Chairman of the Faculty, to Rev. Dr. Brookes. This letter shows that the Faculty understood the critical juncture of affairs and also that they had a great interest, and even an intense anxiety, in Dr. Rice's election.

FULTON, February 24, 1868.

My Dear Brother—

Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received. The movement of which you speak meets with my hearty concurrence. There is no man in the Church, who, at this critical juncture of affairs, can be of more real service to this Institution than Dr.

Rice. My earnest hope is that in the providence of God it may be true that he has "come to the Kingdom for such a time as this."

The friends of the College will consult its interests by using their utmost endeavors to induce him to lay hold and help us to build up an Institution that will be a perpetuity.

Dr. Rice's presence here * * * would ultimately secure an adequate endowment, increase the number of the students, and give us a national reputation. This is the 13th year of my connection with Westminster and nothing since the breaking out of the war has ever occurred that threw so much light along the path of this child of our beloved Church as the proposition now before the Board.

Allow me to say further that Dr. Rice, if he consents to come, may expect such a welcome from us as is due such a man and also count on the hearty and constant co-operation of the members of the Faculty.

As ever, your friend,

(Signed) M. M. Fisher.

A special meeting of the Board was called on the tenth of March, 1868. This meeting was in Dr. Brookes' study in St. Louis and had been called with reference to the election of a President. Dr. Rice was unanimously chosen, to the great gratification of his many friends and, it might be added, of the whole Synod. The Church in Missouri rejoiced for two reasons: 1. They were anxious to have the man whose name had become a synonym for success once more among them; 2. They earnestly felt that his presence would insure the success of the College. A glance at the first chapter will recall the fact that Dr. Rice had delivered the address when the corner-stone was laid and had also had a tender of the Presidency soon after that address was delivered.

The year closed on the twenty-fifth of June, 1868. There had been in attendance that year 124 students. At

this Commencement two young men graduated. Dr. Abbot, whose election has been noticed, resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. Professor Lyle, who, since leaving Missouri, had been a Professor in Marietta College, Ohio, was elected to the Chair of Physical Science. At this meeting of the Board, Professor Fisher, feeling that he needed recreation from long confinement in class room, presented his resignation. The Board did not receive it but generously granted leave of absence for a year, continuing the salary $1,500, and giving $500 in addition, to meet traveling expenses. Rev. W. M. Hersman, a former student of Westminster, but an Alumnus of Centre College, Ky., was chosen to fill the Chair of Latin while Professor Fisher was absent. Mr. Hersman consented to serve. When the session opened in September, the Committee induced Professor Fisher to resume his duties, instead of taking rest. Rev. Mr. Hersman, who had agreed to fill the Latin Chair during Dr. Fisher's absence, proposed to take charge of the Chair of English Literature, provided the plan submitted by him should be adopted by the Trustees. The plan proposed was adopted and Mr. Hersman entered on the duties of the Chair named.

At the Commencement in June, 1868, the Board were made officially acquainted with the fact that Dr. Rice had declined becoming President. But some of the Board were still hopeful that he could be prevailed on to accept. Among those who urged more persistent efforts to get Dr. Rice, was Mr. T. B. Nesbit, who had always proved himself one of the firmest and most self-denying friends the College ever had. The result was that the Trustees determined to make another attempt to induce Dr. Rice to come. The position tendered was that of President of the

N. L. RICE, D. D.

College and Professor of Theology. Providence favored the Board, and they had the gratification of receiving an affirmative answer to their last proposal. The acceptance of such a man at such a time inspired the whole Synod with renewed confidence. They began once more to entertain the idea that an endowment could be raised. Dr. Rice entered on his duties early in the fall of 1868. The precise condition of the Institution in all respects cannot be given in a more satisfactory way than by quoting from the minutes of Synod at St. Joseph, in October, 1868. The advantages of Theological training in Westminster are first noticed in these reports:

A. P. Forman, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Theological Education, presented a report, which was amended and adopted, and is as follows:

"Your Committee do not deem it necessary to make an elaborate report on the subject of ministerial education, owing to the fact that the Board of Trustees of Westminster College have elected Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., President of said Institution, and have requested him to give special attention to the instruction in Theology of any of our young men who may desire to enter the ministry.

"We are fully satisfied that our theological students should be trained, as far as possible, here on the field where they are to engage in labor. They will thus be kept in full sympathy with us, and be the better acquainted with the character of the work they will be called to perform.

"Furthermore, we believe that young men, expecting to become ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ, should receive some portion of their training from those who are actually engaged in the great work of the ministry.

"The art of expounding God's word with simplicity, and the peculiar tact that is required in pastoral visitations, can much more readily be acquired from successful pastors than from theological professors, who have for years been withdrawn from the practical work of the ministry.

"We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, 1. That we urge upon our Presbyteries and Sessions to give special attention to the work of encouraging pious young men of promise to devote themselves to the work of the ministry.

"Resolved, 2. That we counsel the Presbyteries and Sessions to use all proper influence to prevail upon young men having the ministry in view to pursue their Collegiate course at Westminster College.

"Resolved, 3. That we approve of the action of the Board of Trustees in requesting the President of the College to spend a portion of his time in giving theological instruction; and we do hereby express the hope that our young men having the ministry in view will pursue their theological course with Dr. Rice."

The Synod will see that the Faculty of our College is complete, according to the present plan of instruction. The Synod will also perceive that the expense of sustaining the College is correspondingly increased. The Board has devised a plan contemplating an endowment of a special fund of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. Can this be raised? We answer emphatically it can. There is wealth enough in the Presbyterian church of this State to raise five times this much, and at the same time greatly increase the contributions hitherto made to all the other branches of benevolence. There are few in our Church but can give five or ten dollars, others can give fifty, others their hundreds and thousands. Did the Presbyterians in this State realize the truth that "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,"—that "they are not their own, but are bought with a price even with the precious blood of Jesus Christ,"—our College would be amply endowed in less than a month.

The Board need not remind the Synod that on the prosperity of our College depends the prosperity of our Church in the State. We must educate our own sons, or we lose them in a great measure to the work in our Church at home. Let every Minister and Elder here present, and those who are absent, determine, in view of the greatness and importance of the work now before us, to do what they can to give as God has prospered them, and turn the attention of all the churches to this great and good work, and we predict, that the announcement will be made at the next regular meeting of our Synod, that Westminster College is fully and amply endowed for all present purposes.

The Board is endeavoring to as great extent as possible to rid the College of a mountain weight that has been pressing upon it from the beginning,—the scholarship system. Thus far we have been successful

beyond that we dared to hope. Many who have taken scholarships, and paid for them, cheerfully gave them up; others who have not paid for the scholarship, pay a portion and surrender their right to the scholarship.

The Board are gratified to state that the students of the College shared largely in the revival enjoyed in the Fulton church, in a meeting commencing on the last Thursday of February, the day of prayer for colleges and academies, and the youth of the land. Some eight or ten young men connected with the College, were hopefully converted, and united with our Church.

The report of the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College was amended and adopted, as follows:

"The Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College recommend the adoption of the following action:

"Resolved, 1. That the Synod returns its devout thanks to the Head of the Church, that he has enabled the Board to fill every chair of our College with men standing in the very front of their profession,—men who would be a credit to the oldest and most influential institutions in the land.

"Resolved, 2. That we rejoice in the continued favor of our Heavenly Father in sending His Holy Spirit with reviving power again upon the College during the past year.

"Resolved, 3. That we return our thanks to the Faculty for their arduous, faithful, and successful labors during the past term.

"Resolved, 4. That we feel it due, not only to God and His Church and the great cause of Christian education, but also to those men who have consecrated to this work such commanding talents and such tireless efforts, that the ministers and churches connected with our Synod should come faithfully to their help in building up our beloved College.

"Resolved, 5. That we most urgently call upon every minister, elder, deacon, and member of the church within our bounds, to co-operate to the full extent of his ability in the efforts made for the endowment of our College.

"Resolved, 6. That in addition to the endeavors made for the permanent endowment, we urge upon every congregation in the State to gather a contribution for the current expenses of the College, affording an opportunity to very member of the church to give as God has blessed him.

"Resolved, 7. That we further urge upon every congregation in the State to establish, if practicable, within its bounds, a parochial school, where our children can be thoroughly and religiously taught, and prepared for entrance to the College.

"Resolved, 8. That every minister within our bounds be and hereby is directed to present the claims of Westminster College to his people on the Sabbath following the last Thursday of February, and to report his attention to the duty here required at the next meeting of Synod.

"Resolved, 9. That the Secretary of the Board of Trustees publish the foregoing resolution in the Missouri Presbyterian before that time, and, that the Ruling Elders in all of our vacant churches are directed to take up collections in their respective congregations.

"J. A. QUARLES,
"BENJ. Y. GEORGE,
"W. C. BEAN."

Dr. Rice was present at the Synod, in 1868, and addressed the body in behalf of the College. The minutes also show that he was requested to preach at the next meeting of the Synod on the subject, "What Constitutes a Call to the Ministry?"

The sixth resolution offered by the Committee on the affairs of the College reveals a very important fact, that all the congregations in the Synod were called upon to raise collections to assist in meeting the current expenses. This, according to the impressions of the writer, had never been done at any other time in the history of the Institution. The endowment had been reduced, in ways before mentioned, to such a degree that no other course was left but this direct call on the churches. The report of the Board to the Synod in 1867 states that the Contingent owed the Permanent Fund $30,000. Over $12,000 of this had been used by the Board before President Laws resigned. The remaining $17,000 had been used since the breaking out of the war. This will be more fully understood by referring to the chapters on the endowment.

At Commencement in 1869, Professor Wm. M. Hersman resigned, because he felt called to devote himself to the higher work of preaching the Gospel. The Board elected to the chair thus made vacant Mr. J. J. Rice, the son of Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D. Professor Rice accepted and has, ever since the fall of 1869, served in the Department of English Language and Literature.

In June, 1869, the Alumni, at their annual meeting, determined to attempt the endowment of a Professorship in the College. The Board by a formal action granted them the privilege of naming the chair which should thus be endowed by those who had been students in the Institution. How much has been raised for this purpose is unknown to the writer but his earnest hope is that the effort may be successful.

It was at Commencement of this year that the Board resolved to make arrangements for the formal inauguration of Dr. Rice as President. Rev. Dr. Farris and D. H. Bishop, Esqs., were appointed a Committee of Arrangement on the occasion. The time fixed by the Board was "Wednesday after the first Monday in September," 1869. The speakers selected, in addition to Dr. Rice, were Rev. J. H. Brooks, D. D., Rev. A. P. Forman, D. D., Rev. J. A. Quarles, Hon. J. A. Hockaday, C. O. Bishop, Esqs., and Professor M. M. Fisher. The exercises were held in the chapel, one in the morning at 11 o'clock and the other at night. The speakers in the morning were, Hon. J. A. Hockaday, Rev. J. A. Quarles and Rev. A. P. Forman, D. D.; the addresses at night were by M. M. Fisher, Rev. J. H. Brooks, D. D., and the President, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., in the order in which their names are given. Of course the centre of interest was the address of Dr. Rice, which

was what every one would expect from the speaker. The plan at the time was to have the speeches published. This, however, has never been done. Dr. Rice is the only Presidnet who has ever been formally inducted into office in Westminster.*

The minutes of the Board show that in 1855 the Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements necessary to the installation of Dr. Laws as President, but the formalities, as far as records and recollections both go, were omitted. His acceptance occurred in the midst of a session when he was hard at work and he seems to have felt no concern about a formal induction into this office.

Dr. Rice entered upon his duties in September, 1868. When the year closed in 1869, in June, it was not at all determined by Dr. Rice that he would continue in the College. The Board had given him assurances that every effort would be used to raise an endowment. Their minutes show this very clearly, but up to the Commencement of 1869, comparatively little had been done towards securing a permanent fund. Dr. Rice had in his hands, at the same moment, a call from a church in Chicago. The question was "How is the College to live without adequate support?" The President-elect did not see where the support was to come from. Just here the remark is dropped that the Board did not take advantage of the enthusiasm created by Dr. Rice's coming to press the endowment. This ought to have been done. For one the writer has always been impressed with the idea that much might have been done that was not done, when Dr. Rice came to Fulton. The hearts of the people of the Synod were inspired anew with confidence, and that was the time to work. Dr.

*Dr. MacCracken was inaugurated in 1899.

Rice was wise enough to see this and feel it too. It was not until the exercises attending Commencement were nearly over that Dr. Rice consented to remain at Fulton, instead of going to Chicago. That consent was obtained, after a searching examination of the finances and repeated and solemn assurances on the part of the Board, as to their determination to enter at once and vigorously, in the work of raising the endowment. These statements would have come in more naturally before the inauguration, but it was not until that occasion was passing under review that the facts just given came so vividly into mind.

The Synod of 1869 met at Palmyra. Liberty is again taken to incorporate in this history four papers brought before this Synod. As every one may see, these documents are designed to make the members of the Synod acquainted with what has been the history of their College since the last regular meeting. The report of the Board shows that there was at that date a Theological Class of six pursuing their studies under Dr. Rice. It will of course be borne in mind that the President gave instruction in Metaphysics and Sacred Literature and also in Theology. At that time Professor Hersman filled the chair of New Testament Greek and Professor Fisher that of Hebrew. This indicates the fact that the College Professors rendered Dr. Rice any assistance in their power, in the instruction of young men preparing for the ministry. After Dr. Fisher resigned Professor George imparted instruction in the Hebrew language.

The Committee on Examination reported, and the report was accepted and adopted. It is as follows:

"As a member of the Committee appointed by Synod to attend the examinations in Westminster College, I beg leave to report, that,

in connection with Brother Quarles, I performed the duty assigned me, which had in it more of privilege than of duty.

"The exercises that I attended gave me unmingled satisfaction, and made me, which is saying a good deal, prouder than ever of my alma mater. In regard to the ability as instructors, of Dr. Rice, the President, and of my own beloved and honored teacher, Dr. Fisher, I feel that it would be presumption in me to express to this Synod a judgment. And the highest that I could say for the others Professors, I say most cordially and with all confidence, that the results of a year's work, brought out in the examinations, proves them well worthy to be associated with such men.

"The students had evidently been, as a body, faithful and diligent, and there was manifest among them great moral earnestness, and in many a tone of deep religious feeling.

"October 16, 1869.

"BENJ. Y. GEORGE."

The Board of Trustees reported as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of Westminster College beg leave to submit the following report—

"The Seventeenth Annual Session closed the twenty-fourth of last June. During the College year there were ninety-three students in attendance. This was a smaller number than at any session for several years past. This was, no doubt, in consequence of the previous session closing with the probability that the next session would open without a President, and with only two or three Professors. We are gratified to be able to state that the present session has opened with most flattering prospects.* Over one hundred have been already matriculated—besides, there is a class of six in the Theological department.

* * * * * * * *

"In their last report the Board made the following statement. 'The Synod will see that the Faculty of our College is complete, according to the present plan of instruction. The Synod will also perceive that the expense of sustaining the College is correspondingly increased.' The Synod by resolution urged 'upon every congregation in the State to gather a contribution for the current expenses of the College, affording an opportunity to every members of the church to give as God has blessed him.' The following churches responded, viz.:

*Number for the year, 117.

WESTMINSTER HALL AND CHAPEL.

Walnut Street church	$1,000 00
Stewartsville church	11 45
Maline Creek church	16 10
Des Moines church	20 00
St. Charles church	25 00
Kansas City church	75 00
First church, St. Joseph	208 50
Crooked River church	15 00
Prairie church, Lafayette county	35 50
Bellevue church	6 35
Big Creek church	11 40
Miami church	15 35
Liberty church	11 00
Jerseyville church, Illinois	25 60
Brazeau church	10 00
A friend to Westminster	1 00
Potosi church	20 00
Memphis church	25 35
Dover church	5 00
Mount Olivet church	8 00
Auxvasse church	20 00
First church, Lexington	85 00
Independence church	33 00
Bonhomme church	20 00
Concord church	27 85
White Cloud church	22 15
Columbia church	16 45
Farmington church	40 00
Fulton church	361 00
Making total contributed	$2,171 05

"It will be seen from the above that only twenty-eight churches of the one hundred and twenty under the care of the Synod, responded to the Synod's urgent resolve. Had all the other churches responded in proportion to these twenty-eight, the amount given to aid our College in the darkest hour of its existence would have been more than sufficient to have met all the current expenses of the year. Instead of this, the College closed the last year with a debt of eighteen hundred

dollars. This must be met. And the Board look to the Synod to devise ways to meet this indebtedness. The tuition fees of the current year, with the interest accruing from the endowment fund thus far obtained, will barely meet the expenses of the year.

"The Board, at the meeting in June last, raised the salary of the Professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Science and the English Departments, from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars each. The Board present to the Synod the amended plan, as a part of their report, for the permanent endowment of the College, in which it will be noted that the Synod at this meeting is expected to appoint five responsible, competent business men, residing in or near the city of St. Louis, to be denominated, 'The Board of Trust of Westminster College Endowment Fund of the Synod of Missouri.'

AMENDED PLAN FOR THE SPECIAL ENDOWMENT OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, AT FULTON, MISSOURI.*

"1. The funds which may be raised for this endowment shall be held by a Board of Trust, composed of five members, who shall be elected at the next annual stated meeting of the Synod of Missouri, and shall retain their office during the faithful discharge of its duties, or during the pleasure of the said Synod. All vacancies occurring in said Board of Trust shall be filled by said Synod at the meeting following the occurrence of said vacancies.

"2. The Synod named in the foregoing clause is the body which met in the city of Lexington, October 9, 1867; in the city of St. Joseph, October 13, 1868; and adjourned to meet in Palmyra on the second Wednesday of October, 1869.

"3. The Board of Trust shall be called "The Board of Trust of the Westminster College Endowment Fund of the Synod of Missouri, which met at Lexington, Missouri, October 9, 1867.'

"4. This Board shall consist of five responsible, competent business men, residing in or near the city of St. Louis, and they must all be connected, in good and regular standing, with one or other of the

*This was during Dr. Rice's administration, and the gist of the matter will be found in section 7. As borrowing from the permanent fund ceased, the annually increasing debt of the College began to be more apparent than when borrowing had been permitted. Some friends of the College failed to understand why it was thus.—Editor.

Presbyterian churches under the care and control of the said Synod of Missouri above described.

"5. Until this said Board of Trust shall be chosen by the said Synod of Missouri, at its next stated meeting in Palmyra, the following named persons, to-wit: Edward Bredell, Isaac Tate, W. W. Robertson, David H. Bishop, and Robert P. Farris, shall act as a Committee of Trustees in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said College at a meeting held in St. Louis on the 24th day of February, 1869, and the above named persons shall be authorized and empowered to receive all funds that may be raised for the College, and to turn over the same to the Board of Trust when said Board shall be elected by the Synod.

"6. Said Board of Trust shall invest the funds of said endowment upon real estate securities at as high legal rates of interest as they can procure, and payable semi-annually; said securities to be by deeds of trust upon such real estate; and such real estate, so pledged as security, must, also, always be, in value, double the amount of money secured thereby.

"7. In no case shall said Board of Trust diminish the permanent fund for the endowment of the College, or use it to any extent in meeting the contingent expenses of the Institution, or employ it for any purpose except to invest it, for the benefit of said institution; but only the interest thereof shall be used.

"8. The Treasurer of the Board of Trust shall remit at least once every month to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees the proceeds of the endowment that may be in his hands.

"9. Said endowment fund shall be raised by subscription. Subscriptions of amounts below one hundred dollars may be payable in three annual installments; of amounts above one hundred and less than five hundred dollars, in five annual installments; and of amounts above five hundred dollars, in ten annual installments; all of the notes bearing interest, from date, at 8 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually.

"10. Until the aforesaid Board of Trust shall be appointed by the Synod of Missouri aforesaid, at its next stated meeting, and shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, and regularly organized, the subscription notes shall be made payable to the order of David H. Bishop, in trust for the Treasurer of the Board of Trust, as herein before provided.

"11. The instruction to be imparted from the Theological Chair, as

provided for by the Synod of Missouri at its meeting in Lexington, October, 1867, shall be in conformity with the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as interpreted by the Old School Presbyterian Church, in the United States, and consistent with the views of the exclusively spiritual character and functions of the Church, and of the Presbyterian system of government, which are held by the above-mentioned Synod of Missouri.

"The Board are happy to say to Synod that encouraging success has attended our efforts to raise the Permanent Endowment. We have sixty thousand dollars in cash notes, bearing eight per cent per annum, besides about eight thousand five hundred dollars, not bearing interest. Six thousand of this is to be appropriated for the payment of an old debt. Neither the Board nor the Synod will be satisfied with a less Permanent Endowment than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. With this amount, our College will take its place among the best Colleges of the land. And we hope to be able to state to the Synod at its next meeting that this sum has been raised. Religious services were held in connection with the day of prayer for Colleges. Five or six young men connected with the College, were hopefully converted and united with our Church. The Board would further state that the term of service of the following Trustees expires at this meeting of Synod, viz.: M. Baker, G. C. Swallow, R. P. Farris and A. P. Forman.

"W. W. ROBERTSON, Chairman."

The report was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Westminster College and Parochial Schools reported, and the report was accepted and adopted. It is as follows:

"The committee appointed to bring in a report upon the affairs of Westminster College and the importance of establishing Parochial Schools, respectfully submit the following report:

"1. We desire to record our thanksgiving to God for the great favor shown to our beloved College during the past year, as exhibited in the large increase that has been made in the Endowment Fund.

"2. We rejoice to learn from the remarks of the President of the Board, made on the floor of this Synod, that the number of students at the beginning of the present College year is greater than it has been at the commencement of any preceding year, and that their deportment and studiousness are worthy of high commendation.

"3. It is a source of special gratification to our hearts, calling for

continued praise to the Great Head of the Church, that a Theological class of promising young men has already been formed, and that others, now pursuing their literary course, will in due time, as we trust, go forth to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ.

"4. Dr. Rice having informed Synod that he had procured the assistance of Professors Fisher and Hersman in imparting a knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages to students preparing for the ministry, we cordially approve his course, and feel safe in asserting that, with respect both to the Literary and Theological Departments, Westminster offers advantages to young men that can not be surpassed by any Institution of learning in the land.

"5. In view of the signal mercies displayed to the College in the past, and the bright promise of still greater prosperity in the future, we recognize our obligation to labor unitedly and earnestly for the completion of the Endowment, and hereby exhort our people to devise liberal things for this most important interest.

"6. We direct the Faculty to receive into the College the sons of ministers, and students who have the ministry in view, free of charge.

"7. The Synod testifies against all systems of education which exclude the Word of God and sound religious instruction, and to avoid the dangers to which such systems must inevitably expose the youth of the country, we recommend to our Churches the establishment of Parochial Schools where this is practicable, and where these schools can not be at once maintained, we urge them to exercise the most watchful and zealous care in relation to the religious character of the teachers who have charge of their children."

The Committee on Ways and Means to devise means to defray the contingent expenses of Westminster College reported and the report was accepted and adopted. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

"The Synod at its meeting last year passed the following action:

"'*Resolved*: That in addition to the endeavors made for the permanent endowment of the College, we urge upon every congregation in the State to gather contributions for the current expenses of the College, affording an opportunity to every member of the church to give as God has blessed him.'

"Only twenty-eight of our 120 churches complied with this instruction, and in consequence of this failure the amount obtained fell short of what was needed for the expenses of the College by $1,800. The Committee therefore recommends (1.) that Synod repeat its order that collections be taken up in all the churches for this object during the coming year on the Sabbath following the last Thursday of February, or as near to that date as may suit the churches, and (2.) that to those churches which failed to contribute last year, the Stated Clerk send a letter containing this action and reminding them of their failure.

"W. W. ROBERTSON,
"B. Y. GEORGE,
"J. H. CORDELL."

At Palmyra, during the sessions of the Synod Rev. W. W. Robertson resigned the office of Financial Agent, a position which he had held at different times in the history of the College. In view of this resignation, the Board put on record the following minute:

> Inasmuch as Rev. W. W. Robertson is now about to retire from the duties of Financial Agent of Westminster College, the Board of Trustees express their sincere thanks to Bro. Robertson for the great, long continued, and very efficient services which he has rendered to the College from the earliest period of its existence.

This resolution does no more than simple justice to Mr. Robertson when it speaks of his "great, long continued, and efficient services." The writer remembers well the promptness with which salaries were met, in the trying days that followed the close of the war. Mr. Robertson was certainly an ardent, hopeful, and persevering friend of Westminster College. His name had appeared on the Board of Trustees ever since the College was chartered in February, 1853. He was President of the Board of Trustees for many years. He was present at Potosi, when the

Synod, in 1851, "Resolved to rise and build." The writer is under the impression that Mr. Robertson never was absent from any regular meeting of the Trustees—from their first recorded meeting in Fulton, on the eighteenth day of March, 1853. These facts speak for themselves.

After the resignation of Rev. W. W. Robertson, which took place on the sixteenth of October, 1869, the Board chose as Financial Agent, Rev. J. M. Farris, a member of the Synod of Northern Illinois. Mr. Farris began his labors for raising permanent funds, on the "Amended Plan for the Special Endowment of Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri." This plan has been given.

With what success Mr. Farris prosecuted his work, will be seen in the chapter on the endowment. It is perhaps enough to say here that he proved himself to be a faithful, judicious, persevering, and successful Agent. The College could not have secured a better business man to take charge of its pecuniary interests.

At the annual meeting in June, 1870, "the Board requested the Faculty to visit the churches, during the vacation, in behalf of the College, and to solicit contributions to defray their traveling expenses, and the current expense debt of the Institution."

"Rev. R. S. Symington was appointed to act as Agent for the College, soliciting patronage and money, until the meeting of the Synod. Messrs. Bowen and Parks, evangelists, were requested to render the same service whenever practicable." The idea contained in these resolutions is of great importance to the College. The time has come when College men, at least in the West, must use personal influence in increasing the number of students. If the Faculty and friends of the institutions could visit the dif-

ferent churches in the Synod and become acquainted with the people and talk of our educational interests, it would have a great influence in building up our only Institution in Missouri. Other denominations canvass closely and thoroughly, and consequently their numbers are larger. It is very greatly to be desired that the time may soon come when every Presbyterian in the State shall feel identified with the College which was planted by the prayers and efforts of some of the best men ever in any church.*

The indebtedness of the College, June, 1870, was $3,337. The Chairman of the Board was authorized to borrow enough to pay the Professors.

The Financial Agent, Rev. J. M. Farris, made a report, as did also Rev. James A. Quarles, who had been engaged in raising the endowment within the bounds of Lafayette Presbytery. That these reports were in the highest degree encouraging is manifest from the two resolutions which follow:

> 1. The Board of Trustees has heard the report of the Financial Agent, Rev. J. M. Farris, with great gratification, not only on account of the results which it makes known, but on account of the ability with which it has been prepared and the remarkable clearness with which it presents the Financial Condition of the College, and the Board hereby orders the publication in the O. S. Presbyterian and the Fulton Telegraph of an abstract of said report.

*On one or more occasions the Synod requested the Board of Trustees to send the members of the Faculty among the people, as suggested by our historian. On June 2, 1897, we find the Board reports (p. 188) "That the way is not clear to comply with the instructions of the Synod with reference to using all the Professors during their months of vacation in soliciting students, but we recommend that the matter be left to the President and Executive Committee so that they may employ such members of the Faculty as they may deem wise."—Editor.

PROF. J. N. LYLE.

2. The Board thankfully appreciating the earnest, voluntary and unpaid labors of Rev. J. A. Quarles, and grateful to God for the very great success which attended them, hereby orders the publication of his Report in the papers above mentioned.

At the Commencement, June 16, 1870, the Board conferred the degree of A. B. on Messrs. Hodge Forman, F. S. Newland, W. S. Duncan, and O. S. Thompson. The honorary degree of A. M., was conferred on S. J. Fisher, Esq., of Kansas City, Missouri, and J. H. Cordell, Esq., of Marshall, Missouri. It was at the same Commencement that the Board conferred for the first time the honorary degree of LL. D. The recipients of the title were Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, and Rev. S. S. Laws, of New York City. The following account of that Commencement is taken from the Fulton Telegraph, bearing date, June 17, 1870:

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of Westminster have been of unusual interest this year, so far as they have gone. Rev. S. S. Laws, former President of the Institution, addressed the Society of Religious Inquiry on Sunday night. The weather was unfavorable, but the audience was immense, so much so, that all available standing room was occupied. People looked forward to the speech with an interest never before manifested in Fulton. Citizens came fifteen miles to hear Mr. Laws, and this was due doubtless both to the reputation of the man and the history of the past. The address was a masterly effort, and involved questions of metaphysics and theology of the very highest importance. These questions were handled in a manner that would have done honor to the first thinkers of the age. The great subject was the influence or importance of religious truth in education, a subject certainly quite appropriate to the Society that invited the speaker. * * * *

Wednesday night the two literary societies were addressed by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans. This speech had been looked to

with an interest unequalled on any occasion of the kind in this or any other College within our acquaintance. Nearly two hours before the time set, people were making for the chapel to secure seats. The chapel was packed, and still many could not get standing room. The speaker unfolded the elements of a massive character, which were truth, will, faith and self-abnegation. The exordium was eloquent, as it ought to have been to precede such a speech. The orator, for such he truly is, held his audience chained from the opening sentence. Without note or stand, the ideas came forth, dressed in sentences, each in itself grand, beautiful and complete. We had heard much of Dr. Palmer as an orator, but he surprised our expectations. The hour was a brilliant one, and an honor to the entire State. * * * *

The Commencement was at 10 o'clock yesterday. There were two in the class, Messrs. Foreman and Newland. They acquitted themselves like men, proving an honor to their friends and the College. The following is a programme of the exercises:

Oration—"Show Thyself a Man," F. S. Newland, Hannibal, Mo.

Oration—"The Voice of Sorrow," Hodge Foreman, Sidney, Mo.

Conferring degrees by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D.

While the exercises attending the close of this year were in progress, Professor Fisher requested the Board to grant him leave of absence for a year and to take his salary and employ some one in his place for that time. The reason urged for the leave of absence was close confinement to the class room for fifteen years and some of those years had been dark and struggling years of war. In answer to the request, "It was resolved that in the judgment of the Board, the College would suffer materially by the absence of Professor Fisher at the present time, and they respectfully request him to forego his intention."

Professor Fisher still felt that under the circumstances surrounding him, it would be best for a time at least to cease from his labors as instructor, and on the twenty-first of July, 1870, wrote to Rev. Dr. Farris, Secretary of the Board, as follows:

Rev. R. P. Farris, D. D:

Dear Brother:—I address you as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College. After long and painful consideration of the question of duty, I have made up my mind to resign my place in this Institution, and I hereby tender my resignation. For twenty years, five as a student and fifteen as an instructor, I have been in College; and now, a due regard to my health, I might say to my life—and to those depending on me, demands the step now taken.

My devotion to this Institution has become a part of my very nature and my present fixed determination has cost me a long and severe struggle; but I feel that I am right. Allow me to say that I do not resign in order to enter more important fields, though for support, I may accept some position that will enable me to do some good whilst the needed recreation is also obtained.

At Commencement I promised Dr. Brookes not to say anything about leaving till fall, as he thought the knowledge of my going away might diminish the number of students, if known before the opening of the term. This resignation will not be mentioned by me to anybody except the officers of the Board, who certainly ought to know the facts in order to make the necessary provision.

In severing the tie that binds me to Westminster College it affords me pleasure to say that I go with the most profound regard for the Board, and the most tender feeling toward the members of the Faculty, and with real affection for the students.

It gives me special pain to leave Dr. Rice, whom I love as a father, and whose great soul and unmurmuring devotion to duty, under all circumstances, have kindled in my heart a veneration for him never felt for any other man.

But I did not sit down to write a letter, but a resignation. My earnest desire is that the Board will take steps to at once fill the place or to dispose of the labor it involves. My attention will be immediately turned towards arrangements of personal importance to myself.

Thanking the Board for their uniform kindness and with ardent prayers for the success of Westminster College,

I am truly your friend,

M. M. Fisher.

Dr. Fisher's resignation was accepted and Rev. J. F. Cowan and Mr. W. W. Tuttle were appointed to prepare

a proper expression of the feelings of the Board. They reported the following which was adopted:

The Board in saying that it accepts with sorrow and deep regret the resignation of Dr. Fisher, earnestly desires that neither he nor others who may see the statement shall regard it as a meaningless utterance, but shall accept it as a true expression of the feeling of the members of the Board.

In his acquaintance with the Latin language and literature, in his aptness to impart his knowledge to the student, in his power to inspire the student, in his admirable governmental tact in the class-room, it is our firm conviction that Dr. Fisher has no superior in the land. We can not hope to have the work devolving on the Latin chair more faithfully, more ably, more thoroughly and efficiently done than it has been done by him.

The devotion which Dr. Fisher has shown to the College in general calls for an expression of gratitude from the Board, and it does not hesitate to say that there were times in the dark days of the past—yea, even whole years when the College could not with safety have been deprived of his labors. During those years of trial, though but poorly requited for his services by the Board, because of its poverty, he nobly stood at his post and the Board feels that much of the debt of gratitude which the Synod of Missouri owes, in the fact that Westminster has been brought through its trials to its present high position, is due under God to Dr. Fisher.

If it were the province of the Board it might go on to speak of Dr. Fisher as a Christian gentleman, furnishing the students a model to which they would do well to assimilate.

It must speak of him as an able and eloquent minister of the Gospel, and of the valuable work he has done as a minister among the students. Each member of the Board might give expression to his feeling of personal regard and warm friendship—and a number of the members of the Board, once students in his class-room, could speak of their deep affection. But these matters are perhaps aside from the official relations which have existed between Dr. Fisher and the Board, and in response to his 'good bye,' it gives him its best wishes and its prayers for his health, for his success in ministerial work, and its unhesitating commendation to any Institution which hereafter may be in want of a Professor of the Latin language and literature.

Professor Fisher's connection with Westminster College ceased on the 8th of September, 1870, he having, with the exception of a few months in the early part of the war, served the Board since the first day of September, 1855. In that time he was called to fill at different times the chairs of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Physical Science, and Metaphysics and Sacred Literature. The writer must be permitted to say that he knows no harder work than building up a new college in the West, and especially when such college is pressed for funds. Before leaving the College, Professor Fisher had the pleasure of recommending to the Board, as his successor, Rev. B. Y. George, then pastor of the church at Columbia, and an alumnus of Westminster. Mr. George was unanimously elected Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCIAL.

Part I, From November, 1861, to October, 1872.

O give a full and satisfactory and connected history of the endowment while the war lasted is simply impossible and will not be attempted. The difficulties in the case are seen at once to arise from the terrible conflict through which the country was passing. This latter statement needs some qualification, for some part of the trouble in telling the facts about the endowment, springs from verbal reports made during this period (1861-1870) to the Board and received by them, as shown by their own records. What these reports were, nobody can tell. Again; some of the written financial statements have not been preserved. The minutes say that such documents were presented, but where they now are, the writer at least can not tell, neither does he attach blame to any one else. But he does take the liberty of saying, what every business man knows to be true, that such papers ought to be presented annually and then carefully put to record.

In the fall of 1861, Hon. P. B. Reed was made Agent and served in that capacity till his death in the summer of 1864. Rev. J. P. Finley, acted as Agent in vacation in 1862. A former statement is that Mr. Finley acted voluntarily but a careful searching of the minutes of the Trustees proves that he was appointed by that body and the report of his work accepted. For the years 1862, 1863, 1864, no written statement as to the real condition of the funds is anywhere found.* But in a lengthy paper presented to the Board in June, 1863, by Professor Finley, he says, "You will observe that the income from tuition during the year is very small, only $425.50. This arises from the fact that of the eighty-nine students in attendance during the year, but fourteen paid full tuition, and of these fourteen, but one was in the regular College classes."† This state of things was certainly sufficiently alarming as

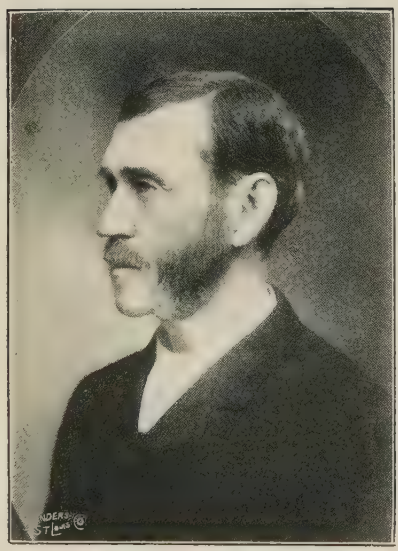
*From page 131, of the Minutes of the Board, June 24, 1862, we learn that Dr. R. Abbott reported that the Executive Committee had been unable to comply with Rule VII, because many of the notes were scattered through the State and could not be seen and registered in time for this meeting. Rule VII (p. 128), reads: "The Committee shall make a complete entry of all the notes, bonds, and other papers of the Board in some permanent book," etc. In October, 1862 (p. 137), the time of the Committee is extended. In June, 1863 (pp. 157-161), appears the itemized report of the Treasurer, showing separately collections of principal and interest, and giving the names of makers of notes, but does not state the face of the notes and credits, or whether there are other notes upon which no collections had been made. Evidently the Board had a "permanent book." On October 17, 1863 (p. 164), the "Treasurer was instructed to draw no further from the permanent fund to meet the expenses of the College." In June, 1864 (p. 170), "the Committee on permanent fund reported that all money not secured by scholarships may be borrowed by the Board from itself to liquidate debts." On June 27, 1866 (p. 188), W. W. Tuttle presented a report in regard to the loss of a ledger containing the College accounts, requiring the preparation of a new one, etc.—Editor.

†Prof. Finley's report says: "We have endeavored to be as careful as possible about issuing on scholarships; still some scholarships have been issued on which the interest has not been paid for several years." —(Editor.)

to the working of the scholarship system. In 1864, the Board authorized the Agent "to solicit friends of the Institution to give up their scholarships," and in collecting money due on scholarship notes, he was further authorized "to compromise the notes on the best terms possible for the interests of the Institution." (Records pp. 15, 174.)

Dr. Montgomery served as President from the summer of 1864 to the fall of 1865. A part of the time, subsequent to the death of Mr. Reed, he spent in the financial agency. At the time when Dr. Montgomery's resignation was received, October, 1865, he presented a long written report of the pecuniary condition of the College. That report was never recorded, neither is it now known where the papers are. The writer, however, very distinctly remembers that Dr. Montgomery divided the notes of the College into good, doubtful, and worthless. The sums embraced under each division, would give just what is wanted here, but on this memory fails. After returning on one occasion from his agency, Dr. Montgomery made the significant remark that he would not collect the endowment for it. This statement was made after he had made vigorous efforts to collect funds to meet the expenses of the College. This remark was of course in reference mainly to scholarship notes, which, like some vampire, had been sucking the life blood of the College since 1861.

June 22, 1865, Rev. W. W. Robertson was appointed Financial Agent for the State of Missouri and was authorized, in connection with the Executive Committee, to employ an assistant Financial Agent for St. Louis county. At the same meeting, June 22, 1865, Dr. Montgomery was appointed Agent to visit the East in behalf of the College interests. In connection with these appointments two



DR. JOHN. H. SCOTT.

very significant and important actions were taken by the Board: A committee, appointed at a previous meeting to solicit $1,000 from the Board of Education, was continued. It was resolved to pay the College debts with the first money in the treasury, beginning with the "Butler debt." (Records, p. 176.) These acts reveal, what many know to have been the case, that the College was very greatly pressed for money. There never was an hour when the financial skies were darker over Westminster. The Board had again and again resolved not to use the permanent funds to meet current demands, but they were compelled to draw on the endowment, or close doors of the College. These were the alternatives before the Trustes. It ought to be clearly understood that the Board tried their utmost to preserve their endowment and that when permanent funds were used, that use was invariably authorized by the Trustees. Every one will recognize this as but just to the Agents whose duty brought them in direct contact with the money of the Institution. The use of the Permanent Funds lay with the Trustees, as their minutes from time to time will show.

The Synod of 1865 met in St. Louis, in Dr. Brookes' church. Mr. Robertson was chosen Financial Agent, as also at the previous meeting in June, and directed by the Board to spend "his entire time in the field and use his best efforts to settle up the scholarship notes, getting the relinquishment of all the scholarships in his power. Also that he collect all the funds for the College he can." This again proves that the Board were in earnest in getting rid of the scholarships. The history of the endowment during the war has now been given as far as that is possible from documents which have so far been accessible. The report of the Treasurer, Judge James S. Henderson, appears in full

at the close of each year and is uniformly received by the Board. These documents contain nothing but receipts and expenditures for the year.

The Synod in 1861, met at Boonville. Such was the straitened condition of the College at that time, that Mr. Robertson, the Financial Agent, was instructed by the Board to negotiate a loan of $500 for six or twelve months, to meet the Board's indebtedness to certain parties who had advanced means to pay the current expenses of the Institution. This sum was borrowed and the payment thereof secured by a deed of trust on the College property, namely, "the land on which are the College buildings." (Records, p. 191.) The result was that the College property was sold under that deed of trust and bought by Mr. H. M. Anderson, acting as the agent of Edward Bredell, Esq., of St. Louis.

The Board held at this date, 1866, about one thousand two hundred acres of land in Wisconsin, which land had been deeded to the Trustees by Col. M. G. Singleton, in payment of money borrowed before the war. June 25, 1867, "the Financial Agent was directed to put the lands belonging to the College, in Wisconsin, into market as soon as possible." October 10, 1867, at Lexington, the Board took the following final action on Dr. Wayland's gift:

> Dr. A. Wayland, according to an arrangement made between himself and the Board of Trustees in June, 1867, having put into the hands of the Board a deed to one hundred and sixty acres of land lying in Clark county, Mo., the Board took the following action:
>
> *Whereas*, Dr. A. Wayland, by an article of agreement between himself and the Board of Trustees, dated July 9, 1857, conveyed to the Board four hundred and forty-eight and four hundredths acres of land lying in Clark county, Mo., and in

addition thereto, the one-fifth of all the real estate belonging to him at his death; and,

Whereas, The Board of Trustees, at its meeting in June, 1867, agreed with Dr. Wayland to accept a deed to *one hundred and sixty acres* of land lying in Clark county, Mo., in lieu of the one-fifth part of the real estate, as mentioned in the agreement of date July 9, 1857; and,

Whereas, Dr. A. Wayland has now put into the hands of the Board of Trustees a deed to said *one hundred and sixty* acres of land, this deed dated August 17, 1867.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That Dr. A. Wayland is now released from all his obligation contained in his said agreement, dated July 9, 1857.

It appears from the action of the Board just recited, that Dr. Wayland conveyed to the College in toto, six hundred and eight and four-hundredths acres of land, both tracts deeded being in Clark county, Missouri. How much has been realized from this gift, the writer is unable to say. The venerable man, who thus made the College his heir, still lives, (1872), at the advanced age of more than four score years. His sons and grandsons have been pupils in Westminster College.

The following extract from Mr. Robertson's report to the Board during the sessions of the Synod at Lexington in 1867, will give as clear a view as possible of the financial condition at that date:

Since my appointment in June, 1865, I have collected and paid to the Treasurer of the Board, twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents ($12,923.20). There are about three thousand dollars ($3,000) in process of collection by law, which I think will soon be paid. Besides the Charless Professorship endowment, of which, by a late agreement of the Board of Trustees, five thousand dollars ($5,000) were due November 1, 1867, and ten thousand will be due April 1, 1868, all bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent from

maturity till paid. There are also due the College in solvent notes given to endow the Potts Professorship, and for scholarships, about thirty thousand dollars, making an income from interest on said endowments about four thousand dollars.

The tuition per ten months may be estimated at, say six hundred dollars. There is now due on solvent notes about two thousand dollars. The interest due and that which will be due the first of June, 1868, if all paid, will be sufficient to pay the salaries of the Professors and incidental expenses.

Mr. Robertson also mentions in his report the twelve hundred acres of land in Wisconsin, which he thought "could not be sold for more than four or five thousand dollars." He also mentions the land donated by Dr. Wayland in Clark county. On the twelfth of October, 1867, the Board held over eighteen hundred acres of land, part of it in Wisconsin and the rest in Missouri. The report of 1867 closes thus:

Your Agent succeeded in borrowing five thousand dollars, according to the order of the Board at its meeting in Boonville, October 10, 1866, and a mortgage was given according to said order.

The Incidental Fund is indebted to the Permanent Fund about thirty thousand dollars which indebtedness was contracted during the administration of President Laws.* [Records B. T., pp. 202, 203.]

The following paper in relation to perpetual scholarships was adopted at Lexington, October 12, 1867:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees are satisfied that the Perpetual Scholarships owned in Westminster College are a burthen to the College, and that their continuance would be detrimental to the true interests of the Institution; and

*The whole debt at the opening of the war seems to have been $19,984.05 (Oct., 1861). See page 235. President Laws resigned in November, 1861.

whereas, the principal sums by many who subscribed remain unpaid, in whole or in part; therefore,

Resolved and ordered, That all persons who own such scholarships, the principal of whose subscription remains unpaid, in whole or in part, may, at their option, on full payment of all interest and on the surrender of their certificate, as well as their right to scholarships, be entitled to demand and have the return and surrender of their scholarship note, or other obligation given for the same.

And all Agents of the College are requested to act accordingly.

In reference to the temporary scholarships, it was

Resolved, That the Financial Agent be directed to make any compromises or arrangement, which may seem to him to be for the best interests of the College, to induce those who hold temporary scholarships to surrender and relinquish said scholarships.

This action practically disposed of scholarships in Westminster College. A very sagacious College man once remarked that "money was the root of all colleges;" and he might as truthfully have said that the scholarship plan is not the way to raise that money. The history of any College thus endowed will prove that it is not wise. In a word, the whole plan is not only unsafe but highly dangerous. It is like Pandora's Box in all evil, but unlike it in the fact that when all the evils have revealed themselves there is no hope left behind.

On the twenty-fourth of June, 1868, Mr. Robertson reported that in pursuance of the action of the Board he had succeeded in cancelling about forty scholarships. His report contains the following items on the pecuniary condition at that date:

Scholarships that are worthless "about"	$17,000
Available Permanent Fund, including Charless Professorship "about"	33,000
Doubtful, some $3,000 or	4,000
Due on Charless Professorship	1,600
Due on solvent notes	2,000

The report shows that the land remained substantially as it was the year before. (Record B. T., p. 209.)

The Board on the twenty-third of February, 1869, held a special meeting in the study of the Walnut Street church, in St. Louis. A paper offered by Mr. Bredell was adopted. The leading parts are as follows:

> In view of the fact that a full exhibit of the financial condition of Westminster College has not been made to the Synod of Missouri for several years, and as it it proposed to make an effort to endow said College more fully, it is important that its true financial condition should be known at this juncture, therefore,
>
> *Resolved,* That a Committee of two be appointed to take possession of all the books, papers, notes, accounts, evidences of debt, etc., and to make, or cause to be made, a full exhibit of the assets of the College, showing the actual value of the same. Said Committee are hereby authorized to command the services of Rev. W. W. Robertson, the Financial Agent of the College, to collect from present and former officers of said College, all accounts, books, and evidences of debt for said Committee, and to be present with them and aid them in making such exhibit. * * * *
>
> *Resolved, Also,* That the Treasurer, or Financial Agent, render annually to the Synod, a Balance Sheet, containing a summary of all the accounts on the books, which statement shall be filed and preserved by Stated Clerk of Synod. [Records B. T., pp. 219-220.]

The Committee of two consisted of Messrs. D. H. Bishop and E. Bredell. These gentlemen, in carrying out

the instructions of the Board, availed themselves of the services of Major Daniel Nolley, of Fulton. Major Nolley, after a careful investigation of the whole subject, reported the available funds in the old endowment to be thirty-five thousand dollars. This included the twenty thousand, given to endow the Charless chair of Physical Science. This investigation by Major Nolley, acting under the Committee, was made in the spring of 1869. Thus the financial history has been given as thoroughly as possible, from the fall of 1861 to the adoption of the "Plan of Endowment" on the twenty-fourth of February, 1869. It may be an unsatisfactory history from the scarcity of documents and the times over which it extends. But for neither of these is the writer responsible. In fact, the history is so meagre for eight or nine years, that the writer is influenced to commit it to the publisher only because those on whose judgments he relies, think that it ought to be embraced in the History of the College. After an honest trial the writer is compelled to adopt Dr. Montgomery's remark: "No living man can write the history of the endowment during the war."

Part II—The New Endowment.

On the twenty-fourth day of February, 1869, the Board adopted a plan to raise a new endowment for the College. Of the old endowment, the largest sum thought to be available was $35,000. The plan adopted was put into operation at once and with what success will be seen hereafter.

A verbatim copy of the plan has already been recorded.

The result of the effort at raising a new permanent fund, given at Fulton in June, 1869, was as follows:

Raised by Rev. J. A. Quarles, in Lafayette Presbytery	$ 7,084
Raised in St. Louis, in negotiable notes	40,000
Raised by W. W. Robertson, in cash and notes	10,400
	$57,484

This amount had been raised since February preceding. This sum added to the $30,000, which was what was considered certain on the former endowment, made the permanent fund in June, 1869, $87,484. The friends of the College never did address themselves more earnestly or successfully to the work than in the spring and summer of 1869. The churches in St. Louis were thoroughly canvassed, and it may be said that the canvass was universal among the members of the churches connected with the Synod in that city. Dr. Brookes' church gave about $30,000. While they were engaged in the work of raising money in the city, a woman in indigent circumstances put down one hundred dollars toward the endowment. Afterwards when the Agent went around taking the notes and receiving the amounts subscribed, he had difficulty in finding the residence of the one whose generous christian heart had prompted her to cast into the Treasury of the Lord. After a considerable search, she was found—and found hard at work over the wash-tub—washing to secure the money to pay the $100 given to the Synodical College. The name of this cheerful giver has never been known by the writer, but he must be allowed to express his profound respect for all such persons. The Lord looks on the heart. This incident is related to show that the effort in St. Louis was an exhaustive one and that it resulted in raising all that the churches there felt able to contribute. The labors of Rev.

J. A. Quarles, a graduate of the College, were greatly blessed in his Presbytery in the way of increasing the endowment and enkindling an interest in the College. What has now been said will prove that the Synod was in earnest in endeavoring to place their Institution on a sure basis.

The Financial Agent, in his report to the Board on the twenty-fourth of June, 1869, closes with these words: "The College will commence its next session free of debt."

The amended plan first appears on the minutes at Palmyra, October 14, 1869. This has already been given. (See p. 197.) At that date also, Rev. W. W. Robertson retired from the Agency. He was made Agent first by the Synod in 1854, then appointed for one year by the Board in 1855 and lastly appointed by the Board in June, 1865, and, being reappointed each succeeding year, served until the meeting of the Synod in Palmyra, October, 1869. He was thus called to serve the College in raising both the old endowment and the new.

Rev. J. M. Farris, of the Synod of Northern Illinois, was made Agent at the meeting at Palmyra, in 1869. He served the Institution in that capacity for two years and that with remarkable success. His work consisted largely in getting into a safe and profitable business state the funds of the College.

The subjoined report of the President of the Board of Trust, made to the Synod, at Columbia, in October, 1872, shows the result of the efforts made 1869-1872 and gives the condition of the new endowment at the time.

The President of the Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri, made the following report:

Report of the "Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri." Receipts, Expenditures and Investments, from November 1, 1868, *to October* 1, 1872, *inclusive*:

RECEIPTS.

Endowment	$32,820 72	
Interest	15,835 91	
Current Expenses	8,707 96	
Total		$57,364 59

EXPENDITURES.

Remitted and paid to Treasurer of Board of Trustees of Westminster College, for Professors' Salaries, etc.—			
In 1869	$1,000 00		
In 1870	6,450 00		
In 1871	7,831 00		
In 1872	3,396 08		
		$18,677 08	
Salary and Expenses of Agent, 1869-'72		$ 4,056 37	
Stationery, Books, Postage, and other office expenses		86 85	
Expenses incident to obtaining Incorporation		36 75	
Exchanges paid, Interest refunded, and mutilated currency		45 88	
Interest paid on Trustees' Note to C. B. Singleton		40 00	
Printing		119 00	
Insurance on College Buildings		279 70	
Taxes on Wisconsin lands		522 04	
Total			23,863 67
Balance			$33,500 92

The above balance is composed of—

(1) Notes secured by Deeds of Trust	$28,800 00		
(2) Bonds of Counties in Missouri, received for Subscriptions		500 00	
(3) Cash, of which—			
a. Endowment	$3,520 72		
b. Interest and Current Exp...	680 00		
		$ 4,200 72	
			$33,500 72

Since the first of October, a further investment of $1,500 has been made, secured by Deed of Trust, reducing amount of cash applicable to Endowment to $2,020.72.

Reference is made to accompanying papers for information concerning the investments made, and the estimated assets applicable to Endowment.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. BARBER,
Treasurer Board of Trust.

St. Louis, October 4, 1872.

A.

STATEMENT.

Of Rates of Interest on Notes and Bonds held by the Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri.

1.	Notes at 8 per cent	$ 5,000 00	
	Bonds at same	200 00	
			$ 5,200 00
2.	Notes at 9 per cent	$ 7,500 00	
	Bonds at same	100 00	
			$ 7,600 00
3.	Notes at 10 per cent	$16,300 00	
	Bonds at same	200 00	
			$16,500 00
	Total Notes and Bonds		$29,300 00

B.

COMBINED STATEMENT.

Of Assets of all kinds applicable to the Endowment Fund of Westminster College.

1.	Notes and Bonds in hands of the Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri, per statement A.		$29,300 00
2.	Subscription Notes in the hands of the Agent, for collection—		
	a. 6 per cent Notes	$ 300 00	
	b. 8 per cent Notes	19,410 39	
	c. 10 per cent Notes	4,035 50	
			$23,745 89
3.	Charless obligations of Mrs. LeBourgeois, of which the Interest is regularly paid at 8 per cent per annum		$20,000 00
4.	Estimated amount of Notes bearing interest in hands of Rev. J. A. Quarles, or W. J. McCausland, for collection.		8,000 00

5.	Sundry Notes, to-wit:		
	Symington Notes	$250 00	
	Cowan Notes	100 00	
	Wayland Notes (unknown)		350 00
6.	Cash in hands of Treasurer of Board of Trust		3,520 72
	Total		$84,916 61

The above combined statement has reference only to interest bearing endowment. Besides this amount, the Board of Trust holds; one lot given by Dr. Brookes, one lot given by Mrs. Gibson and a contingent note for $5,000 given by T. B. Nesbit, Esq., of Fulton, Mo. The note given by Mr. Nesbit draws no interest, till he sells a farm, as stipulated in the note itself. In regard to the matter, Rev. J. M. Farris, in a letter dated November 8, 1872, says: "If we had the Nesbit note, and the two lots sold, and the money loaned out, it would increase the endowment to about $90,000; that is—provided there are $8,000 yet unpaid in your presbytery." The Presbytery meant is Lafayette.

On the 14th of June, 1870, "Messrs. Nesbit, Robertson, and Tuttle were appointed a committee to prepare a Financial History of the College, and report to the Board at the next meeting of Synod." Mr. Robertson had been at various times financial agent, and the other two gentlemen were business men and were of course accustomed to such work as this history involves. If the committee, named in the extract above ever reported it does not appear on the records.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM JUNE 1870 to JUNE 1886.

N the fall of 1870, Rev. B. Y. George was elected to the chair of Latin vacated by M. M. Fisher and entered at once on the discharge of his duties. His term of service lasted till April, 1873, when he resigned, his resignation being greatly influenced by the financial embarrassment of the College. The writer remembers Mr. George when he entered the Freshman Class at Westminster at the age of twelve years, graduating at the age of sixteen with the honors of his class. After a full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, he became pastor of the church at Columbia, Mo.; this charge he resigned to accept the chair at Fulton. After leaving Westminster, he was pastor in St. Louis and also at Cairo, Ill. He is now pastor of the church at Lewistown, Illinois.

Mr. George is an accomplished scholar, an able theologian, a clear, concise, and faithful preacher, a most devoted and successful pastor, and a humble, warm-hearted, growing Christian. Dr. McGill, in a letter already given, mentions him as one among Westminster's Alumni noted for

his scholarship while at Princeton. May he long be spared to the cause he loves so dearly and serves so well.

During the meeting of Synod at Kansas City, Mo., in October, 1870, action was taken inviting the co-operation of the other Synod in support of the College.

In 1871, in the midst of the financial struggles through which the institution has passed, an appeal was made to the churches to raise two dollars per member to relieve the Board, at least in part, from their embarrassment.* The exact amount raised is not at hand, but it is well known that the matter did not receive the universal attention of the churches in the Synod. At the Commencement of 1871, there were three graduates.

In June, 1872, two young men received diplomas, one of whom was Rev. A. W. Nesbit, son of Hon. Thomas B. Nesbit, one of the most faithful friends Westminster ever has had and one of the purest and best men who have ever honored the State. His kindness and devotion to the College and his friends can never be forgotten. At the same time the Faculty relinquished three hundred dollars of the small salaries then paid them in order to help the College to which they have ever shown a most heroic devotion. Dr. Rice, the President, for the same reason, relinquished five hundred dollars of his salary. The Faculty then consisted of N. L. Rice, C. C. Hersman, J. N. Lyle, J. H. Scott, J. J. Rice, and B. Y. George. In view of this sacrifice on the part of the Faculty, the following action was taken:

> Resolved, That in accepting the relinquishment of a part of the salary of the members of the Faculty, as offered in the

*Many friends could not understand this financial embarrassment. Many of the scholarships were still in use; and as soon as borrowing from permanent funds ceased, it became difficult to meet expenses. Moreover the Charless Fund was not productive.

communication from them, the Board does so only through a hard necessity, though it is believed a temporary one, and it hereby expresses its appreciation of the large liberality of the members of the Faculty and its admiration of the unselfish devotion to the interests of the College.

At the meeting of the Board in Dr. Brookes' study in April, 1873, the terrible necessities of the institution were fully discussed. Two plans were named—the first was to close the doors of the College; the other was to reduce the number of the Faculty. Rev. B. Y. George, resigned the chair of Latin, as has already been stated. At this unusual meeting, called at the request of the Faculty, two communications were received from Dr. N. L. Rice, President of the College. These letters of Dr. Rice set forth the condition of affairs at that time so clearly, so fully and so forcibly, as to make anything additional unnecessary.

FULTON, MISSOURI, APRIL 11, 1873.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

BRETHREN:—As the Faculty have requested a meeting of your body at an unusual time, it is due to you that we state the purposes for which we have thought a meeting important. This can be done in a few words.

1. The members of the Faculty have received no part of their salaries for the present year, which is now near its close. They are aware that strictly speaking the salaries of the five Professors are not due till the end of the year, but heretofore they have been accustomed to receive at least part of their salaries during the session. The worst of the matter however is that none of them know whether at the end of the year there will be funds to pay them. This uncertainty leaves them in very embarrassed circumstances, dependent as they are upon their salaries for the support of themselves and families.

2. The Faculty have been led to apprehend that the embarrassed state of the finances of the College must either close its doors at the end of the present College year, or render it necessary to reduce the number of instructors. In this state of the case, they have not known whether

to publish a Catalogue or what announcement to make. If either the College is to be closed or the number of instructors to be reduced it is of great importance to them to be informed as soon as possible, that they may make their arrangements for the future.

3. Apparatus worth about $500 was purchased for the College, some twelve or eighteen months since. This apparatus was made necessary by the adoption of the Scientific course. Several individuals—four of them members of the Faculty—gave their note for the amount. About $100 have been paid on the note and the principal and accruing interest amount to between $400 and $500. The holders of the note want the money. It would be a great accommodation to those who have become responsible for the amount, if the Board could devise a way to pay it.

The Faculty hope to hear from the Board on these points at their earliest convenience.

The Faculty recommended to the Board, Mr. James E. Powell, for the degree of A. B. Mr. Powell is obliged to leave before the end of the session but has passed his examination and would like to have his Diploma now.

On behalf of the Faculty,

N. L. RICE.

The second communication from Dr. Rice is as follows:

APRIL 11, 1873.

REV. DR. BROOKES:

DEAR BROTHER:—Inclosed I send you a statement from the Faculty which please lay before the Board of Trustees.

I further authorize and request you on my own behalf to make the Board the following propositions:

1. In view of the present state of the Finances of the College, I propose, on condition that the Board pay me at the end of the present College year to make a discount of twenty per cent, i. e., I will accept Two Thousand Dollars instead of Twenty-five Hundred, for the present year.

2. For the next year if Funds do not come into the Treasury of the College from the other Synod, I will accept as my salary Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

I make these offers to enable the Board to make arrangements to continue the regular work of the College without interruption.

Fraternally,

N. L. RICE.

After a careful examination of the whole subject it was the sense of the Board that the only practicable way of carrying on the College was to bring the expenditures within the income. This was done by accepting the resignation of Prof. George and combining the chairs of Latin and Greek, and further by reducing the salary of the President to eighteen hundred dollars "until a brighter day shall dawn upon us." The records show that Dr. Rice's proposition to reduce his salary from twenty-five hundred to eighteen hundred dollars was most gratefully appreciated by the Board for the spirit of generous self-sacrifice which it exhibited. By a resolution of the Board the chairs of English Literature and Mental and Moral Science were united. This action was afterwards reconsidered. It is obvious that the amount of work involved was simply impossible for any one man.

During these trying days the Faculty were frequently paid in College warrants, and during the Commencement in 1873 a committee of the Board was appointed to negotiate these warrants in case the members of the Faculty should be unable to dispose of them at their face value, it being understood that the Trustees would make good any loss sustained in making the negotiation. This item is mentioned to show, how in a thousand instances, both the Board and the Faculty have shown their devotion to a noble work.

We have now reached the point where the eminent President, Dr. Rice, chose to terminate his connection with an institution which he had served during six of the most trying years of its history. His self-sacrifice, his faithfulness, his grand preaching, the revivals of religion while he was in office, can never be forgotten. It would perhaps be impossible to state the condition of affairs at the time of

his resignation more clearly than by giving Dr. Rice's paper in full.

FULTON, JUNE 17, 1874.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I beg leave to tender to you my resignation of the presidency of Westminster College. I have filled this important office to the best of my ability, during the last six years. During this entire period my relations to the Board and to the members of the Faculty, have been of the most pleasant character. I desire that the termination of my connection with the College shall be with the kindest feelings. Perhaps it is due both to the Board and to myself to say a few things in relation to the affairs of the College so far as they have appertained to my office and to state the reasons why I now offer my resignation.

1. I am happy to know that in spite of obstacles, the pecuniary condition of the College has considerably improved, since I accepted the Presidency. I found on inquiry into its condition, first, that the College had lost most of its endowment by the war—having indeed very little left, and, secondly, that about half of the students were on scholarships, of course paying no tuition. The institution now is almost wholly relieved of the incubus of scholarships, and has, I believe, an endowment of about $85,000. Its endowment would have been much larger, had the funds pledged in order to induce me to accept the Presidency been paid in. Besides, the unsettled condition of the Synod as to its ecclesiastical relations has for more than four years, greatly hindered the success of efforts to increase its funds.

2. The number of students from year to year, though small, has been quite as large, I believe, as we could reasonably have expected. The unsettled condition of the System of Labor in Missouri has prevented many who desired to attend College, from doing so. The almost unprecedented scarcity of money has been another obstacle. The isolated condition of the Synod has prevented the College from drawing students from other states, and the comparative weakness of the Synod in the membership of its churches has given it but a very limited field from which to draw them in the State. Besides, the College has necessarily come into competition with the State institutions, which possess the great attraction of educating free of all charge. Every denominational institution in the State is suffering from this cause.

3. The standard of morals in the College has been high and has improved every year, since my connection with it. Long experience and observation have made me acquainted with the standard of morals in our best colleges, and I affirm that in no college with which I have been acquainted, has the standard of morals been so high. This is especially true of the past year. During each year of my connection with the College, there have been from time to time interesting conversions among the students. But during the session now closing, God has in mercy given us a great blessing. One of the most powerful revivals I ever witnessed had its beginning in the prayer meeting in the College and spread through the entire community.

4. The College has maintained a very high standard of scholarship, and its students and graduates, I believe, have been able to take rank with those of any college, east or west.

I now propose to terminate these labors, which for the most part have been very pleasant—not because of any difficulty of working cordially with the Synod in its present ecclesiastical connection.* I opposed the forming of that connection as, in my judgment inexpedient, not because I differ in principle with my Southern brethren. My views on this subject have been published, therefore I need only refer to them.

Nor do I resign on account of the pecuniary embarrassment of the College. I have voluntarily given up a considerable part of my salary and would willingly do the same again. But I think it probable that some of the friends of the College desire for one reason or another, that there shall be a change in the administration of the College. I was not a candidate for the office. It was urged upon me. So far as my personal interests are concerned I have no desire to continue in it. In view of all the circumstances, then, I deem it advisable to hand you my resignation.

Praying that God may greatly bless the College in years to come, as in years past, I am

Truly yours in Christ,

N. L. Rice.

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*The Synod had become connected with what is popularly known as the Southern Presbyterian church.—Editor.

The Committee appointed to report in regard to what action the Board should take in view of the tendered resignation of Dr. Rice reported as follows:

> Whereas the venerable President of Westminster College, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., has tendered to the Board of Trustees his resignation of the office of President.
>
> Resolved, 1st, That the resignation of Dr. Rice be accepted.
>
> Resolved, 2nd, That the Board would express their appreciation of the ability and fidelity with which Dr. Rice has discharged the duties of the office and especially of the excellence and value of the instructions he has given to his classes; and that they regret the circumstances which separate them from one so highly esteemed and so sincerely beloved and who has been the honored instrument in the hands of God for accomplishing so great a work, during his long life, for the interests of the church and the glory of its divine Head.
>
> Resolved, 3rd, That should Dr. Rice in the Providence of God continue to reside in this community (as we hope he may) he is hereby requested to furnish such instruction in the College classes on Moral Philosophy, as shall be convenient to himself and at such times as may be arranged with the Faculty in connection with the charge of the Theological class to which he has been appointed by the Synod of Missouri; and further that the Board regret that the income of the College is so limited that a liberal and definite compensation can not be offered Dr. Rice for such services, but in the event of a sufficient income in the funds of the College such compensation shall be made.

Dr. Rice had been appointed by the Synod to take charge of a Theological class in connection with his Academic work in the College. When he resigned his friends hoped he might spend the remainder of his days in a community where he was so tenderly loved, and in view of this fact the Board requested him to give such instruction in mental and moral science as might be consistent with his

other labors, promising such compensation as the funds of the Institution might allow. Dr. Rice* accepted a chair in Danville Theological Seminary and entered on his labors in the fall of 1874, though his family continued to reside in Fulton. In an address made in the Chapel the night after his resignation he remarked, in speaking of Fulton, "A better people I never lived among in my life." This remarkable man made the address when the corner-stone of the College was laid; the presidency about the same time was offered to him; a quarter of a century after laying the corner-stone he accepted the presidency; and when called to his reward his body was brought from Kentucky to Fulton to rest till the resurrection.

When his father resigned, Prof. Jno. J. Rice, who has been so eminently successful in the Chair of English Literature, also offered his resignation. A committee of the Board was instructed to confer with Prof. Rice, and if possible, induce him to withdraw his resignation. This he consented to do, greatly to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the students, and the citizens of the place. Prof. Rice has inherited many of the traits of his father and is deservedly one of the most popular and efficient teachers in Missouri. He is peculiarly fitted for the Chair he occupies.

On the retirement of Dr. Rice, M. M. Fisher, who, since his resignation in 1870, had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Independence, Mo., and also President of Independence Female College, was elected to the Chair of Latin and to the position of President pro tempore. Prof. Fisher at the same time held an offer of a chair in Central University† at Richmond, Ky., an Institution which has

*Dr. Rice was also called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Fulton. He died June 11, 1877.

†Merged with Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1900.

been signally blessed from the beginning. Through the influence of friends, and swayed largely by the hallowed associations of the past, he accepted the position at Westminster at a salary of $1,500, instead of going to the University at a much larger salary. In connection with his College duties, Prof. Fisher became stated supply of the Church in Fulton. His associate was Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., at that time President of the Synodical Female College. This relation lasted for three years, and while the double position of teacher and preacher involved entirely too much work for one man, still those three years are remembered with special pleasure. The Faculty were all that noble Christian men could be, and we have never had an associate whose name is more affectionately remembered than that of Dr. Hill.

The graduating class at Commencement in 1874 consisted of ten members, four receiving the degree of A. B., and six that of B. S. Then, the College had two courses, the old-fashioned College course, the best of all courses, as proven by the experience of centuries, and the Scientific course. For general culture, no training has ever been found superior to what is ordinarily termed the A. B. course. No people know this better than Presbyterians.

The Synod of 1874 met at Mexico and during its sessions the Board directed the Faculty to secure the services of Prof. N. D. Thurmond to take charge of a Preparatory School to be taught in what had been called for thirty years "the lower chapel." Prof. Thurmond accepted the position and entered on his duties in the winter of 1874-5. This gentleman is a most finished teacher and while he has proven to be an able and successful lawyer and a good legislator, we still entertain the belief that the class room has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. The

financial condition of the College led to Prof. Thurmond's resignation in 1876, after a most flattering success lasting two years. Since that date his time has been devoted to the practice of the law. He was a member of the General Assembly of the State in the years 1885 and 1889, and made an honorable record. He resides at Fulton and, like all her graduates sons, is a firm friend of his Alma Mater.

It was at the meeting of the Board in connection with the Commencement of 1875 that the death of Abram Wayland, M. D., was announced. In some respects, no name for thirty years past has been more intimately associated with the College than that of this venerable and godly man. We remember him as being a member of the Synod of 1855 at Fulton when he determined to give Westminster a child's part of his estate. He was also a member of the Synod at Lexington in 1867, when in conversation with some of his brethren, he remarked: "I suppose my time is almost out;" meaning that "the time of his departure was at hand." He was at that time about four score years old. One prominent feature at an afternoon session of the Synod was an address by Dr. B. T. Lacy giving an account of a visit he had made to Dr. S. B. McPheeters just before his death. While Dr. Lacy was most touchingly describing his last interview with that man of God, Dr. Wayland wept like a child. His mind dwelt especially on the unwavering childlike faith of Dr. McPheeters in the midst of his intense sufferings. Dr. Wayland died old and full of days. What he did for the College, his adopted child, has already appeared in these pages. The resolutions passed by the Board at his death are found in subsequent pages.

In October, 1875, the Trustees at a meeting in Sedalia during the sessions of Synod unanimously elected Rev. Jas. A. Quarles, D. D., its Financial agent to raise $12,000 to

cancel the debt of the College and $15,000 to endow the Chair of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature. Dr. Quarles was also unanimously elected to fill the Chair named as soon as the funds mentioned could be raised. This election impressed Dr. Quarles favorably but he declined giving at that time a definite answer. The minutes of the Board do not so state but the writer is under the impression that Dr. Quarles declined the position thus tendered.

At the Commencement of 1875, the degree of A. B. was conferred on J. T. Estill and Geo. W. Walltrall, and the degree of B. S. on Thomas B. Buckner.

The graduating class of 1876 consisted of six members, Messrs. W. W. Palmer, Jno. W. Perry, Robt. M. White, G. M. Caldwell, Geo. W. Staley and J. Sire Green. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the first three and that of Bachelor of Science on the last three. Parchment diplomas were for the first time given to the Bachelors of Science, as the plate under the instructions of the Board had been obtained since the Commencement of 1875. Each student paid $5 for his diploma, to meet the expense of the plate.

In February, 1877, Rev. Dr. Quarles was again made agent. He accepted the place and entered on his work but, for reasons which seemed satisfactory to all concerned, he resigned in June following and the resignation was accepted. One reason doubtless for giving up the agency was the offer of a position which opened a wide field of usefulness—a field too in which Dr. Quarles, as a teacher of girls, won a reputation of which any man might be proud. Dr. W. W. Hill once remarked that it was easier to find a man who could command a hundred thousand men in battle than to find one who could make a good president for a Female College. Dr. Quarles did succeed at Lexing-

ton, Mo., and we predict that the greatest work of his life will be done at Lexington, Va.* In her darkest hours Westminster always turned to him, as will be seen in many parts of this book, and he will be none the less a friend now that Providence has cast his lot in another Synod.

On the resignation of Dr. Quarles, Dr. Jno. Montgomery was chosen agent, a position he had so energetically and successfully filled before. This offer Dr. Montgomery felt constrained to decline. We shall never forget the delightful days spent with Dr. Montgomery in the Halls of Westminster when war darkened all the land. There was a time when three of us undertook to teach the whole curriculum; and, while we may not have done the work, we did do our best and won the approval of our brethren.

Three were added to the Alumni in the summer of 1877.

In July, 1877, M. M. Fisher was called to the Chair of Latin in the State University, then under the presidency of Dr. S. S. Laws, who had been Westminster's first president. This call Prof. Fisher chose to accept; and it is simple justice to himself that his feeling in separating from the College he had served so long should be known, especially in view of the fact that his leaving a Church College and going to a State Institution has sometimes been criticised among his own people. His heart is as warm to-day towards Westminster as ever in the past, and his loyalty to the Church of his fathers is as true among the students of the State University as among the classes of Westminster. He misses the frequent communion of the brethren that marked other days and longs for attendance at the Church courts and always remembers his own people, but still finds a magnificent field for Christian work among the hundreds

*Dr. Quarles for many years has been a member of the Faculty of Washington-Lee University.

who throng the University Halls, scores of whom are met in the Bible class on Sabbath. Few know as well as he does that Westminster has no firmer friend in Missouri today than Dr. Laws. In the heart of no man who ever taught at Westminster have the students of that Institution a warmer place than in the heart of Dr. Laws. The writer knows whereof he affirms. Prof. Fisher's thoughts on leaving the College for the University may be seen in his letter which is as follows:

FULTON, MISSOURI, JUNE 27, 1877.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

DEAR BRETHREN:—On the morning of the Commencement day, I intimated the possibility and even the probability of a change in my relation to our College. On the morning of June 27, my resignation was placed in the hands of the President of the Board.

Almost twenty-two years have passed since I was first assigned a place in the Synodical College and nineteen of these years have been earnestly and I may be permitted to say, enthusiastically devoted to the interests of our Institution. It would not be at all surprising to find in my heart a very tender affection for this school which has been so honored of God in years past. Words can not fully express my attachment for the noble men in the Faculty to whom common labors and anxieties have bound me daily with stronger cords; for the students; the church; the people; and all in any way connected with our work. In a word, Westminster has been the object to which all the energies of my mind and heart have been given for over a score of years.

As I leave these halls, it is due to you and simple justice to myself that you should know something of the motives which have influenced me in my resignation. You all know the struggles and perils through which the College has passed. You know its present embarrassed condition financially; you know and I know, that the Board of Trustees have done all that men can do, to foster, guard and build up every interest of this child of the Church. The earnest heart-endeavors of the Board need only to be known to place them where they deserve to stand in the estimation of the Synod. The internal state of the College is all that could be desired, but as far as money is concerned,

we have reached a point where decisive, unanimous, and immediate action is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the Institution as a College. The Synod must be brought face to face with stubborn facts and that too, as quickly as possible. The question to be solved is a financial question.

One solution has for a year past forced itself upon my mind, as some members of the Board distinctly remember. That solution is: Get a president of the College who has financial ability and let him as quickly as possible take the matter in hand. In our present condition this is a necessity and the only hope, and my decision has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the brethren in different parts of the Synod have come to the same conclusion. But with your present current expenditure, you have no means to do what in my judgment, must be done. From my standpoint, therefore, the best thing I could do for the College was to resign, and let the Board use my salary, supplemented in any way they might be able, in securing a suitable man to occupy the most vital position that has ever occurred in the history of the Synod. The life of the Synod depends largely on the College, the life of the College on more means, and these again on the right man. This, my deliberate and prayerful conclusion, reached months ago, will give the Board some light on the resignation before them.

With the deepest solicitude for the College, allow me to suggest to the Board to look out among the tribes of Israel for a presiding officer, let him be found where he may, so he be the right man. Such a course will inspire the Faculty with confidence in the perpetuity of Westminster, and better men than they can not be found anywhere; it will inspire the Synod and the whole church, and the means to endow the College can be obtained.

In bidding you good-bye, permit me to say again, that it is my abiding conviction that the Board are doing all within their power to build up the Institution. I share in their troubles and anxieties, and pray that God may guide to what is best.

Wherever God may cast my lot, I shall always look back to this College as a place of hallowed memories and a spot where a score of the best years of my life have been spent.

With great respect,

Yours very truly,

M. M. Fisher.

Prof. Fisher's resignation was received and the Board took the following action.

Dr. Hill and Dr. Kerr, Committee on the Resignation of Dr. M. M. Fisher, reported the following paper which was adopted:

"In severing their connection with Dr. M. M. Fisher as a Professor of this Institution, the Board would express their profound regret that he deems it his duty to leave a post which he has so long and so faithfully and so ably filled, and their deep sense of the great value of his services to the College and of the loss which the College and the community must sustain in parting with him. He carries with him into his new field of labor the sincere affection of all the Board and their earnest wish that he may be blessed in his labors to promote the cause of education and of sound learning wherever God may cast his lot."

On the resignation of Prof. Fisher, Dr. C. C. Hersman was made Professor of Latin and Greek and also President pro-tem., which position he held until he was made permanent President in 1881.

At Commencement in 1878, Prof. J. C. Jones,† an Alumnus of Westminster, was elected Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages, and at once accepted the place and entered on his duties. That the Board made a wise choice might be shown by an appeal to every student who has ever recited to Prof. Jones. In a Chair of Language, he is the right man in the right place and is destined to honor the State of his adoption. The graduating class of that year consisted of four men, viz.: Jno. Gaines Miller, B. S.; H. B. Barks, Jno. C. Wallace, and F. L. Ferguson, A. B.*

There were in the graduating class of 1879 five members, viz.: Jno. C. Jones, O. T. Scott, Jas. G. Trimble, who received the degree of A. B., and M. G. Tate and Jno. H. Douglass who had conferred on them the degree of B. S.

†Now Professor of Latin and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Missouri.

*Died in 1903, while vice-president of the Board of Trustees.

On the fifth of June, 1879, Rev. Robt. Morrison was elected Financial Agent of the College and entered soon after upon his work. At the succeeding Commencement Mr. Morrison made a report showing that he had raised $4,521.08 for the endowment by solicitation among the people and $460 by the sale of the autobiography of Rev. David Coulter, D. D. This volume had been issued after Dr. Coulter's death by his widow, who was a daughter of Gabriel Parker, who for many years was an elder in the Columbia Church. Mrs. Coulter* published the Memoirs of her husband at her own expense, and, from the first, donated all the proceeds to the funds of the College. Dr. Coulter was an ardent friend of the College and of every good work; and his name will long be held in remembrance by the Synod of Missouri. He sleeps in the cemetery at Columbia.

This brings us down to the Commencement of 1880, a quarter of a century from the time when Westminster, at the hand of Dr. Laws, handed her first diploma to Jas. G. Smith. The class of 1880 numbered six, three of whom, W. B. Tate, W. E. Garvin, and J. T. Vaughn received the degree of Bachelor of Science; the remaining three, C. H. Wallace, T. B. Wallace, and E. W. Grant, that of Bachelor of Arts.

The Catalogue of 1880-1 shows that 119 had been in attendance and that five were graduated. Prof. C. C. Hersman had for three years been Acting-President and had achieved a signal success in the estimation of the students, the Board, and the entire Synod. In June, 1881, this accomplished scholar was unanimously elected President at a salary of $1,500. Dr. Hersman is an Alumnus of West-

*Died at Columbia, Missouri, 1899.

minster, and in his election to the presidency, the College honored herself while honoring her son. He had for some years been Professor of both Latin and Greek. When chosen President he resigned the Chair of Latin and retained only the Greek, a Chair in which he has a most enviable reputation. Prof. J. C. Jones, who had for three years been Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek, was promoted to the Latin Chair. In this case again the Board wisely chose one of their own sons, greatly to the gratification of all concerned.

On the twelfth of May, 1882, Prof. Jones resigned the Chair of Latin. His reasons for this step may be learned from the communication sent to the Board and here given:

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my graduation I have most earnestly desired to supplement my course here by a course of greater or less length at the Johns Hopkins University. Through the kindness of a friend I am now able to gratify this desire, and therefore resign, to take effect at the close of the present session, the chair of Latin to which you elected me one year ago.

During my term of service here as Tutor, as Assistant Professor, and as Professor, I have tried to discharge my duties with faithfulness and zeal, and my relations to the Board and the Faculty have always been of the most pleasant character. For many reasons I am sorry to sever my connection with the College; but I feel that by this step I can secure greater efficiency in my chosen profession and open up for myself a wider field of usefulness, while at the same time I know that my place can be easily filled, and thus the strength of the College will be in no wise impaired.

Very truly,
J. C. Jones.

Fulton, Missouri, May 12, 1882.

The resignation was accepted. Soon after severing his connection with Westminster, Professor Jones was chosen

Assistant Profeosor of Languages in the State University, which position he accepted, and entered on his duties in January, 1883, at the opening of the second semester. He had previously, in accordance with his purpose, as given in his letter to the Board, spent some months at Johns Hopkins University, devoting his time to special lines of work. Prof. Jones had been a student under Prof. Fisher at Westminster and their relations at the University were of the happiest character.

At the close of the College year, in the summer of 1882, E. H. Marquess, A. M., of West Virginia, was called to the Chair of Latin, a place which he has ever since most admirably filled. He is a brother of Rev. W. H. Marquess, an Alumnus of the College, then the pastor of the Church at Fulton where he was most wonderfully blest in his ministry. Prof. Marquess is a nephew of Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

The graduating class of 1882 contained five members.

The financial pressure during the year 1882-3 was most intensely felt by the Faculty, so much so that they even apprehended that it might be necessary to dispose of property to meet the demands made upon them. This arose from the smallness of the salaries—a sad reality that sometimes forced them to incur debt to live. No man who has never been in a similar position can tell what those heroic and scholarly men have borne for the College. Their services are worth twice or three times the salary paid them. Surely, surely the Presbyterians of Missouri will not allow this state of things to continue, especially since the Lord has put the remedy in their hands and called them to apply it. (Rec., p. 12, New Book.)

The year closing in June, 1883, had been an extraordinarily successful one internally for the College. One hun-

dred and thirty-six students had been enrolled. The outlook in all directions except money was most hopeful. The examinations this year were all in writing. The graduating class numbered five members.

The death of E. M. Kerr, M. D., a graduate of the College and a member of the Board, was announced during the exercises attending Commencement. Dr. Kerr was rapidly rising to eminence in his profession, blessed as he was with peculiar fitness for the calling which he had chosen. The action of the Board was in these words:

> The Board records with deep sorrow the death of Dr. Edwin M. Kerr, one of the most valuable and valued members. Efficient in his work, thoughtful and wise in his suggestions, and zealously devoted to the interests of the College, he had commanded our confidence and regard. His career as an alumnus has been an honor, and his labors as a Trustee have been a great service to the Institution. We would bear this testimony to his fidelity and energy, and express our sense of great loss at his decease. And we would assure his family of the sincere sympathy of this Board in their overwhelming sorrow.

The Twenty-ninth Commencement came in June, 1884, when six graduates received their diplomas. The condition and wants of the College at this time, as well as the feelings of the Faculty, are so clearly and forcibly set forth in Dr. Hersman's annual report to the Trustees in June, 1884, that we feel warranted in making a somewhat lengthy extract from it. This extract will show that while the Faculty appreciated most keenly their wants they were not unreasonably expensive in their suggestions. The whole history of Westminster will show that the incumbents of those Chairs have always kept their requests for help from the Church in supporting its own College within the bounds of the severest moderation.

C. C. HERSMAN, D. D., LL. D.

Dr. Hersman's report really belongs to the year closing in June, 1886, but inasmuch as it is eminently true at this time in the history of the College, it is allowed to retain the place in which we first copied it.

We would call the attention of the Board to the absolute necessity of making some effort to secure a better building and more endowment. Of the better colleges in and around Missouri we are behind them all. At Fayette they have repaired the old building and erected a new chapel at a cost of about $28,000 and have a gymnasium besides a President's house. At Springfield "The Stone Chapel" recently built is said to be a very handsome edifice and all the accommodations commodious and neat. At Richmond, Kentucky, $100,000 was raised in a few weeks. At Clarksville, Tennessee, all the professorships are endowed, and self-supporting except that of Theology; and an earnest effort is now being made to raise funds enough to endow this. We mention this to show that Presbyterians and other denominations all around us are going ahead, and we are standing still. Surely there must be some large-hearted Presbyterians who would erect a chapel or some other building in memory of a deceased child or in love to Christ. We must soon do something on a large scale or be left hopelessly behind. We can not much longer maintain our hold upon the youth of Missouri, without more attractive buildings and more endowment. Would it not be well to get Mr. Bell to draw a plan for a chapel to cost from $7,000 to $10,000 and submit it to some man of wealth, or a plan for the re-arrangement of the whole building at a cost of from $30,000 to $40,000? The entire building will soon need a new roof. If Mr. Bell would draw such a plan without cost in case we could not raise the money, perhaps the plan itself might stimulate some to take hold and help us. This may not be the time to raise money, but we must soon make an effort or lose our hold on the youth. They will be drawn to Institutions where everything is more attractive, and the facilities better.

Hoping and praying that God may raise up friends for us in this hour of our need, we remain your obedient servants.

In 1885, Dr. Hersman was called to a Chair in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. The serious light in which this was regarded may be learned

from the action taken by the Board at its meetings in June of that year.

> The Board of Trustees of Westminster College, having learned that Rev. Dr. Hersman has received a call to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary of Columbia, South Carolina, hereby expresses the earnest hope that he will decline the invitation; and we also gratefully record our high appreciation of his exceedingly able and self-denying services which we regard as indispensable to the best interests of the institution in the future.

The paper, passed during the meeting of Synod at Kansas City, showed that the whole Church were profoundly interested in retaining Dr. Hersman in his position as head of the College. Most happily for the Institution, Dr. Hersman declined the call to the Columbia, S. C., Seminary, and remained in his place. This call reminds the Synods that they have men in their Halls of learning who are appreciated elsewhere, as well as at home, and that to retain such men Westminster must have the active attention of Presbyterian people. In Dr. Hersman's call to South Carolina, we see the endorsement of the whole Church, in at least five Synods, given to Westminster's scholarship.

Some time in 1883 negotiations in regard to co-operation by the two Synods in support and control of the College were renewed, and the following extracts from the minutes of their meetings in October, 1884, indicate that both were deeply interested and were agreed that Christian education in Missouri demanded a joint effort. In order to avoid confusing titles, the "Southern Synod" and "Northern Synod" are used:

SOUTHERN SYNOD.

October, 1884: Rev. S. S. Campbell, D. D., chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to confer with a

similar committee of the Northern Synod of Missouri, submitted a report which was accepted, and, on motion, was taken under consideration *seriatim*. * * * * Each item having been considered and adopted, the report was adopted as a whole, wanting three votes of being unanimous, and the Stated Clerk was directed to inform the other Synod of this action immediately.

The report is as follows:

"Your Committee to confer with a similar committee of the Northern Synod of this State in regard to co-operation in the support and management of Westminster College, would report that the Committees came together in St. Louis, on January 17, 1884, and after organization by the election of the Chairman of the Committee, as chairman, and Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Hannibal, as Secretary of the joint Committee, the following paper was adopted by an unanimous vote as the basis of the contemplated co-operation, viz.:

"I. To secure and maintain the desired co-operation, it is essential that there be entire mutual confidence, that hearty support be given to the plan adopted, and that neither party entertain a thought of superior self-advantage.

"II. To establish this confidence and to insure this support, the arrangement made must be equitable beyond question, and must clearly recognize the equality of the parties.

"III. As a basis of co-operation, the joint Committee would recommend to their respective Synods:

"1. An equal joint use and occupancy of the College by the two Synods, by the appointment of an equal number of Trustees from each Synod.

"2. This joint use and occupancy shall in no wise prejudice the legal rights of the Synod now having possession of the College.

"3. Neither party shall withdraw from this arrangement, without giving to the otner at least twelve months' notice prior thereunto.

"4. Any additional endowment raised by the Northern Synod, to be by it invested, and to remain under its exclusive control, the income only to be used for the College; unless said Synod elect to transfer the amount so raised to the "Board of Trust."

"IV. As to the Trustees from the Northern Synod, it is agreed that they shall be nominated by said Synod, and, upon such nomination, elected by the Southern Synod.

"V. Should the above plan be adopted, the committees earnestly

recommend to their respective Synods that arrangements be made to carry it into immediate effect.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"RICH S. CAMPBELL."

ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 24, 1884.

REV. T. C. SMITH,

Stated Clerk of Synod of Missouri:

DEAR BROTHER:—The Synod of Missouri in session in Kansas City, October 23, unanimously and cordially adopted the basis of co-operation presented by the joint committees of the two Synods, touching the management of Westminster College. A committee was appointed to embody the sense of the Synod and to nominate Trustees, and their report, as adopted by the Synod, I herewith enclose.

Yours truly,

R. IRWIN,

Secretary of the Committee of the Synod.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter with reference to Westminster College would report, recommending:

1st. That a committee of one from each Presbytery be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other Synod, should such be appointed, to arrange with reference to the details of the co-operation approved by the Synods.

2nd. That in case the basis of co-operation is carried into execution, this Synod deems it advisable to establish a professorship in Westminster College, and until a permanent endowment shall be secured for such a professorship the Synod recommends that the support of the professor be provided through the Board of Aid for Schools and Colleges by contributions from our churches.

3rd. In order to carry this out systematically the Committee would recommend the following apportionment, viz.: Presbytery of St. Louis, $600; Presbytery of Osage, $200; Presbytery of Ozark, $100; Presbytery of Platte, $150; Presbytery of Palmyra, $150.

4th. Synod hereby overtures this action to the Presbyteries for their approval.

5th. The following persons are nominated for the Board of Trustees: Rev. J. H. Brooks, D. D., Edward Bredell, Rev. T. D. Wallace, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Henry Bullard, D. D., Ermine Case, Jr., Esq., Joseph Jackson, Esq., W. C. Wilson, Esq.

6th. The Stated Clerk is directed to transmit this action, together with the previous action of Synod to the Synod of the Southern church, with the assurance that our action was taken unanimously and cordially.

Considered *seriatim*, and adopted by the Synod of Missouri in session in Kansas City, October 23, 1884.

R. IRWIN,
Secretary of the Committee of the Synod.

PRO-SE-NATA MEETING.

MEXICO, MISSOURI, February 12, 1885.

The Synod of Missouri met in the Presbyterian church in Mexico, Missouri, on Thursday, February 12, 1885, at 2:30 p. m., according to the following call:

Rev. B. H. Charles, Moderator of the Synod:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, request you to call a meeting of the Synod of Missouri at such time and place as may be most convenient to all concerned, to take action in regard to co-operation of our Northern brethren in Westminster College, to-wit: To accept the resignations of certain members of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, and to elect certain others who have been nominated to that office by the Synod of Missouri (North) to carry out the plan of co-operation as passed by both Synods.

A. W. NESBIT,
R. S. CAMPBELL,
R. G. BRANK,
J. M. CHANEY,
G. L. LEYBURN,
H. B. BOUDE,
J. A. CREIGHTON,
C. C. HERSMAN,
W. H. MARQUESS,
JOS. T. BROWN.

FULTON, MISSOURI, January 24, 1885.

To the Members of the Synod of Missouri:

DEAR BRETHREN:—In accordance with the above request, I hereby call a meeting of our Synod to be held at Mexico, Missouri, on Thursday, February 12, 1885, at 2:30 p. m., to consider the above business.

B. H. CHARLES, Moderator.

The Moderator on taking the chair, called the Synod to order, and constituted its session with prayer.

Rev. W. H. Marquess was chosen temporary Clerk.

The Moderator then read the call, and gave reasons for its issue, and citations from the digest bearing upon its constitutionality.

The following members were found to be present: Presbytery of Lafayette—Rev. G. L. Leyburn; Presbytery of Missouri—Ministers, B. H. Charles, D. D., Thos. Gallaher, D. D., H. P. S. Willis, Franc Mitchell, W H. Marquess; Elders, Robert Brown, Mexico church; Joseph T. Brown, Fulton; J. C. Miller, Keytesville; J. S. Thomas, Union Chapel; E. S. Buckner, Auxvasse; Palmyra—Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., and Rev. W. S. Trimble; Upper Missouri—Rev. R. S. Campbell, D. D., and Rev. H. B. Boude, D. D.

The Moderator announced the resignation of the following members of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, viz.: R. M. Baker, O. W. Gauss, A. N. Schuster, J. Barbee, R. S. Campbell, G. W. Smith, J. E. Hutton, J. C. Miller, W. H. Marquess.

On motion, the resignations were accepted.

A communication was received from the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Missouri (North), stating that that body had, in accordance with the plan of co-operation between the two Synods, nominated for Trustees of Westminster College, the following gentlemen: Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., Edward Bredell, Rev. T. D. Wallace, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Henry Bullard, D. D., Ermine Case, Jr., Joseph Jackson, W. C. Wilson.

The following members from the Presbytery of St Louis appeared and gave satisfactory reasons for tardiness, viz.: Rev. R. G. Brank, D. D., Rev. T. C. Smith, T. M. Barron, Elder from the Central church and J. E. Stonebraker, Elder from the First church of St. Charles.

On motion, the Synod then proceeded to the election of Trustees of Westminster College to take the places of those members of the Board whose resignations have just been accepted. Whereupon, the nomina-

tions made by the other Synod were accepted, and severally elected in order as follows:

Edward Bredell, Esq., in place of .....R. N. Baker
Ermine Case, Jr., in place of .....Rev. O. W. Gauss
Rev. T. D. Wallace, in place of .....A. N. Schuster
Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., in place of ....Rev. Joshua Barbee
Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., in place of Rev. R. S. Campbell, D. D.
Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., in place of .....G. W. Smith
Rev. Henry Bullard, D. D., in place of .....J. E. Hutton
Joseph Jackson, in place of .....Rev. W. H. Marquess
W. C. Wilson, in place of .....J. C. Miller

The Stated Clerk was directed to notify the Stated Clerk of the Northern Synod of the above action.

The minutes were read and approved. And on motion, the Synod adjourned. Closed with prayer by Dr. Campbell.

B. H. CHARLES, Moderator.
W. H. MARQUESS, Temporary Clerk.
T. C. SMITH, Stated Clerk.

As carrying out the plan of co-operation adopted by the two Synods, in June, 1885, Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D., was chosen to the Chair of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature. This appointment Dr. Finley at once declined by telegram.

At the same meeting a most important paper was passed—one which did the Presbyterian heart of both Synods good then, and is doing good still. We see and feel in this co-operation the triumph of Presbyterian education in Missouri. With co-operation in the right spirit, our success is assured; without it, the College can never be what it ought to be. This is the deliberate conviction of multitudes. Here is the paper:

> The Board of Trustees of Westminster College respectfully requests the two Synods of Missouri to take earnest and decisive action in the interests of the Institution. In view of the happy co-operation of the two Synods in its support it is important to call the attention of all our Presbyterian peo-

> ple in the State to the history, the usefulness and the need of the College; and to this end it is suggested that the Synods order the accompanying circular, herewith appended, to be read from the pulpits of all our churches as well as published in the St. Louis Presbyterian and Evangelist; and further that a collection be taken on the last Lord's Day of October, 1885, for the benefit of our cherished Institution.

The brief history alluded to in this extract was written by Rev. W. H. Marquess and used. The action of the Board, its results, its whole spirit, were in the right direction, and we earnestly hope that such spirit, such action and such effort will be perpetuated. The brief history of the College was prepared by Rev. W. H. Marquess, one of the working friends of his Alma Mater.

The thirtieth Commencement, in June, 1885, added six to the roll of Westminster's graduated sons. In July the Board unanimously elected to the Chair of Mental and Moral Science, Rev. J. G. Reaser, D. D., a teacher of large experience, and a preacher whose praise is in all the Churches which have had the privilege of hearing from his lips the way of life. This scholar had experience in teaching in different Institutions, and among them the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. Dr. Reaser accepted the responsible post to which he was called and his eminent success has given the highest and strongest endorsement to the action of his brethren. This is the first election under the plan of co-operation and we speak the mind of both Synods in saying that so far God has signally blessed the united effort to build up in Missouri a Presbyterian College. The Faculty work together as brethren and the Church, with united voice, utters a joyous amen to this union of hearts, union of hands, union of means, union of prayer, union of final victory for our College.

PROF. J. J. RICE.

Sometime during the summer of 1885, the Executive Committee, acting under the authority of Board, secured the services of Rev. Thomas Gallaher, D. D., a graduate of the College, in the Preparatory English School of the College. Dr. Gallaher had charge of that School for one year and labored faithfully and successfully in his classes. While teaching Dr. Gallaher supplied one or more churches. The writer is under the impression that he preached every Sabbath of the whole year. In addition to teaching and preaching, he found time to contribute to the papers, articles on the subject of Baptism, and perhaps other points of controversy in his domain of theology. His work on baptism manifests great research. He handles his theme con amore. No one in the Church in the State has taken more pains to be thoroughly instructed in the baptism question than Dr. Gallaher. In these efforts he has not failed. He is the son of Rev. Allen Gallaher and nephew of Rev. Jas. Gallaher, a writer, and minister of great power, distinctly remembered by the generation just passing away. He now devotes his whole time to the ministry.

In 1885, the Board resolved to overture the Synods to consider the propriety of establishing a Chair of Biblical Instruction in connection with the College for the purpose of conducting the students through a somewhat thorough course of scriptural study.

That the idea embraced here will be carried out there is no question. It is simply impossible to fail to see its importance. Will not some one grasp the opportunity to endow this Chair? In the early days of the College, the students were divided into classes and received Bible train-

ing every Sabbath.* The thought now before us is a different one—a better one—a vital one.

No more appropriate close to the year 1885 can be desired than is furnished by the Committee in the affairs of Westminster College in their report to Synod at Kansas City in October of that year. This paper contains the sense of Synod in reference to Dr. Hersman's leaving the College, alluded to in a preceding page. The paper is given entire:

The committee to which was referred the thirty-third annual report of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, expresses the gratification of the Synod in the increasing success and usefulness of this Institution of learning, so dear to the Presbyterians of Missouri. The Synod is profoundly sensible of the importance of a sound religious education of our young men as essential to the progress, and even the existence of the Presbyterian church in Missouri. At a time when a rapid immigration of varied national and religious character, much of it pregnant with influences hostile not alone to our Church, but the foundations of all religious faith, is pouring into our State, we are emphatically reminded that at the peril of their eternal interests we must deeply impress the truths of the Christian religion upon the minds of our youth. The efficiency in this direction of our Synodical College, has been exceedingly gratifying to the Presbyterian church in Missouri, and at such a juncture we can not afford to lose one element of its influence. It is, then, with the deepest concern that the Synod has heard of the possible removal of Rev. C. C. Hersman, D. D., the President of the College, from his post to a different work. The Synod would here record its estimation of Professor Hersman's invaluable services, in the wholesome spiritual influences his Christian example and instruction have exerted upon our young men, in the high scholarship and thoroughness of the classical training he has imparted; in the confidence and satisfaction it has given us to have such a custodian to whom we might entrust the high interests of our young men, and in the patience, resolve and Christian self-denial that have held him so

*For many years, each Professor devoted the first hour on Mondays to this work, and every student was in a Bible class.—Editor.

faithfully at his post of duty through a protracted and arduous time of effort. We testify our gratitude that Dr. Hersman has under God been enabled in this service to effect so much for the cause of our Lord, and as we record our opposition to his removal, do authorize the Board of Trustees to use its influence to secure our wishes, and do pledge ourselves earnestly to sustain the Board in making such pecuniary provision for his comfort as may be deemed necessary.

(1) To this end the Synod recommends that a general statement of the history and necessities of the College be laid before all the congregations in the Synod by our ministers and elders, and that the fourth Sabbath in October be appointed, or in case of failure, some Sabbath in November, for a collection for its assistance, in all our churches, and in addition, that special efforts be made to secure from benevolent members of our congregations, contributions amounting to $25 or more.

(2) The Synod approves of the establishment of a chair of Biblical Instruction in the College. Under a State system of education, which refuses all responsibility for Scripture instruction, a peculiar obligation presses the Church to provide her youth with the opportunities of a wide and thorough Biblical training. The Synod expresses her sincere desire that the Board of Trustees will use every effort to provide for such necessities, and pledges her moral and pecuniary support.

(3) We appreciate the kindness and generosity of the late Mr. C. Trigg Campbell, of Lafayette county, Missouri, in devising, and his heirs, Messrs. George A. Campbell, and L. S. Campbell, and Mrs. Sallie Harmon, in consenting to the bequest of their brother, which has placed at the disposal of the Board of Trustees the interest of a fund designed to sustain students for the work of the ministry.

(4) The Synod recognizes the activity and consecration of the Professors in moulding the religious character, and cultivating the spiritual interests of the students.

(5) It is further directed by the Synod that the Examining Committee, at their convenience, visit the College and personally inspect the work done in the several departments assigned to their special care.

(6) The Synod takes occasion to express its gratification in the co-operation in the interests of the College, on the part of the Synod of Missouri, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and the election and

installation of Dr. Reaser, Professor of Mental and Moral Science in the College, and the improved organization of the preparatory department under the management of Rev. Thos. Gallaher, D. D.

(7) We recommend the election of Hon. Ermine Case, Jr., Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., Mr. E. Bredell, and Rev. W. H. Marquess, to fill vacancies in the Board occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of office of the four ministers of the Board indicated in their report.

(8) The reports of the Board of Trust have been examined, and is commended.

The Synod rejoices to learn that a gracious revival meeting was held in the church at Fulton, during the year 1885, and that twenty of the students of the College were hopefully converted.

R. G. Brank,
W. D. Morton,
D. I. Caldwell,
Committee.

In this report several items challenge attention: 1. The hearty and unanimous opposition on the part of the Synod to Dr. Hersman's leaving the College and the pledge to make such pecuniary provision as might be necessary to retain him; 2. The Synod's approval of the establishment of a Chair of Biblical instruction and giving a pledge of moral and pecuniary support; 3. Special gratification was expressed at the co-operation of the other Synod in the interests of the College and also at the election of Rev. Dr. Reaser to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. No report ever made before the Synod of Missouri is more cheering and hopeful than this. This is true when all the items of the paper are considered, without giving emphasis to the three just named.

The year 1885-6 was marked by one mysterious and startling providence. Two young men, brothers, named Quisenberry, students in the College at the time, were burned up at night, together with their home. Their

mother was in the building and escaped, but so badly burned that she was taken up dead near where the building stood. The cause of the fire is yet unknown and mystery shrouds the whole case. The mother moved to Fulton to educate her sons who were devotedly pious and most tenderly attached to their surviving parent, whose pious example and good works will long be remembered in that community.

The last Commencement of Westminster in June, 1886, honored eight young men with diplomas. The year was one of hard work, of the utmost harmony among the Faculty, as well as between them and the students, and a year to be remembered by reason of God's blessing on a College that has been visited by revivals of religion almost, if not entirely, without a parallel in the history of American Institutions of learning.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the College the Board thought it advisable to raise the contingent fee to $20 a session.

Prof. J. D. Blanton was elected Principal of the Preparatory English School. In case he should decline, the Executive Committee were empowered to secure the services of some other competent man for the place. Prof. Blanton accepted the Presidency of Elizabeth Aull Seminary, Lexington, Mo., a position left vacant by the call of Dr. J. A. Quarles to a Chair in Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Va. The Committee succeeded in securing the services of Prof. C. F. Richmond, an accomplished and efficient instructor. As schools are now organized in Missouri, Prof. Richmond filled a most important position and one without which the Institution could not accomplish its full measure of work. That School for English preparation must be kept up till the Church is blessed with preparatory

Schools, a fact that may not be realized for a generation. The English branches are not only the bread and butter studies of our youth, but they are also the only real foundation on which to build an exalted scholarship.

When about to close the last chapter in the history of the College, we felt some degree of anxiety as to what the last words should be. Fortunately at the right moment we received from the excellent stated clerk of the Synod the minutes of the last meeting at Farmington. On opening to these minutes the eye fell at once on the words which best of all became the closing words of Westminster's history for the present (Jan. 4, 1887). These papers, which shall be given in their regular order, give facts, present the wants, set forth the endowment, as it now stands, so clearly and state reasons for prompt and energetic action so forcibly, that we most earnestly hope they may reach the eye and heart of every Presbyterian in Missouri.

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College beg leave to submit the following Annual Report:

* * * * * * * *

The forty-fourth annual session closed on the third day of June, last. The number of students in attendance was one hundred and thirty (130).

We hope the co-operative Synods will be able to devise some plan by which twenty or thirty thousand dollars in the near future may be obtained to enlarge and repair the present College building, and also to increase the present endowment fund by adding $75,000 or $100,000. If the proper man can be had to take the field as agent, we feel assured that this amount can be raised within the next twelve months. Whatever plan the Synods may adopt, we beg them to remember that we read of the "acts" of the apostle, not of their resolutions—if they resolved they also executed.

The co-operation of the two Synods has thus worked most happily. Dr. J. G. Reaser, the Professor of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature, fills the chair with honor to himself and with acceptability and profit to the classes under his instruction.

We would be more than gratified if our brethren of the Northern Synod would send us and support one or two more as able and acceptable.

We must make our College the college of the West, or at least equal in every respect to any other. We think it proper to record in this report, the sad affliction which befell our family of students, and indeed our entire community on the night of the first of March last. Oliver P. and John F. Quisenberry, two of our most devoted and promising young men, during the progress of a precious revival of religion, attended church in the forepart of this never-to-be-forgotten night. When they returned home, they doubtless sat up late preparing their lessons for the next day. After midnight the house was discovered to be on fire. The widowed mother and her two sons perished before help could reach them. Thus they were suddenly released from further study and from the joys and sorrows of this life. The assurance that the mother and her boys were prepared for the change, greatly relieved our deep sorrow.

The religious condition of the College the last session was very much as it has been for several years past. The students were orderly, studious and devout as a rule. The Young Men's Christian Association faithfully prosecuted its customary work, and eight or ten young men made public profession of faith in Christ. It is a cause of devout gratitude to God, that the eight young men who graduated, are without exception, members of the church, and quite active and earnest Christians. Four of these are now studying theology, and, we trust, will soon be active and successful ministers of Christ.

For many years, we have not graduated a man who had not consecrated himself to the work of the Master. Who can estimate the blessings to the Church and to the world, resulting from the influence and Christian labor of these devoted young men during their appointed stay on the earth?

Westminster has now in College fourteen young men studying for the ministry; also eleven in theological seminaries, and three pursuing their studies in private.

The Treasurer's report for the year ending June 1, 1886, gives the amount received during the year, $8,960.85, which with balance on hand June 1, 1885, of $1,565.08, makes a total of $10,525.93, leaving in the treasury June 1, 1886, $2,627.73. In the above sum there are included

of Permanent Fund, $1,675, and of interest on Educational Fund, $638.10, leaving for Contingent Fund, $8,212.83. For an itemized statement of Treasurer's report, see Minutes of Board of Trustees.

From September 30, 1885, to September 30, 1886, the treasurer has received the following amounts, viz.:

From C. L. Thompson, Treasurer of Board of Trust	$3,311 00
From C. L. Thompson, Interest on Jaccard Fund	337 22
From Trigg Campbell estate (Principal)	460 00
From Interest on same estate	158 63
From Interest on John S. Garth, Educational Fund	18 37
From Interest on Mrs. M. A. Culver, Fund	12 00
Endowment paid in and reloaned	1,110 00
Rent for cottage on College ground	150 00
Dr. H. Bullard, for improvements on College Building	15 00
J. Waller, for improvements on College Building	100 00
Contingent fee for ten months	2,045 00
Diplomas	30 00
Interest on Notes and Bonds	467 50
	$8,214 72

Take from this amount, for Permanent Fund, $1,570, for interest on Educational Fund, $526.22, and $115 for Building Fund, there are left for current expenses, $6,003.50.

From this showing the Synod will see again the absolute necessity of devising ways and means to meet the increasing expenses of the College.

This for the present year will be about as follows, viz.:

President's Salary	$1,500 00
Four Professors, $1,200 each	4,800 00
Professor for Preparatory School	600 00
Janitor	150 00
Incidentals	250 00
	$7,300 00

The following Memorial of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, was presented, received, and referred to the Standing Committee on the Affairs of the College.

To the Moderator and Members of the Synod of Missouri:

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College, at its annual meeting last June, instructed the undersigned to lay before you a memorial with reference to the needs of this institution. It is needless to recount the struggles through which our College has reached her present standing, or to rehearse the achievements in scholarly training and widespread influence which have made her a center of light and blessing for all our churches. It is sufficient to say that in the providence of God, we are to-day in control of a Presbyterian school that holds high rank as a seat of learning, and can be made to contribute powerfully to the future strength and prosperity of the Church. There is no question of the past usefulness and present value of the College.

The question that to-day confronts your Board of Trustees is, how shall this usefulness be maintained and increased?

In order that Westminster may continue to hold its high rank, it must be more liberally endowed and more fully equipped. We must keep step with other institutions that are making handsome additions to their buildings and their permanent funds. We must increase the number of our departments, and offer educational facilities as ample and attractive as may be found in other schools of the West.

We must lighten the burdens of our professors and afford them more leisure for those private studies, without which no scholar can keep abreast of the times.

The Board of Trustees, through its committee, would therefore respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the following imperative needs of the Institution:

1. We need an immediate increase of our general endowment fund. It is to our shame that men of scholarship and ability should be kept on meagre and insufficient salaries.

2. We need additional buildings. The present edifice ought to be re-constructed in some more modern and tasteful form.

3. A new building should be erected to serve the purpose of a chapel and library. Our present chapel is entirely too small, and should be converted into recitation rooms. It should be our aim to secure for some time to come, an annually increasing number of students. The attendance for some years past has averaged about one hundred and thirty; and were one hundred and eighty or two hundred to matriculate, it would be difficult, almost impossible to accommodate them in our

present building. The class rooms are too small, and have often been so crowded as to cause discomfort.

Could not some man of wealth be induced to erect a handsome hall to bear his name or the name of some beloved friend?

4. We need the creation and endowment of additional chairs.

(*a*) A grammar school or academy should be endowed.

(*b*) A chair of English Biblical instruction would be in line of our work as a Presbyterian school, and would add vastly to the piety and usefulness of our young men.

(*c*) There should be a chair of language for instruction in French, Spanish, and German. No modern college is considered complete without this. And the incumbent of the chair might give lessons in Hebrew to young men studying for the ministry; and to meet the wishes of our Theological Seminaries—that this language should be made an optional college study.

(*d*) We need additions to our scientific apparatus and our library.

It is the desire of the board to lay before you for consideration these various needs. But the most important matters for the present, are to increase the endowment fund, the erection of buildings, and the permanent endowment of the chair held by Dr. Reaser and supported by the Northern Synod. We ought to raise one hundred thousand dollars and begin the work without delay. The Southern Synod should increase the funds for the support of the present professorships. The Northern Synod should at once endow the chair now under its control, and create at least one other professorship. And both Synods should unite in the erection of buildings that will be a lasting honor and benefit to our Presbyterian Church. We are sure that united and hearty action in this direction on the part of the two Synods, would quicken the slumbering liberality of men within our State, and would arouse Presbyterians in wealthier regions to come generously to our relief.

We humbly and earnestly pray these venerable Synods to consider these grave matters, and take such measures as may secure the long prosperity and wide influence of our college under the blessing of the Great Head of the Church.

In a communication to be placed before two such intelligent bodies, a recapitulation of the reasons for *prompt* and *energetic* action seems almost superfluous.

1. But we beg to remind the Church that it is unwise to send our candidates for the ministry to spend seven years of their early manhood

at institutions in the far East. Habits and attachments are formed, and such temptations to locate in the wealthier and more prosperous parts of the country are offered, that many of them never return to the comparatively destitute West.

2. It is of the greatest importance that our sons shall be educated by Christians, at institutions where the spirit of Christianity pervades the very atmosphere. An infidel or atheist or agnostic teacher, however careful in his utterances, can not fail to make deep impression upon the young men under their charge.

3. Prompt and vigorous action should be taken, because so far as we are informed, this is the first practical attempt at co-operation that has been inaugurated by the Churches; and the eyes not only of Presbyterians are upon us, but other Churches, and the Christian world will watch the outcome of the experiment with deep concern.

Should this first attempt at co-operation fail, further effort to co-operate in what may legitimately be undertaken by the two Churches in other localities, will be discouraged, and the faith of the world in the reality of the fraternity of Christians will be sadly shaken.

Viewed in this light, the co-operation of the two Synods of Missouri in support of Westminster College is not exclusively a Missouri affair. It becomes a matter of importance to Presbyterians everywhere, and calls for their contributions, their encouragement, and their earnest prayer for its success.

In further compliance with the duties imposed upon us by the Board of Trustees, we ask the Synods to name a day for a special collection in all the churches in the State, to meet the current expenses of the College for the present scholastic year, which we regret to say exceeded its income for the year ending June, 1886. And that there may uniformity in this movement, we suggest that the matter be placed in charge of a special committee appointed upon the part of each Synod.

HENRY BULLARD,
W. S. TRIMBLE,
T. D. WALLACE,
JNO. A. HOCKADAY,
Com. of Board of Trustees.

Also the following communication was received and referred to the same committee.

ST. CHARLES, MO., Oct. 18, 1886.

Rev. Thos. C. Smith, S. C.:

Dear Brother:—In the action of our Synod touching the interests of Westminster College, the hope was expressed that the Board of Trustees or your Synod might see the way clear to put Rev. W. H. Marquess into the field as Financial Agent in order to secure the necessary funds for the repair of the College building and an additional endowment.

Should such an appointment be made, you may assure your Synod of the hearty co-operation of the members of our Synod.

I am yours truly,

ROBERT IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

The annual report of the Board of Trust of Westminster College was received and referred to the Standing Committee on the affairs of the College. It is as follows:

Last balance		$ 1,141 40
Bills Receivable:		
L. & J. F. Yancey	$ 200 00	
P. Brady	100 00	
L. Kranter	100 00	
P. Baggot	7,000 00	
M. P. Keevley	10,000 00	
T. B. Dyer	3,000 00	
A. S. Everett	350 00	
		20,750 00
Endowment:		
Merchants National Bank	925 00	
Rev. J. A. Quarles	27 65	
		952 65
Potts Professorship:		
S. T. Ruffner	12 50	
W. M. Hoge	50 00	
L. D. Wharton	15 60	
Isaac Taylor	25 00	
T. S. McChesney	30 00	
S. T. Ruffner	12 50	
Jos. Barbee	100 00	
		245 60

Interest:			
On bills receivable		4,041 56	
On Potts Professorship		171 55	
On Jaccard Fund		337 22	
			4,550 33
Total Receipts			$27,639 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Receivable:			
J. R. Daugherty	$ 1,382 04		
T. J. & P. W. Lyman	10,000 00		
J. M. Vimont	3,500 00		
T. B. Dyer	7,000 00		
		$21,882 04	
Trustees:			
Col'n from J. P. Taylor	25 00		
		25 00	
E. Curd, Treas.	2,981 78		
Jaccard Fund	337 22		
		3,319 00	
Expenses:			
Insurance, 3-Year Policies	225 00		
Sundry Expenses	69 21		
C. L. Thompson	450 00		
		744 21	
			$25,970 25
Balance in Bank			$1,669 73
Endowment	$1,145 15		
Interest	524 58		
	$1,669 73		

We, the undersigned, at the request and appointment of the Board of Trust, have examined the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Endowment Fund for the past year, and find the same correct, with vouchers for expenditures up to September 30, 1886.

JOHN W. BOOTH.
JAS. MCQ. DOUGLAS.

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ESTIMATE OF ENDOWMENT.

Notes, Bonds and Cash as above	$ 61,881 38	
College Building and grounds	25,000 00	
Subscriptions, say	2,000 00	
Jaccard Fund	5,620 39	
Potts Professorship	1,890 00	
		$96,391 77

Respectfully Submitted,
C. L. THOMPSON, Sec'y and Treas.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since our first connection with Westminster College as a teacher. In all these years, and they have been years of sunshine and sorrow, we have never read with a richer pleasure anything concerning the College than we have those papers just quoted. If anything had been necessary to complete an exquisite thankfulness, it must have been supplied by the two papers passed by the two Synods at their meetings in October, 1886, one at Fulton and the other at Farmington. Most gladly we copy these documents in toto and joyfully make them the capstone to the history of Westminster College.

The following communication from the Northern Synod of Missouri was presented by the Stated Clerk, which, on being read and received, was referred to a committee to be appointed, consisting of one Minister and one Ruling Elder from each of the Presbyteries:

"*Stated Clerk of the Synod of Missouri*:

DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor of transmitting to you the following action of our Synod at its recent meeting held in Fulton. The paper was passed by a standing and unanimous vote.

Yours truly, ROBERT IRWIN, Stated Clerk.

Action of the Synod of Missouri:

It has come to the knowledge of this Synod that many brethren belonging to the Synod in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, are under a misapprehension with regard to the position of this body touching the spiritual and non-political character of the Church, and also touching the rights of individuals under the Constitution of the Church. Owing to this misapprehension, and to the continued separation of the two Synods, many of the congregations on both sides are greatly weakened, our educational institutions are partially paralyzed and all of our interests are seriously crippled. With the hope of healing forever the breach between us, we once more affectionately extend the hand of fellowship to our separated brethren and cheerfully reffirm the action unanimously taken by this Synod in 1873, as follows:

"(1.) We affirm the spiritual character of the Church as separated from the kingdoms of this world, and, having no other Head but the Lord Jesus Christ, as entitled to speak only where He has spoken, and to legislate only where He has legislated; we also recognize the rights of conscience, and the right of respectful protest on the part of the humblest member of the Presbyterian household of faith, and declare the obligation of all our judicatories to be subject to the authority and to follow the doctrines of our ecclesiastical Constitution.

"(2) We distinctly and particularly affirm our belief in the following principles and statements found in our Standards, to-wit: "Synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for the satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil Magistrate." (Confession of Faith, Chap. 31, Sec. 4): "That God alone is Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doctrine and commandments of men, which are in anything contrary to His Word, or beside it in matters of faith or worship." "That all church power whether exercised by the body in general, or in the way of representation by delegated authority, is only ministerial or declarative; that is to say, that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and practice, that no church judicatory ought to pretend to make laws to bind the conscience in virtue of their own authority, and that all their decisions should be founded upon the revealed will of God." (Form of Government, Chap. 1, Secs. 1, 7,) and

that "process against a gospel minister should always be entered before the Presbytery of which he is a member." (Book of Dis., Chap. 5, Sec. 2.)

"(3.) In order to give the strongest possible ground of confidence to those of our brethren in the other Synod, who desire organic union with us, we do hereby express confidence in the soundness of doctrine, and in the Christian character of these brethren, and can not doubt that a more intimate communion would lead to the speedy removal of the barriers that now separate those of like precious faith, and to increased mutual affection and esteem."

Synod then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Communication from the Northern Synod, and after prayer by the Moderator, the report was further discussed, amended, and adopted, as follows:

"The committee to whom were referred a communication from the Synod of Missouri, General Assembly, U. S. A., and other papers, respectfully report unanimously:

"In response to the communication from the other Synod, embodying their action of 1873—which was never addressed to us, and which is now officially before us for the first time—

"*Resolved*, 1. We unfeignedly rejoice that our brethren of the other Synod have affirmed, so distinctly and clearly, the principles for which we have contended since the painful separation twenty years ago.

"*Resolved*, 2. That, in the same spirit of Christian candor, we express the conviction that, so far as the two Synods are concerned, and yet with no purpose to forestall the action of the Assembly to which our allegiance is unaltered and to which it belongs 'to correspond with other Churches,' the barrier arising out of difference of interpretation of the Confession of Faith, Form of Government, and Rules of Discipline, is removed by this distinct affirmation.

"*Resolved*, 3. That, should the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., approve and adopt this enunciation of its Synod, we most earnestly desire that it may seem good to our Assembly to recognize as satisfactory such proclamation of oneness with us as to the nature and province of the Church as a spiritual and non-political body, called out from the world to witness for Christ and His immutable truth.

"*Resolved*, 4. That, the hindrance referred to having been thus removed, it is our ardent desire that there be unification of our common

Presbyterianism, by the erection of three or more Provincial Assemblies and a Triennial General Assembly, or by such other arrangement as may insure harmonious working and the greatest efficiency.

"*Resolved*, 5. That a copy of this paper be forwarded to the Stated Clerk of the other Synod whose assurances of Christian affection are hereby cordially reciprocated. Respectfully submitted,

R. P. Faris, J. H. Alexander,
A. W. Nesbit, G. M. Francisco,
W. H. Marquess, R. L. Todd,
T. B. Lunsford, W. T. Finley,
W. Beale, J. A. McCormick,
R. S. Campbell, C. E. Miller,
Committee.

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCIAL—From 1872 to 1886.

ROM 1853 to the Commencement of 1872 the financial history of the College has been most carefully given, embracing as it does, all the facts to be gathered from all existing records, from documents which have never been recorded in permanent form, and in some instances from the memory of those most intimately acquainted with the struggles of the Institution from the beginning. The Records of the Trustees and the minutes of Synod contain all facts of vital importance.

The perils and struggles of the College from 1872 to 1886 are familiar to all who have been at all interested in a spirit of self-sacrifice and of heroic devotion without a parallel in the experience of American Schools. To enter into a detailed account of everything that has been done to keep our heads above water is unnecessary and would perhaps benefit no one. The history for these years, as far as given, shall be in the words of official papers prepared by those in the field of conflict and who saw and felt and worked. These documents ought to be known and read

by every man who calls himself a Presbyterian in Missouri. Neither is it necessary to give all these reports, for the clouds that lowered one year came the next, or rather, to state the case more truthfully, never cleared away.

Attention is invited to the report of 1879, made to the Synod at Boonville seven years after the one given at Columbia* in 1872. With perfect reverence and painful truthfulness these may be called seven years of famine. The self-denial in money and the lofty success of the Faculty in scholarship have been already described.

Since writing what has just been read it has been suggested that a brief notice of what has been termed the seven years of famine might in days to come be of service. Leading items only need claim attention and often those shall be in the words of documents put to record. The report of 1879 will be found therefore in the proper order.

The minutes of Synod for 1873 show but few items of interest in addition to previous years, as will be seen from the clippings printed below. For the condition of the finances in 1872, consult Chapter VII.

The affairs of Westminster College being the order of the day, were taken up. The report of the Board of Trustees was presented and received, and is as follows:

The number of students in the College during the last year was less than at any previous year in its history. The falling off of tuition money and the difficulty of collecting the interest of endowment compelled the diminishing of the salary of the President and the uniting of the Latin and Greek chairs under one professor.

The College opens the present year with an increased number of students, and in this respect its prospects are better than last year. Still, something must be done in the way of putting the College in a better financial condition, or a further reduction of the number of the Faculty will be made necessary.

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*See full report for 1872, Chapter VII.

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STATEMENT OF BOARD OF TRUST.

Of Assets of all kinds applicable to the Endowment Fund of Westminster College.

1.	Notes and Bonds in hands of the Board of Trust	$36,000 00
2.	Subscription Notes in hands of Agent and others for collection	26,970 94
3.	Charless obligations paying 8 per cent per annum	20,000 00
4.	Cash in hands of Treasurer	2,456 27
	Total	$85,427 21

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. BARBER,
Treasurer of Board of Trust.

These reports were referred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Fisher, Rev. L. P. Bowen and Elder Chas. Welling.

An account of the Old School Presbyterian printing office against the Synod was allowed, and the Treasurer ordered to pay it.

Rev. J. F. Cowan, from the committee of examination at Westminster College, made the following report, which was approved:

I report to Synod that I attended the examinations four days of the six—no other member being in attendance, and hence the form of this report.

These examinations were the first I have attended since leaving the College class-room, fifteen years ago. The hearing of these examinations made me feel that the advantages of students attending the College now are in many respects greatly superior to those offered then. Students in Dr. Rice's classes showed great familiarity with the truths of mental and moral science, and that they have been posted fully both as to ancient and modern forms of error. Prof. Rice's instruction in English Literature is invaluable in the college course, filling a void formerly painfully felt. Professors Scott and Lyle exhibited the best skill in giving instruction to the students in their departments; the method of written examination in the class-room of Prof. Lyle being especially commendable. Prof. Hersman's examination of his classes served to convince

the member of the examining committee that said member's own knowledge of that language was very superficial. It is a matter of great regret that one so fully competent to fill the Latin chair as Prof. George should be lost to the College through lack of funds.

1874.

An examination of the fiscal reports show that the business aspects of the College had changed very little in the summer of 1874. The Board determined to confine expenses strictly to the employment of five professors whose aggregate salaries should be $6,360.

The exact condition may be gathered from the report of a committee given below:

Amount expected from Board of Trust for the scholastic year 1874-5	$ 5,354 60	
Tuition fees for same year	1,900 00	
Total anticipated income		$7,254 60
Outlay for above year:		
Salaries of Professors	$ 6,360 00	
Interest on Notes in Bank for $3,567	992 70	
Contingent Funds	500 00	
Total current expenditure		$7,852 70
Deducting the expected income		7,254 60
We have a deficit for the year of		$598 10

The Board resolved to fund the debt at ten per cent and to take immediate steps to raise the deficit as shown in the estimate of the Committee. The Faculty were requested to travel during vacation and solicit funds to meet the deficit and to increase the endowment. Their necessary traveling expenses were to be paid by the Trustees.

In October, 1874, "the Board accepted the offer of Prof.

G. C. Swallow of three hundred Geological specimens in payment of a note of $200, and appointed Prof. J. N. Lyle to select the specimens." These specimens are now in the Museum and are of great value.

From the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trust, Mr. S. W. Barbee, we glean these facts in regard to the endowment in 1875.

I.	Notes for various reasons considered bad	$10,550 00	
	Notes considered good *ultimately*	14,600 00	
	Total		25,150 00
	The above does not include a note on T. B. Nesbit, Esq., for $5,000.00.		
II.	1. Notes good	$ 14,600 00	
	2. Invested in R. E. securities	36,000 00	
	3. Mrs. Le Bourgeois notes	20,000 00	
	4. Bonds	200 00	
	5. Cash in hand	4,100 00	
	Add to this Co. Bonds suspended	300 00	
	Notes considered bad	10,550 00	
	Total, good and bad		$85,750 00

Mr. Barbee in the same report stated that the Board might rely on $5,000 a year and perhaps something more, for current expenses.

In June, 1875, Judge Hunton made a report to the Board in regard to the notes of Mrs. Le Bourgeois, endowing the "Charless Professorship." These notes had been lost, or stolen. The leading points in Judge Hunton's paper are these: 1. At first four notes were given by Mrs. Le Bourgeois to the College; 2. In 1866 these notes were surrendered and four others given by Mrs. Charless as agent for Mrs. Le Bourgeois; 3. These notes were placed in the hands of Rev. W. W. Robertson, D. D., and were lost some

time in the year 1868; 4. Four other notes were executed by Mrs. Le Bourgeois in place of notes lost or stolen; 5. The Board covenanted and promised Mrs. Le Bourgeois to "save her from all liability in the said notes so alleged to be lost or stolen." See Records of the Board, pp. 299, 300.

In the summer of 1875, the debt of the College as near as can be gathered from data accessible was $11,000.

The Board determined to appoint three agents to solicit funds to meet the entire indebtedness of the College, agreeing to pay their salaries, which were to be fixed, out of moneys they severally raised. While in session at Sedalia in October, 1875, Dr. J. A. Quarles, was elected agent to raise $12,000 to cancel the debt and $15,000 to endow the Chair of Sacred Literature and Metaphysics. This matter is treated more fully in the preceding chapter.

In view of the fact that the main points of interest have been given year by year, there need be but little said as to the financial status in 1876.

The Treasurer's report shows that he had received from all sources during the year $7,563.05.

During the year closing in June, 1876, Dr. Robertson had acted as agent and had received in cash $2,079.20 and in notes $470. He declined to receive more than $200 of the salary promised him, thus contributing at least $300 of his salary to the College.

June 15, 1876, Prof. Thurmond resigned because he felt "it was impossible for the Board to meet their engagements to the Professors" "and to relieve them of any embarrassment." No other comment is necessary on the financial clouds of that year. The Faculty were requested to secure, if possible in vacation, a contribution of one dollar a member from all the Churches in the Synod. Dr. Robertson was continued as agent. The debt, of course, re-

mained as it was in 1875. In October of the same year Dr. Jno. Montgomery was elected financial agent but declined to serve. Notice was also given to the Faculty that their salaries for the year beginning in September, 1877, would be reduced $200 each.

A committee was appointed to correspond with Dr. Quarles, with a view to securing his services as financial agent.

Again in February, 1877, the Board met. Within a few months the Board had four meetings and the lack of funds was the burden of all of them. At this meeting a letter was received from Dr. Quarles laying down two propositions and stating the conditions on which he would accept the agency. One of those propositions made by Dr. Quarles was accepted and he was unanimously elected agent, greatly to the gratification of all the friends of the College. In February the Board raised the contingent fee to $10. Thus matters stood in the winter of 1877.

Let it be observed that the writer gives only the leading facts and not an exhaustive history and this is particularly true of the years 1873-4-5-6. A complete history could not possibly answer any great purpose.

The attention paid to the College in the fall of 1877, when the Synod met at Lexington, has never been surpassed in earnestness and fullness and anxiety, in the whole history of the Institution. We bespeak for these admirable papers the care which they really demand. Almost the entire reports are here incorporated.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College was presented by Rev. W. W. Robertson, which was received and referred to the Committee on the affairs of the College: The number of students was 127.

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W. H. MARQUESS, D. D. LL. D.

The Board, according to the expressed wish of the Synod, used their utmost effort to induce Rev. John Montgomery to labor in the behalf of the College as Financial Agent. He felt he was not, in his then state of health, adequate to the work, and declined the position urgently offered. The Board then sought to secure the services of Rev. James A. Quarles in this work. He accepted the call. Entered zealously upon the field of labor. Was succeeding to the entire satisfaction of the Board, when he became discouraged and turned aside to other employment in the Master's vineyard. Next, efforts were made to obtain the services of Rev. W. H. Clagett. He felt his calling was in another direction, especially to preach the Gospel. The Synod will perceive that there has been no Financial Agent in the field during the last year, except the few weeks that Bro. Quarles was employed.

In the last Annual Report of the Board, the following statement was made: "The Synod will see from this exhibit, that the expenses of the College are largely above the income. It is evident that such financiering, continued any length of time, will prove ruinous. What shall be done? Shall the Board make still further retrenchment, or will the Synod provide some way to increase the endowment, so that we can have an even balance sheet at the end of each year? When we consider the vast amount of good accomplished in the past, the brightening prospects of the present, or the innumerable blessings to the Church, and to the world, flowing from the continued prosperity of our cherished Westminster, in the future, we surely can not hesitate. We can not go back without proving recreant to the trust imposed upon us as a Synod, by the Great Head of the Church. He commanded the Israelites under greater stress than we are: 'Go forward.'" The Synod, after mature deliberation, unanimously made the record, "It is proposed, in order to meet the present exigencies of the College, that the sum of two thousand dollars be apportioned among our Presbyteries, according to their several ability, and by each of them to their churches in the same manner, to be collected as soon as possible, and applied as the Board of Trustees may direct." The Board waited anxiously several months to see the result of the action of the Synod, but no relief came therefrom. To prevent a further increase of the debt, one or two things must be done—either reduce the number of Professors, or reduce their salary. To resort to either alternative was by no means pleasant. The Board, after free and full and painful discussion of the whole matter, and after conference with several of the Professors, especially with

Dr. Fisher, resolved to do the latter. The salary of one Professor was reduced to twelve hundred dollars, and that of each of the other four to one thousand dollars. This action was taken the 28th of December, 1876, to take effect at the beginning of the next scholastic year.

The one thing now to be accomplished and that speedily, is the payment of the debt of the College.

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Can not the Synod, before its adjournment, raise the amount? This much may with certainty, be said, that if every member of Synod will enter upon the work, with a determination not to cease effort till the debt is paid, the entire amount would be raised in less than a month from this day. Brethren, shall we thus work together until this end is accomplished? The Board of Trustees, who have struggled with untold difficulties, beseechingly ask this much. The Faculty, who, in years of doubt and trial, have stood at the helm and the oars, with a self-sacrifice known only to themselves, expect this much. Does not God, who has so graciously blessed our College from its very beginning, command His servants to go forward and do this much?

Rev. Nathan I. Rice, D. D., in an address delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of Westminster College, said:—"The immediate design of this institution will be to impart thorough instruction in the arts and sciences. Yet its name, and the character of the body by which it is founded, give assurance that Christianity will not only be a welcome guest, but the ruling spirit within its walls. It will aim to give a thorough Christian education; and only such an education can qualify men for the discharge of the duties of life, and for the enjoyment of the higher degree of freedom. Only such an education can sustain and perpetuate our free institutions."

Dr. Alfred A. Ryley, the first President of the Board of Trustees, in an address on the same occasion, said: "We are here fixing the seat of science, and erecting hereupon a habitation for her to dwell in, from whence she shall send forth her sons into the bosom of society to gladden and to bless. The founding and building up an institution of learning, fraught as it is with results full of interest to future generations—the rearing of a temple in which shall be erected an altar whereupon shall perpetually burn the fire of immutable truth, whose light shall expose error and false philosophy, and lead to correct principles in morals and science, is an event of no small moment." Is not

the history of our Westminster, so far, a realization of the declarations of these early friends of our College? All over our State, and in other Western States, are to be found her sons living out the principles of truth they learned within her walls—lights they are in the world. Can we afford to pull down the altar then erected and quench the fire which has been burning so brightly for a quarter of a century? Our College was built in faith, and much prayer has been offered for its perpetuity, and for it to send forth, from year to year, streams that shall bless and gladden our Zion. It will stand as long as God has work for it to do. He has thus far upheld it marvelously. Its future is with Him. But if it were suspended to-morrow, what it has accomplished for Church and State would more than a hundred fold repay for all the toil, and anxiety, and money given to it in the past. But "we are not of them who draw back." The Board confidently believe that deliverance will come. Yea, that God will honor *our Synod* by giving our people a willing mind to do, and to labor, and to contribute their money in sufficient abundance to place our College in the front rank of similar institutions in the land, and make it a source of blessings to future generations. This is a period in the history of nations full of fearful excitement. The whole social compact is being shaken to its foundation. Westminster must do her part in staying the floods of desolation sweeping over our country.

The Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Edwin Curd, reported at our last annual meeting the following amounts received and paid out:

Balance on hand June 18, 1876	$	739 20
Amount received at different times during the year ending June 21, 1877		4,100 00
From W. W. Robertson, agent		751 85
From Rev. J. A. Quarles, agent		244 60
Tuition session 47		105 00
Tuition session 48		1,270 00
Tuition session 49		1,012 00
For diplomas		20 00
	$	8,242 65

CONTRA.

Amount paid out on warrants	$	7,934 08
Cash on hand June 20, 1877		308 57
	$	8,242 65

For an itemized statement of the Treasurer, the Synod is referred to his report to the Board, dated June 20, 1877, and recorded in their minutes on pages 335-338.

On the 20th of February, 1877, the Board resolved to adopt the plan of free tuition, with a contingent fee of ten dollars per session of five months, giving the holders of scholarships credit by one-half the amount of contingent fee. This plan was adopted, because, first, the Board believed the number of students would be increased thereby; and, second, that there would be no falling off of income. The number previously admitted free of tuition, by order of the Synod, and upon scholarships, reduced the paying students to about one--fourth the whole number admitted. Thus far the plan works well, or at least brings no loss to the treasury.

Hereafter, by order of the Board, the scholastic year will commence the first Monday in September, and close the first Thursday in June, of each year. There will be no vacation or recess during the session, except Christmas and New Year's Days.*

The Board would respectfully recommend to Synod to pass an order limiting the Board of Trustees in their expenditures hereafter to the income of the College from its various sources of supply.

W. W. ROBERTSON,
President Board of Trustees Westminster College.

The undersigned, at the request of the Board of Trust, have examined the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, showing the receipts and disbursements of the fund for the past year, and find the same correct with accompanying vouchers.

ISAAC M. VEITCH,
C. L. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Statement of investment of Notes and Bonds in hands of the Board of Trust, September 30, 1876:

Notes bearing 8 per cent interest	$ 15,800 00	
Bonds	200 00	
		$16,000 00
Notes bearing 9 per cent interest	15,500 00	
Bonds	100 00	
		15,600 00

*This failed, though the Faculty attempted to enforce it.

Notes bearing 10 per cent interest	1,500 00	
Bonds	200 00	
		1,700 00
Notes not bearing interest		1,235 92
Certificate Boatmen's Savings		4,250 00
		$38,785 92

Estimate of the state of the endowment:

Notes and bonds on hand	$ 38,785 92	
Cash	253 00	
Obligation of Mrs. Le Bourgeois	20,000 00	
College buildings	6,000 00	
Jennings Station lot	1,000 00	
Other St. Louis county lots	800 00	
Subscriptions supposed good	10,000 00	
		76,838 92

* * * * * * *

The Committee on the Affairs of of Westminster College would respectfully submit the following report:

Too great praise can not be given our excellent Faculty for the ability, zeal and self denial which they have shown in the year just gone, as in many others that preceded it. It is a ground of sorrow that such men should be allowed to labor for the pittance which they receive.

The resignation of Prof. Fisher, so long and so prominently connected with the College, is an occasion not only for sorrow, but also for the expression of our very high regard for him as a scholar, a teacher, and a Christian gentleman.

It is with profound gratitude that we refer to the great prosperity of the College during the past year, as evidenced by the large number of students in attendance, and especially by the work of grace in which a goodly number were sharers.

While it is a matter of regret that we are compelled to reduce the number of our professors, the arrangement, made by the Board of Trustees, for the employment of competent tutors, is to be commended.

We call special attention to the fact that the present annual report of the Board of Trustees is accompanied by a partial report of the receipts and disbursements, and refers to the minutes of the Board in which the same is given in detail, as examined and approved by an auditing committee of the Board.

This is to be commended. It is probable, however, that the Synod would be still better pleased were the detailed exhibit of the Treasurer made a regular part of the report of the Board.

The policy of dispensing with the regular charge for tuition and increasing the contingent fee to ten dollars per term is to be approved as an experiment.

The most important fact in the present condition of the College is its debt. This now amounts in round numbers, as we learn from the President of the Board of Trustees, to ten thousand dollars. We regret that we are not able to give the exact amount. This debt consists partly of a note in bank, bearing ten per cent interest, for thirty-five hundred ollars. It has been renewed for several years, but the interest is paid up to the last date. There are, in addition to this note, some sixty-five hundred dollars in College warrants, issued by the Board for the salary of the professors. These warrants bear ten per cent interest. To meet this debt, which represents the obligations of the Synod to its hard-worked and poorly-paid Faculty, is the question of the hour. Every dollar of income, from contingent fees and interest on the permanent endowment, is needed to meet the current expenses of the Institution. What shall be done?

1. The suggestion made by the Board of Trustees, in their present annual report, should be heeded, so that the Board may understand it to be the Synod's will that the expenses of the College shall be rigidly limited to its income. In this way, no addition will be made to the debt.

2. The plan suggested by Prof. Lyle should be universally adopted and energetically worked. That plan should be modified, however, so as to include subscriptions of smaller sums than fifty dollars. The Session of every church within the Synod should be earnestly urged to select some suitable person to solicit these subscriptions in its own congregation.

In this connection, we venture to suggest that the attention of the Board of Trust be called to the salary of its secretary and treasurer. In our present straits, we would ask whether some competent person can not be secured to discharge these duties without expense to the College. If a salaried officer is to be employed, we suggest that he should be put under a bond approved by the Board of Trust for the faithful discharge of his duties.

We would suggest to the Board whether it would not be wise to

amend their by-laws in such a manner as to allow investments upon real estate outside of the city of St. Louis.

There is another matter of vital importance to the interests of the College; it is the condition of the endowment fund. The immense shrinkage of values all over the country is well known. This has amounted to an average reduction of at least one half. This fact calls attention to the loans made by the Board of Trust upon real estate security in St. Louis. We have nearly forty thousand dollars thus invested. We suggest that the Synod direct the Board of Trust to cause an immediate investigation to be made by real estate experts, as to the present condition of these investments, and to publish, for the information of the Synod, the general results of this investigation, that the Synod may know how much of these investments is good; how much doubtful; and how much, if any, lost.

We would further suggest that the Board of Trust be asked to examine the Wisconsin lands, with a view to learn their present value and the propriety of disposing of them.

The College now owns about seventy thousand dollars of reputed assets, besides the buildings and the Wisconsin lands. This is utterly inadequate to enable us to meet the wants of such an institution. It should be kept before our people that we need, at once, to raise this sum to at least one hundred thousand dollars.

It would be impossible to present the financial condition more impressively than by quoting documents which came before the Synod at St. Joseph. A careful reading of these will be a revelation to the Presbyterian Church of Missouri, as to the difficulties through which their College has come.

Thursday, 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Synod was called to order, and the report of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College was read, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College. It is as follows:

The twenty-sixth annual session of Westminster College ended the sixth day of June last. There were one hundred and eight students in attendance during the year. The senior class numbered four.

* * * * * * * *

It is but due to the Faculty that the Board bear testimony to the earnest and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duty in their several chairs of instruction. We find in the Treasurer's report for the year ending first of June, 1878, the following items which we present in this report for the information of the Synod. Total amount received is as follows:

Balance on hand June 20, 1877	$ 308 57
For diplomas	21 00
Tuition for sessions 45, 46, 48, 49	178 75
Interest received from Treasurer of Board of Trust	4,200 00
Contingent fees for sessions 50 and 51	1,575 00
Subscription from Miss Jane Thompson	50 00
Subscription from a member of Pine Street church	2 00
Subscription from Geo. W. Staley	25 00
Subscription from D. P. Ryley	50 00
Subscription from Mrs. Eliza Richtens	5 00
Subscription from Rev. J. A. Quarles	6 15
Subscription from Rev. W. W. Robertson	170 75
	$6,592 22

MONEYS PAID ON WARRANT.

Incidental Expenses	$ 408 23
Interest paid on warrants outstanding	668 53
Old warrants paid off	1,765 00
Professors' salaries	2,750 00
Tutors' salaries	350 00
Janitor's salary	100 00
Balance on hand	550 46
Total	$6,592 22

The Synod from this exhibit will see that all expenses for the year ending June 1, 1878, were fully met, also that seventeen hundred and sixty-five dollars ($1,765) were paid on the old debt, and six hundred and sixty eight dollars and fifty-three cents ($668.53) interest, making whole amount paid on debt two thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-three cents ($2,433.53).

The Synod will remember that the corps of Professors is one less than in several preceding years, and also that the salary of each professor is two hundred dollars less than formerly, thus enabling the Board to

PROF. E. H. MARQUESS.

pay the above amount on the debt of the College. In the above showing the amount paid Professors on salary is two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($2,750), whereas the salary for the year is four thousand dollars. By a late act of the Board, the College year begins the first Monday in September instead of the first of June, and the salary of the Professors is to be paid quarterly. One of the Professors did not present his warrant for two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) in time to have its payment mentioned in the report of the Treasurer. This has since been paid, as also the balance of one thousand dollars ($1,000) due on salary of Professors.

From the first of June to the first of September the following sums have been received by the Treasurer of the Board:

For diplomas	$ 10 00
Subscription by Rev. J. W. Wallace	50 00
Subscription by Mrs. J. W. Wallace	50 00
Subscription by J. McCoy	5 00
Subscription by Wm. McCoy	10 00
Subscription by E. Gates	2 50
Subscription by R. Wilson	2 50
Subscription by Jno. S. Crawford	50 00
Subscription by James F. Crawford	10 00
Subscription by R. S. McKee	20 25
Subscription by Rev. O. W. Gauss	12 50
Subscription by Rev. David Coulter, D. D.	50 00
Subscription by L. Daugherty	25 00
Subscription by Mrs. S. Gattings	25 00
Subscription by J. A. Denning	12 50
Total	$335 25

Since the last meeting of the Synod the Board has paid to Professors and tutors, for incidental expenses, and on interest and old warrants, the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-two cents ($7,842.22).

The whole amount of present indebtedness is eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents ($11,886.20). To meet this the Board has two hundred and thirty acres of good tillable land in Clarke county. This land in former years was estimated to be worth thirty-five hundred dollars. It could not be sold at the present time for more than two thousand dollars. The Board has also in notes and

good subscriptions five hundred and thirty dollars. If the land could be sold for two thousand dollars and the notes and subscriptions were collected, there would be two thousand five hundred and thirty dollars to meet the indebtedness. There would still be a debt of nine thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents ($9,356.20).

The plan adopted by the Synod at its meeting in Lexington last year to raise ten thousand dollars for the liquidation of the debt of the College, has not been a success. This is owing principally, no doubt, to the great stringency in money matters, and the absence of an agent or agents to present the subject to the churches and friends of the College. The Board at its regular meeting in June last resolved to continue the effort to raise ten thousand dollars, extending the time for its completion. Notice is called to the fact, that quite a number who subscribed to the plan adopted, have paid the whole or a part of their subscription, thus aiding very much in our time of need.

In a letter dated September 13th, from the Secretary of the Board of Trust, Mr. C. L. Thompson, in answer to inquiries, the following statements are made: "Total interest due and not paid last January was $10,968.37. The endowment fund due at same time, exclusive of the Charless endowment, was $29,170.21. This, you will understand, does not include the loans made by the Board of Trust; only the subscription notes. There is not much change at this date, except to add the interest due." The Board realizes the necessity of having one agent or more specially commissioned to collect these notes with interest due, and to solicit subscriptions to pay the debt, and to increase the endowment.

W. W. Robertson, President.

Elder I. M. Veitch presented the annual report of the Board of Trust, which was received, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College. It is as follows:

Report of the Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri, of receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1878:

Cash balance		$ 470 39
Bills Receivable (Endowments)	$16,134 97	
Endowments Collected	739 28	
Boatman's Certificate	4,250 00	
Boone county Bond	200 00	

Callaway county Bond		100 00	
Interest Account		4,596 17	26,020 42
Investment			$26,490 81
Loans on Real Estate	$20,750 00		
Callaway county Bond	50 00		
Cash belonging to this Fund	877 25		
	$21,677 25		

EXPENDITURES.

Remitted E. Curd, Treasurer	$ 4,100 00		
Insurance (voucher attached to Policy)	37 50		
Taxes	85 63		
Paid Treasurer (C. L. T.)	300 00		
Loss on Callaway county Bond	25 72		
Petty Expenses	36 80		
Cash belonging to Expense Account	227 91		
		4,813 56	26,490 81
Total balance			$1,105 16

The undersigned, at the request of the "Board of Trust," have examined the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures of the fund for the past year, and find the same correct, with accompanying vouchers.

ISAAC M. VEITCH,
WILLIAM G. CLARK,
J. H. WEAR.

Statement of investment of Notes and Bonds in hands of the "Board of Trust," September 30, 1878.

Notes bearing 8 per cent interest	$32,050 00	
Notes bearing 9 per cent interest	1,500 00	
Notes bearing 10 per cent interest	5,280 95	
D. H. Bishop's Note	4,000 00	
Morgan county Bonds, 10 per cent	200 00	
Callaway county Bonds, 6 per cent	50 00	
		$43,080 95

Estimate of the state of the Endowment.

Notes and Bonds (less Mr. Bishop's Note)	$39,080 95
Obligation of Mrs. Le Bourgeois	20,000 00

College Building represented by Mr. Bredell's Note.	6,000 00
Probable value of Bishop's property	1,000 00
Probable value of property in St. Louis	800 00
Cash belonging to this Fund	877 25
Subscriptions supposed good	10,000 00
	$77,758 20

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In regard to the literary department your committee found it in a most encouraging condition, indicating that the Institution, in the midst of all its pecuniary embarrassments, is still growing in usefulness.

There has also been referred to your committee the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of said College, furnishing an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of said College for the past year; also of its present financial condition. Your committee would call attention to the fact that the expenses of said College during the past year have been materially reduced; as also has been the College debt, and we deem the careful management of the financial affairs of said Institution during the past year, on the part of the Board of Trustees, well worthy of commendation.

Your committee find that there is a present indebtedness resting upon the Institution of $11,886.20; that there are certain assets under their control which may be relied upon ultimately to reduce said indebtedness to about $9,356, leaving this amount still to be provided for by the action of this Synod.

In suggesting a plan by which this indebtedness may be met, your committee would call attention to the fact that the Synod, at its last session, appointed a committee consisting of one member from each Presbytery, who were urged to do all in their power to secure the necessary amount in their respective Presbyteries for the extinguishmnt of the College debt; as yet there has been no report from this committee.

Your committee recommend that a new committee to consist of three members in each Presbytery, be appointed over this matter, and that it be made a standing committee, with a chairman whose business it shall be to keep the attention of the committee drawn to this matter, and to have it called up at each meeting of the Presbyteries, and of the Synod, till the debt be extinguished.

That the three members of this committee in each Presbytery be

a committee with its own chairman, and with power to direct this matter in their own Presbytery; that the apportionment of the debt be made among the Presbyteries as follows:

		Interest.
St. Louis	$2,500 00	$250 00
Missouri	2,500 00	250 00
Upper Missouri	2,000 00	200 00
Palmyra	1,500 00	150 00
Potosi	1,000 00	100 00
LaFayette	2,000 00	200 00

Each committee shall make an apportionment of the sum due from its Presbytery among the churches of said Presbytery, and use all possible diligence, by personal effort as they are able, and by correspondence, as the matter may require, to collect these amounts; and any expenses that may be necessarily incurred shall be paid from the amounts collected.

Your committee recommend that this be continued till the debt is extinguished, and that in the meanwhile, the collections be applied, as far as necessary, to the payment of the accruing interest. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. Scott,
A. D. Madeira,
R. Morrison,
J. V. Barks,
J. T. Brown,
J. J. Holliday,
G. C. Heard.

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The order of the day was then taken up, viz., the report of the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College. The report was considered *seriatim*, and after discussion and amendment was adopted. It is as follows:

"Your Committee to whom was referred the 'Affairs of Westminster College,' submit the following report: There have been two papers referred to the Committee. The first, an overture from the Presbytery of Lafayatte, pledging itself for its proportion of the interest upon the College debt, until such time as may be deemed practicable for the liquidation of said debt; asking also that the Synod would direct that a full and detailed exhibit of said debt be prepared and published, also,

that the Synod use proper means to secure the co-operation of the other Synod in the support of the College. Your Committee recommend the approval of this overture. They find that such an exhibit of the indebtedness of the College as is called for in said overture has been made to this Synod at its present session, and they recommend that it be published in the Synodical paper.

"As to the matter of securing the co-operation of the other Synod in the support of the College, inasmuch as there has been a committee appointed over this matter, and as yet no final report has been made by said committee, we suggest that it would be well that the said committee be continued."

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College submitted their Annual Report, which was received, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of the College. It is as follows:

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College beg leave to submit the following report:

The twenty-seventh annual session ended the fifth of June, 1879. The number of students in attendance during the year was eighty-six (86).

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We present the following synopsis of the report of the Treasurer for the year ending first of June, 1879, for the information of the Synod. Total amounts received from different sources during the year, are as follows:

Balance on hand first of June, 1878	$ 550 46	
For Diplomas	10 00	
Subscriptions	348 33	
Rent for Farm in Clarke county	119 25	
From C. L. Thompson, Treasurer Board of Trust.	2,070 00	
From Rev. Rob't Morrison (Agent)	250 00	
S. T. Wilson (sale of lot in Macon City)	199 00	
Contingent Fees	1,285 75	
		$4,832 79

PAID ON WARRANTS.

Professors' Salaries	$ 3,474 00	
Incidental Expenses	286 42	
Principal and Interest on Debt	808 88	
Balance on hand June 1, 1879	263 48	
		$ 4,832 99

The Treasurer has received since the date of his report the following sums:

Rev. R. G. Brank	$ 10 00
For Diplomas	25 00
C. L. Thompson, Treasurer of the Board of Trust	1,650 00
Prof. C. C. Hersman (interest on Note)	52 50
Rev. Jackson Symth, D. D. (Armagh, Ireland, 25 pounds)	97 00
Part Bequest of Mrs. Ann L. Craig	175 00
Rev. Robert Morrison, Agent	175 00
	$2,184 50

Making total receipts since report of the Board to Synod at its last meeting, $5,731.58. The Board has been able to meet all the expenses of the last session, ending September 1st, and also to pay principal and interest on old debt, $950.94. The Synod will perceive, that the amount paid last year on the old debt was less by $1,482.59, than was paid the preceding year. This is owing to the fact that no interest has been paid on the notes given to endow the Charless Professorship since April, 1878. * * * * Previous to this date, a request had been made to the Board by Mrs. Charless, the mother of Mrs. Le-Bourgeois, that the notes should be returned to her daughter, without further consideration or payment thereon. The request was founded upon the fact, that Mrs. Le Bourgeois had met with losses in the depreciation of her landed estate, and consequently a depreciation of rents accruing therefrom; and also that the endowment of the Professorship made was a gift.

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The Board takes pleasure in the announcement, that Mrs. Eugene Jaccard, of St. Louis, lately deceased, bequeathed $5,000 to the Trustees of the College—the interest of which is to be applied for the support of young men preparing in said College for the ministry of the Gospel. * * * * The Board also elected Rev. Robert Morrison, agent of the College, to assist in raising in the several Presbyteries the apportionment made by the last Synod to pay the debt of the College; also, to collect the interest and principal of old notes, and to increase the endowment fund. He will report to Synod of work done up to the present time. The Board is much gratified to be able to report to Synod, that the College is doing better work for the church, and general education, than at any time since its organization. It is true

we have only five Professors but they are as good men and true, and as able in their several departments, as can be found in any College, east or west. Our alumni, in their several professions, are much over an average, and reflect honor upon their instructors and alma mater. If the Presbyteries, through their churches, would at once meet the apportionments made by the last Synod, we would be done with the cry of "old debt," and would be able to elect a President, and thus enable our College to go forward with enlarged facilities in the good work for which it was designed, and thus far, has creditably accomplished. Let all who have "a mind to the work," and we would hope that every member of the Synod and of our Church in Missouri, is thus minded, do what they can to place Westminster on an equal footing, financially, with her sister colleges of the west.

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The report acknowleges the generosity of Mrs. Coulter* in giving the proceeds of the sale of Rev. Dr. Coulter's autobiography to the College, and gives in full the report of the Board of Trust, the material part of which is as follows:

Statement of Investments of Notes and Bonds in the hands of the Board of Trust on the Thirtieth of September, 1879:

Notes bearing 8 per cent interest	$36,564 04	
Notes bearing 9 per cent interest	1,500 00	
Callaway County Bond, at 6 per cent.	50 00	
Morgan County Bond, at 10 per cent	200 00	
Bishop's Note	3,273 35	
		$41,587 39

Estimate of the State of the Endowment:

Notes and Bonds as above	$41,587 39	
Less Bishop's Note	3,273 35	
		$38,314 04
Obligation of Mrs. LeBourgeois		20,000 00
College Buildings represented by Mr. Bredell's Note		6,000 09

*Died at Columbia, Missouri, February 4, 1899.

PROF. D. S. GAGE.

Real Estate, St. Louis, Brookes' lot	800 00	
Real Estate, St. Louis, Everett property	3,000 00	
		3,800 00
Merchants' Bank Stock		500 00
Estimate value of Subscriptions supposed good...		10,000 00
Cash belonging to this Fund....		535 81
		$79,149 85

Some things in the above paper demand more than a mere hasty reading: 1. The condition of the Charless Professorship which claimed so much attention in the previous pages of this book beginning with 1858. Let those interested trace the history of the notes, see in subsequent pages the result. 2. At the same meeting the bequest of Mrs. Eugene Jaccard, of St. Louis, was announced. The amount was $5,000, the interest of which was to be applied in educating men for the ministry. 3. The generous gift of Mrs. Mary Coulter, widow of Dr. David Coulter, who had been one of the best men and one of the ablest theologians ever in the Synod. It ought to be known that Dr. Robertson threw into shape for publication the matter left by Dr. Coulter. The benefits that have accrued to the College so far, January, 1887, from the sale of these memorials, is about $1,000. 4. Let it be recorded, too, that the names of three women appear with heart and means to help the College: Mrs. Le Bourgeois, Mrs. Jaccard, and Mrs. Coulter. A letter just at hand says: "God bless the Marys," to which we respond with a hearty amen. A fourth name should be added, for Miss Jane Thompson, of Caledonia, had before this donated a farm. How the Marys have blessed the Church all along the centuries. There are others to be named yet.

The following extracts will set forth the state of finances in the fall of 1880:

It is with pleasure the Board calls attention to the munificent gift of Mr. Geo. B. Murray, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Have we no men in our State like-minded? This was obtained through the agency of Rev. R. P. Farris, who is ever watchful for the interest of our College.

The Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College at the last meeting of the Synod submitted the following statement and recommendation, which was adopted by the Synod:

"Papers have been referred to your Committee containing a correspondence between the Board of Trust, and Mrs. LeBourgeois and Mr. Bredell, in reference to the endowment of the Charless Professorship, and the title to the College. From these papers it appears that the Board has agreed to relinquish to Mrs. LeBourgeois, her notes to the amount of $20,000, when she shall make a cash payment of $10,000, and when Mr. Bredell shall make a deed for the College property to the Board of Trust. Your Committee recommend that this action of the Board of Trust be ratified by the Synod."

This action of the Board of Trust and the Synod was consummated soon after the adjournment of the Synod. The attention of the Synod is called to the fact, that by this action the College lost $10,000 of the endowment fund and $3,200 interest due on same.

The Board would recommend to the Synod, to direct the Board of Trust to sell the Wisconsin lands at such prices as they may bring in the market. Hitherto they have been, and still are an annual expense to the College. A portion of the farm in Clarke county, donated four years ago by Miss Jane Thompson of Caledonia, Washington county, Missouri, has been sold for $1,000. Eighty acres yet remain unsold, for which we hope to realize six hundred and forty dollars ($640).

The report of the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College was then taken up, considered *seriatim*, amended, and adopted. It is as follows:

The indications of the prosperity of the College under the care of the Synod, are many and gratifying. The outlook in every direction is bright and encouraging, and such as calls for devout thankfulness to God.

1. The Professors are all in their places, working with self-sacrificing devotion in the cause to which they have given their lives.

They have set up a high standard of education in the College, and as we learn from the report of the Committee on Examination, have achieved remarkable success in bringing the students up to their stan-

dard. The examinations are described as being all that could be desired—showing not only great faithfulness and skill on the part of the Faculty, but unusual diligence and proficiency on the part of the students.

2. The increase in the number of the students in attendance on the College during the past year, has been very considerable. The report of the Board of Trustees places it at more than ten per cent over the previous year, while the new year has opened with a still larger increase, showing that the College, founded and fostered by the prayers and contributions of our Church, is growing in public favor, and after all its trials and reverses is again coming to the front, an institution worthy of the patronage of all our people, and of which the Synod may well be proud.

3. The financial condition of the College is very promising. During the past year, the debt on the College has been reduced from $14,000 to less than $5,000. This gratifying result is due in part to the faithful labors of Rev. Robert Morrison, Agent of the College, in obtaining the collections of the churches for this cause, partly to certain profits realized on the previous generous gifts of Mrs. Mary Coulter and Mrs. Jane A. Thompson, and partly to the munificent donation of $3,000 by Mr. George B. Murray, of Illinois. This change in the financial condition of the College is full of hope. The day is breaking, the shadows are fleeing away.

4. The improved condition of the title of the Synod to the College property, is a matter of congratulation. The arrangements made by the Board of Trust with Mrs. LeBourgeois and Mr. Bredell, has resulted in the conveyance of the College property, by a clear and unencumbered title, to the Board of Trust. The arrangement it is true was attended with a loss of ten thousand dollars to the endowment fund and $3,200 interest on the same, but this loss, heavy as it is, is in some measure balanced by the complete title with which the property is now held by the Synod, and the consequent freedom from fear and anxiety in reference to the possible loss of the Institution itself.

5. It is an encouraging indication, that a large number of books has been contributed by various persons to the College. Especially would the Committee make mention of the library of the late Rev. Isaac Jones, consisting of some two hundred volumes, which has been generously donated by his widow, Mrs. Ellenore Jones.

In the report made to the Synod and in that of the Committee of that body on the affairs of the College in the fall of 1880, several items merit notice: 1. The surrender of Mrs. Le Bourgeois' notes for $20,000, on condition of a cash payment of $10,000, and the further condition that Mr. Bredell should make a deed for the College property to the Board of Trust. This arrangement involved a loss of $13,200. 2. "The day was breaking, the shadows were fleeing away." This arose from increased patronage, from the results of the labors of Rev. Robt. Morrison, as agent, from the gifts of Mrs. Coulter, Miss Jane A. Thompson, and also a gift of $3,000 by Mr. Geo. B. Murray, of Illinois. 3. Some time during the year 1880, Mrs. Ellenore Jones widow of Rev. Isaac Jones, whose remains rest in the Columbia cemetery, gave to the College library her husband's books numbering about 200 volumes. Mr. Jones was identified with the early history of the Synod and his memory is cherished by the venerable men and women of the Church. The writer remembers him and his companion with great vividness. They gracefully grew old together and when the end came God's servant had nothing to do but die and thus enter the Church beyond. Mrs. Jones still lives, January, 1887, near Columbia. It is with pleasure that we rivet attention on the fact that Westminster has had friends among Presbyterians from the start in all the phases of our ecclesiastical history. So may it ever be. We are one in our interests. 4. The complete title held by the Synod to the College property was a source of great gratification to the Synod. The borrowing of the money in 1866 and the subsequent sale under the deed of trust have been given in a former chapter.

An investigation of all the facts in the case will show that, both with reference to the Le Bourgeois notes and

the sale of the College under the deed of trust, the Board acted judiciously and with what seemed the strictest regard for the best interests of the Church.

We have now reached the year 1881 and feel perfectly safe in saying that no one can read the jubilant records made at the Synod of that year without being conscious that his blood leaps onward as it never did before in all the martyr history of this College.

Out of debt! A statement that could never have been made since the Board borrowed money from Martin Butler in the year 1855 till that hour. For more than a quarter of a century there had been a hand-to-hand struggle with debt and often for fifteen years past the bravest hearts were almost ready to yield. This result was reached through the toilsome and denying labors of Rev. Mr. Morrison, the agent.

Another fact worthy of special notice is that Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters of Paris, Mo., had left by will $6,000 to the permanent endowment. Another of the Marys that have stood by Westminster in her need.

We take no common pleasure in calling attention to the fact that two of our old pupils, Dr. Hersman and Prof. Jones, par nobile fratrum, had been assigned to responsible positions—one to the presidency, the other to the Chair of Latin.

The report of the Board of Trustees shows that the entire debt is paid, except two warrants, one of $346 and one of $145. The holder of this last, the Executive Committee has not been able to find. * * *

The increased number of students from year to year is most encouraging. At this time last year 102 had matriculated. This year, up to the sixth inst., 112 have been enrolled.

We have cause for devout thanksgiving to God for His blessing vouchsafed to our collegiate institutions during the last session, not only in a larger number of students in attendance in both—the liqui-

dation of the debt of Westminster, and the large increase to the permanent endowment—but even greater than these, even spiritual. The pastor of the church at Fulton commenced a meeting a few evenings preceding the day of prayer for colleges, and continued the services for four weeks. The Spirit's presence was manifest from the beginning—sixty-three united with our church; fourteen of these were students of Westminster, and twenty-five were pupils of the Synodical Female College. Who can estimate such a blessing to the church and to the world?

The Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College submitted their report, which was received, and after some discussion, was adopted. It is as follows:

The committee to whom were referred the several papers relating to our Synodical College, would respectfully report:

The reports from the various agencies of our College come to us sounding cheering notes of triumph. Westminster greets the Synod in smiles. Prosperity seems to be dawning all along the horizon. The burden of debt has been rolled away—never more to be resumed. The number of students is increasing every year. The examinations continue to show the best of teaching and the most gratifying results. As often in other days, the Holy Ghost has again descended upon this benign Institution, baptizing her classes from on high, and calling her sons to Christ. To-day we thank God for a Christian College, this strong arm of the Church, this brave bulwark against aggressive error, standing in the centre of our great field and dispensing its wholesome benefactions widely abroad.

The promotion of two of Westminster's alumni, Rev. Charles C. Hersman, D. D., to the Presidency, and Mr. John C. Jones to the Professorship of Latin and Literature, is gratifying to the Synod as well as arguring well for future efficiency. We are proud of our Faculty, these sons of Missouri, these covenant children of the Church, who have seen the darker days of the College and are now privileged to behold the brighter dawning.

A vote of thanks by the Synod is recommended—recognizing the great work of Rev. Robert Morrison, onerous, self-sacrificing, heroic, in his persistent struggle for cancelling the debt. We are glad that he shares the universal joy at last, and we pray that the Master he serves may reward him richly.

While thus the prospects was widely brightening, God put it into the heart of Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters to leave to this great cause the

legacy of nearly six thousand dollars. Now, too, from the Eugene Jaccard Scholarship, endowed by Mrs. Jaccard, has become available the annual income of nearly four hundred dollars $(392.42) for aiding worthy Westminster students on their way to the Gospel ministry. The Synod has not forgotten other gifts from their sisters in the past. He who knows so well how to accomplish His mighty purposes through the instrumentality of woman, seems to be wreathing her warm affections about our College and jeweling the triumph of Westminster with the true hearts of noble women, living and dead.

While the financial strength of the College has been increasing, it is pleasant to note the increasing care in economical administration and the reduction of expenses by the Board of Trust.

The gift of books and other valuable helps from various donors, is also gratefully noted. While the minds of the generous are turning more and more to our beloved Institution, we will hope that the five or six hundred dollars for needed apparatus may soon be added for the efficient service of our scientific departments—supplied to the waiting hands of men who can use them so well.

* * * * * * * *

It is recommended that Revs. G. L. Leyburn and C. W. Humphreys and Elder Jno. F. Phillips be the Examining Committee for the next years.

The Board of Trust and the Board of Trustees are entitled to the commendation of the Synod for their careful and wise management of the great interests committed to their charge. These and the other friends of Westminster who have stood by her in her times of gloom and of danger, faithful ones who have labored and planned and given and hoped on when bravery was needed, we congratulate upon the cheering outlook. Their eternal crowns will not be less rediant because of the light which this beacon of the Lord shall continue to throw over the shores of time far out into the great eternity.

L. P. Bowen, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.

Notes and Bonds in hands of the Board of Trust, Sept. 30, 1881.

Notes bearing eight per cent interest.....	$22,364 04
Notes bearing seven per cent interest.....	17,379 61
Notes bearing nine per cent interest.....	4,700 00

Callaway County Bond, six per cent	50 00	
Morgan County Bonds	200 00	
Merchants' Bank Certificate	150 00	
		$44,843 65

ESTIMATE OF THE STATE OF THE ENDOWMENT.

Notes and Bonds as above	$44,843 65	
College Buildings	6,000 00	
City Real Estate	3,800 00	
Subscriptions, say	5,000 00	
Cash due this fund	5,968 25	
		$65,611 90

St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1881.

* * * * * * *

Since my last annual report, I have collected from the Executor of Mrs. Jaccard, the sum of $5,620.39, which has been loaned on real estate securities at seven per cent per annum, and payable semi-annually, and made a special loan, under the following provisions of Mrs. Jaccard's will. The fund is to be known as the

EUGENE JACCARD SCHOLARSHIP.

"To *Westminster College* at *Fulton, Mo.*, (under the care of the Southern Presbyterian Church) I bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), the income of which shall be used to educate, clothe and support while being educated, young men who are preparing for the ministry at said College. The Trustees of said College shall name the beneficiary who shall receive the income from said sum while he continues worthy during his Collegiate Course, and when any beneficiary shall graduate, die, abandon the College, or be deemed unworthy by a vote of the Board of Trustees, the said Board shall name a successor from time to time, and the Scholarship so endowed by me shall be called the *Eugene Jaccard Scholarship*, in honor of my beloved husband."

The additional sum of $620.39 is by reason of a certain portion of her estate yielding more than expected, and this sum was the *pro rata* share due this fund by reason thereof, as provided by her.

To the Synod of Missouri:

The Board of Trust, in addition to the financial exhibit herewith submitted, would also report, for your information, as follows:

L. L. CAMPBELL, Ph. D.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last Synod, we have reduced the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer from $600 to $450 per annum.

Touching the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College in their report to the last Synod, to direct the Board of Trust to sell the Wisconsin lands, we desire to say that, at that time, efforts were being made to dispose of these lands, and we have since continued the efforts to sell them, but without success. We shall continue these efforts without loss of time, and one of the Board will, during the present fall, visit the locality with the object of disposing of them if possible. Our earnest attention has been and will continue to be given to this matter.

As stated in our financial exhibit, we have received from the Executors of the Estate of Mrs. Jaccard the sum of $5,620.39, which we have set apart as a separate fund, the interest of which is to be used under the provisions of the bequest. This fund has been invested at seven per cent, and the first income therefrom will be received on the first of December instant. It will devolve upon the Synod to direct how, and in what manner, we shall pay over the income of this fund, as it may accrue, to the beneficiaries thereof who may from time to time be named by the Board of Trustees of Westminster College.

A comparison of the receipts and disbursements as herewith submitted, with those of 1880, will show an increase of $578.50 in receipts of income proper for the past year over the former year. At the same time it will be noticed that the expenditures proper have increased $251.68 over those of the year previous, which increased expenditures are in consequence of cost collecting endowments, and especially in our having paid during the year the taxes on Wisconsin lands for two years.

During the past fiscal year loans to the amount of $15,420 have matured and been paid into the treasury. Of this amount $5,000 was paid only one day prior to the close of the year, and no opportunity has presented itself to reinvest it, and this mainly accounts for the unusually large cash balance remaining in the treasury uninvested at the date of the report.

The aggregate of investments made during the year ending September 3, is (exclusive of the Eugene Jaccard Scholarship Fund) $11,079.61, but at a less rate of interest than we had hitherto obtained, it being impossible, after diligent efforts, to loan it at more than seven per cent.

It is doubtful if that rate of interest can be hereafter procured on first class investments, such as we seek for, and we shall probably be compelled to make some loans in the coming year at six per cent, as money seems abundant at that rate on good improved city real estate.

The Board of Trust deems itself fortunate thus far, in obtaining a high rate of interest upon its loans. As seen by the list of investments, we have out at interest $4,700 at nine per cent, $22,364.04 at eight per cent, and $17,379.61 at seven per cent. Yielding an average interest of about 7 3-4 per cent.

Notwithstanding, however, the increase of expenses and the reduction of interest during the past year, we have remitted to the Treasurer of the College during the same time, $273 more than the previous year, and we therefore take courage for the labors of the year before us.

ISAAC M. VEITCH, President Board of Trust.

When the Synod met in 1882, the outlook was still bright. God had visited His people in Fulton and left His benediction resting on the heads of the students in the College, as he had done so often before; many of the Alumni had met at the thirtieth Commencement and had appointed a Committee to devise ways and means to raise $25,000 to endow the "William S. Potts Professorship." In this connection the "John Samuel Garth Scholarship" merits more than a mere passing notice. Some additions may very properly be made to what appeared before Synod, as the writer was almost an eye-witness of the unutterably sad scene. We have been permitted to open the pages of a scrap book kept by the mother of the departed boy. That book had been given by the mother to her son, as the first page shows. Strangely enough the pages are covered with items taken from different sources touching the death of the recipient himself. From this sacred treasury we lift for other eyes some mementoes. The first is believed to be from Rev. W. B. T. Wilkie, then pastor of the Church at Columbia.

A LAD'S LEGACY.

From The Presbyterian.

It will be in the memory of some of your readers that on the 24th of November last (1881), Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Garth, of Columbia, Mo., sustained a sad and heavy bereavement in the death by drowning of their oldest child, John Samuel Garth.* Johnnie was a noble, manly boy, the hope and pride of his parents and grandparents, and loved by all. Out of the mystery and the darkness, the goodness of God was very soon manifested. The father by means of it was led to Christ as his Savior and to a public confession of His name, as were many others at that time.

At the time of his death, Johnnie had invested, as the result largely of his own work, the sum of nearly $150.00.

This sum the bereaved parents resolved to dedicate to the service of Christ, and last week Dr. Robertson received a check from Mr. Garth for $150.00 to be the nucleus of a fund or scholarship to aid young men at Westminster who may be preparing to serve God in the Ministry of His Son, *Laus Deo.*

Now, are there not some of our Christian people who are able and willing to add to the amount, until it shall reach a sum sufficient for such a noble purpose? W.

* * * * * * *

The minutes of Synod recorded in 1882 form the best history and are as follows:

It will be noted that the receipts from all sources have fully met the current expenses. The College is out of debt, and it is the purpose of the Board that the expenses shall not exceed the income. But to make Westminster rank with other Colleges in the State, we must have an increased endowment. During the last year one individual gave to Central College, at Fayette, twenty-five thousand dollars. Another liberal hearted friend of Christian education, gave to Drury College, at Springfield, the munificent sum of forty-five thousand dollars. While we rejoice in the prosperity of these favored Institutions, we are humiliated at the fact that the Presbyterian people of God suffer their College, which is their life, to remain in poverty. The Mental and Moral

*Aged 13.

Science and Sacred Literature are now distributed among the different Professors, and while good work is done, yet it is not equal to what ought to be, nor to what would be done, if we had a Professor giving his entire time and energy to this important branch of study.

* * * * * * *

The President of the Board presented the following additional report, which was read, accepted, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College:

To the Synod of Missouri:

The Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri, in submitting the accompanying financial statement, congratulate you upon the general prosperous condition of the Endowment Fund, as exhibited by the statement.

During the fiscal year ending September 30 last, loans to the amount of $4,000 have matured, and been paid into the Treasury, and we have loaned out during the same time the aggregate amount of $10,000.

The total investments as shown by our report of 1881, was $44,-843.65, and the total invested now is $50,693.65, being an increase of $5,850 over the previous year.

There is, however, it may be noted, a decrease of interest income for the year as compared with the former year, amounting to $379.74, which is partially attributable to loss of time consequent upon our not being able for a portion of the year, to make such loans as our judgment approved, and partly to interest on new loans not maturing within our fiscal year, but which will be received in the early portion of the current fiscal year. The decrease in this item is therefore more apparent than real, as the early maturing interest will be as available for the use of the College in the next few months as if it had been received in the latter portion of our fiscal year just closed. The amount remitted to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees during the past year for interest on Endowment Fund Proper, was $3,259.40, and we show a balance of interest on hand of $279.84 in addition.

The income from the Eugene Jaccard Fund up to September 30, it will be seen was $395.27, which was remitted to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, as per order of last Synod.

The investments made during the year have been at seven per cent, which rate of interest it is now difficult to obtain on first-class loans on real estate. The present average rate of interest obtained, is about seven and one-half per cent. The Board of Trust will consider itself fortunate

if the average of six and one-half per cent can be hereafter obtained on its investments. It is more than probable that six per cent will be the maximum of interest on loans made on good improved real estate for the future, and unless the Endowment is increased, the interest income must fall short of meeting the salaries of the Professors and the incidental expenses of the College.

Since the last meeting of the Synod, considerable attention has been given to the efforts begun two years ago, to dispose of the Wisconsin lands. Our Secretary and Treasurer, by direction of the Board of Trust, visited a portion of these lands during the month of May last. He found them situated widely apart, in four different counties, and gathered some valuable information about them. Originally the College owned an undivided half interest in 2,400 acres in that State. Many years before the organization of the Board of Trust, some of these lands were sold, and others wisely allowed to be sold by the State for taxes, as they proved to be not worth paying taxes upon. Our predecessors have never furnished us with a satisfactory record or description or location of these lands. Their locations, quantities, and quality have now been, as we think, ascertained as well as possible by our Secretary and Treasurer, and the result of his examination shows that as the "survival of the fittest," there were left 720 acres of land in Wisconsin belonging to the College, in May last, since which time we have sold eighty acres for $400, leaving unsold 640 acres, a good portion of which is represented as fair in quality, and from which we hope to realize their value, and our efforts are being given to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC M. VEITCH,

Pres. Board of Trust of the Synod of Missouri.

The Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College would respectfully report:

From the reports of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Trust, it would seem that the affairs of the College are in very excellent condition, and its prospects most encouraging. As evidence of this, and among the special reasons for gratitude and thanksgiving, may be mentioned the larger attendance of students, the entire freedom from debt, the increase of investments by nearly $6,000, the effort inaugurated by the Alumni to endow an additional Chair, and the outpouring of God's Spirit, in which the students of Westminster largely shared. These are

all tokens of good which may well encourage us for the future to enlarged effort and increased exertion, and for which we may "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The need for a larger endowment is specially emphasized by the fact of the probable decrease, during the next year, of the revenue of the College, caused by the smaller rate of interest paid on investments. And the attention of the friends of the College and of Christian Education, is called to this need.

The effort of the Alumni to endow a Chair of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature, to bear the name of that venerated man of God, William S. Potts, is highly approved, and this is also most heartily commended to the liberality of God's people. For "as a man thinketh so is he;" right thinking secures right doing; soundness in the faith is essential to the soundness of morals.

Grateful mention is made of that special gift, coming from two bereaved parents under sad and touching circumstances, and the hope is expressed that their earnest wish may be realized, and this memorial of their boy be speedily erected in the complete endowment of the "John Samuel Garth Scholarship."

G. L. LEYBURN,
THOS. WATSON,
O. W. GAUSS,
J. J. JOHNS,
J. H. MCKAMEY.

From the report of the President of the Board at Synod in 1883:

There has been added to the Permanent Fund during the last year something over eight thousand dollars, viz.: legacy by Miss Jane A. Thompson, $2,000; legacy by Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters, $5,650; note to Potts' Professorship, by Rev. J. M. Chaney, $50; lot of land sold in Wisconsin.

There will be four or five hundred dollars more from the legacy of Mrs. McPheeters when the estate is finally settled.

This addition to our Permanent Fund encouraged the Board of Trustees, at their last meeting, to do an act of justice to our efficient and self-sacrificing Faculty. The addition of two hundred dollars ($200) was voted to the salary of each.

The order of the day was then taken up, viz.: the report of the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College, which was considered, amended, and adopted, as follows:

The Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College respectfully report that the reports of the Board of Trustees of the College, also the Board of Trust and the President of the Board of Trust, have been placed in their hands. These papers have been carefully read and considered. From them we learn that the College is in a very encouraging condition. There are several things which seem to call for special notice.

1. The increasing attendance of students upon the College from year to year, the attendance last year being in excess of eleven over the year previous, showing the growing popularity of the College among the Presbyterians of this State, and indeed the people generally.

2. The promising state of the finances of the College—the College not only being entirely free from debt, but the receipts last year from all sources being sufficient to meet the current expenses of the College, and also to increase the endowment fund by more than eight thousand dollars ($8,000).

3. The state of religion in the College. This is a matter especially gratifying. During the last year some eighteen students in attendance upon the College were hopefully converted. At this time more than one-half are professing Christians, and are organized as a Young Men's Christian Association, holding weekly prayer meetings, and having committees in charge of various branches of Christian work. Besides, there are sixteen students in the College who have the ministry in view, and several others considering the question of giving themselves to the work. These are all tokens of good which not only call for special thanksgiving to God, but which should encourage us to more earnest prayer for His blessing, as well as renewed effort on our part to enlarge the endowment, and increase the efficiency of the College in the future.

Grateful mention is made of the fact that during the past year the College has received by legacy of Miss Jane A. Thompson, $2,000; also by legacy of Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters, $5,650; which amounts have been placed to the permanent fund of the College.

The committee would take occasion also to congratulate the Synod, as well as to thank God for the action taken by this Synod during its present session, inviting the co-operation of the Northern Presbyterian Synod in this State, in the support and endowment of Westminster

College. We can not but hope, from the cordial manner in which this invitation has been responded to by that Synod in the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee of this Synod in relation to this matter, that not only the efficiency of the College may be greatly enlarged thereby, but that the harmony of the two Synods may be promoted, and all the interests of our common Presbyterianism in the State be conserved.

The action of the Board of Trustees in supplementing the salaries of the Professors of the College by the addition of $200 to each is fully endorsed, and, the hope expressed that the funds of the College may be sufficient hereafter to make this increase of salary a permanent thing.

R. G. BRANK, Chairman.

So little change had taken place in the financial condition in October, 1884, that three extracts from the proceedings of the Synod will give all that could be desired. The first is from the President of the Board of Trustees, Rev. Dr. Robertson; the second from the report of the President of the Board of Trust, Wm. G. Clark, Esq., who had been elected to that position on the death of Isaac M. Veitch, so long and so favorably known in the business affairs of the Church; the third document in regard to the relative function of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Trust in managing the affairs of the College we copy in full.

* * * * * * *

This, without any extras, leaves a very small margin, and shows an absolute necessity to increase the endowment. The College to-day is free from debt with a small balance in the treasury. But little has yet been done towards endowing the Potts Professorship. The Executive Committee was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. James A. Quarles, D. D., for the short space of six weeks, to canvass in behalf of this Professorship, in LaFayette and Upper Missouri Presbyteries. Though the time employed was during the excessive heat of the summer, yet the result was very gratifying—amounting in cash and notes to $2,465 and $685 promised, but no notes given. The Board feels con-

REV. W. J. WRIGHT, LL. D.

fident that an active and otherwise suitable agent would in less than twelve months secure the whole amount, $25,000. The remainder of the bequest of Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters has been paid since the last meeting of Synod, which, added to previous payments, makes the sum total, $6,171.45. This is invested in notes and bonds which bear interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent.

The Board of Trustees has also received the sum of $150 donated by Mrs. Mary A. Culver, of Grayson, Clinton county, Missouri, the interest of which, by the terms of the gift, is to be applied to assist young men in Westminster studying for the ministry. Are there not many other sisters in the Church who will follow the example of this noble woman?

It is with great joy and gratitude that we refer to the religious condition of the College. The past year has been attended with great spiritual blessings. Three months of the College term had not passed before there was the manifested presence of the Holy Spirit among the students. Five confessed Christ and were received into the Fulton church. Their conversion was due, under God, to the observance of the week of prayer for young men, appointed by the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. During the college year there were led to Christ not less than seventeen students of Westminster.

The college Y. M. C. A. is doing a good work. Its weekly prayer meeting is attended by fifty to seventy students. Its monthly missionary meeting is turning the minds of the young to the great foreign enterprise of the Church.

The lives of the students, with few exceptions, are consistent and exemplary.

There were last year seventeen candidates for the ministry, four completed their collegiate course in June and are now in the theological seminary. The present term has opened with twelve ministerial students on the ground. As an index to the religious life of the students, we mention the fact that they gave last year to the erection of the Fulton church building $138, to the Y. M. C. A. work $30, and to the general missionary work $18. The present year opens as hopefully as the last. Let our Synod make earnest and continued prayer to God for the outpouring of His Spirit upon these young lives, and especially let all the churches in our Synod observe with united supplication the usual concert of prayer for our young men in our institutions of learning, on

the last Thursday in February, yea, and for the daughters too, and who may tell the blessings which may follow?

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. ROBERTSON, Prest. Board of Trustees.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.

Notes bearing eight per cent interest	$ 1,914 04	
Notes bearing seven per cent interest	13,100 00	
Notes bearing six and one-half per cent interest	6,000 00	
Notes bearing six per cent interest	37,379 61	
Callaway County Bond	50 00	
		$58,443 65

ESTIMATE OF THE STATE OF THE ENDOWMENT.

Notes and Bonds as above	$58,443 65	
College Buildings	6,000 00	
Subscriptions, say	3,500 00	
Cash belonging to this Fund	1,726 59	
		$69,670 24

Ruling Elder Robt. L. Todd, chairman of the committee appointed by the Synod at its last meeting, on the relative functions of the Board of Trust, and the Board of Trustees, of Westminster College, submitted a report, which was received and adopted. It is as follows:

Your Committee, to which was committed the duty of "examining and reporting to the next Synod, in regard to the relative function of the Board of Trust, and the Board of Trustees, of Westminster College, in the management of the funds of the College, and special bequests to the same."—Minutes of Synod, p. 35—respectfully report:

That by Act of the General Assembly of Feb. 23, 1853—Sess. Acts 1852-3, p. 281—the "Trustees of Westminster College" are empowered "to hold by gift, grant, demise, devise, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, rents, goods, or chattels, of what kind soever the same may be, which is or hereafter (may) be given, granted, devised, demised, to, or purchased by them for, and to the use of the aforesaid College, and may sell, or *dispose of* the same, or any part thereof, or lease, rent or improve in such manner as they shall think most conducive to the interest and prosperity of said College." We learn from the "Constitution of the Board of Trust," that in Oct., 1869, the

Synod adopted an "Amended Plan for the Special Endowment of Westminster College at Fulton, Mo.," under which the Board of Trust came into being. This Board adopted a constitution, organized, and was duly incorporated by the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, July 14, 1871. Its constitution, it is alleged, was submitted to this Synod, and approved by it. We assume that this is a correct statement. Art. III of Sec. 17, of said Constitution defines the object of said Board of Trust to be, "To receive such sums of money or notes as have been, or may be given, devised, or in any manner donated to the said *Synod of Missouri* for the endowment of Westminster College," and to invest the same," etc.

Sec. 2 of said Article III authorizes said Board to receive, etc., "such sums of money as may be given, devised, or in any manner donated to the said *Synod of Missouri* for the education of young men in said college," and for divers other purposes. This is regarded as a sufficiently complete statement of the functions of this Board of Trust for the purpose under consideration.

Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters, by her last will, devised the residue of her estate, after payment of debts, etc., "to the Board of Trustees of Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., in trust for the use and benefit of said college, and to be used and applied as the said Board of Trustees in their best discretion shall think fit and best for the interests of said college." The sum realized from this bequest is now in the custody and management of the Board of Trustees of the college. It is claimed by the Board of Trust that this sum, and all other donations for the benefit of the college, should be entrusted to the management of that Board—which was intended to be the financial agent of the Synod; and that the Synod could not have intended to have two distinct and separate boards for the care and management of the funds donated for the use of the college. It will be observed that the function of the Board of Trust is confined to cases where donations or bequests are made to the *Synod of Missouri*. That Board has no implied powers, none beyond those conferred by its charter. The bequest of Mrs. McPheeters is directly and specifically to the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, and carefully directs that it "be used and applied as the said Board of Trustees in their best discretion shall think fit and best for the interests of said college." It is difficult to find language more apt to confer a specific power on the Board of Trustees and to require of *that Board* personal and discretionary administration of the trust. We think Mrs. McPheeters' bequest is in the proper hands, and ought not and can not lawfully,

be entrusted to any other body than the Trustees of the college, in whose hands the testator, and not the Synod, placed it.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. TODD,
JNO. F. PHILLIPS,
GEO. L. LEYBURN,
Committee.

Extract from the report of the President of the Board of Trustees made in October, 1885:

We can not afford to lose any of our professors, from cause of inadequate salary. Necessity is upon us. We must go forward. Our president, Dr. C. C. Hersman, has received a call to a Professorship in the Columbia Theological Seminary, South Carolina. We may lose his valuable services, unless Synod take some decisive measure to retain him in his present position.

The Board of Trustees would regard his removal to Columbia, especially at this time, as an irreparable loss to our College and to the cause of education in our State.

The Secretary Rev. W. H. Marquess was requested to prepare a brief history of the College, and have the same printed in circular form. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board, viz.:

"The Board of Trustees of Westminster College respectfully request the two Synods of Missouri to take earnest and decisive action in the interests of the Institution.

"In view of the happy co-operation of the two Synods in its support, it is important to call the attention of all our Presbyterian people in the State to the history, the usefulness, and the need of the College; and to this end, it is suggested that the Synods order the circular, which will be printed and sent to every minister in the State, to be read from the pulpits of all our churches, and further, that a collection be taken on the last day of October, 1885, for the benefit of our cherished Institution.

"The Board also resolved to overture the two Synods to consider the propriety of establishing a chair of Biblical Instruction in connection with the College, for the purpose of conducting the students through a somewhat thorough course of Scriptural study."

The Board of Trustees has received notes not now due to the amount of $2,669.50, also one not delivered of $1,600, making $4,269.50, the interest of which is to be applied to assist young men students of Westminster College in their preparatory studies for the ministry.

The history of this bequest is interesting and deserves further notice. Mr. C. Trigg Campbell, of LaFayette county, requested, on his death bed, that his estate should be invested in such a way that the interest, from year to year, should be used to aid young men preparing for the Gospel ministry. He died intestate; his property then belonged absolutely to his heirs. But they desired to carry out the wish of their deceased brother.

Through the attention of tried friends of Westminster, the estate was turned to our College. The Board adopted the following minutes:

Resolved, That the Board of Westminster College hereby accept the fund so generously donated to the College by Geo. A. Campbell, L. S. Campbell and Mrs. Sallie Harmon, out of the estate of their deceased brother, C. Trigg Campbell, in obedience to his dying request, upon the terms set forth in the instrument of writing, transferring the funds and creating the trust prepared and adopted by the Board.

Resolved, That the Board hereby expresses its appreciation of the liberal Christian spirit that prompted the gift upon the part of C. Trigg Campbell, as his dying legacy, and its further admiration and thankfulness for the fidelity and liberal philanthropic spirit that controlled his surviving relatives in their surrender of so considerable sum, which the law of the State made absolutely their own, and of which the College could never have been the grateful recipient except through their voluntary liberality.

* * * * * * *

The following is from the report made in October, 1885, by the President of the Board of Trust:

ESTIMATE OF STATE ENDOWMENT.

Notes, Bonds and Cash as above	$59,543 65	
Cash	1,141 40	
College Building	6,000 00	
Subscriptions, say:	3,000 00	
Jaccard Fund	5,620 39	
		$75,305 44

SPECIAL.

Potts' Professorship:

Amount of Cash and Notes sent me	$ 2,285 00	
Less payments as per above	150 00	
		$ 2,135 00

There are two or three remarks, which, in concluding this brief account of the finances for the last few years, seem to be appropriate. One is that Rev. W. W. Robertson, D. D., has been President of the Board of Trustees for over a quarter of a century—a veteran soldier, always at his post at Presbytery, at Synod, at all the meetings of the Board, always in front where trouble seemed darkest. His history is familiar to us for thirty years past and his unshrinking devotion to the Church in all its interests has called out the most sincere admiration. A friend in 1852, he is still more a friend to the College in 1886, a period of thirty-four years. When he falls it will be at his post with head and heart towards the welfare of Zion. "Well done, good and faithful servant" is the sentence of the entire State. Much of the history of the endowment has been gleaned from his writings officially made to the Trustees, and indeed often parts, or even the whole of his reports, are quoted. This acknowledgment is thankfully made. In addition to this, Dr. Robertson deserves unqualified thanks for his pains in hunting up documents, which but for his intimate acquaintance with all matters connected with the Institution, might never have been accessible.

Another remark is that in the whole career of the College, its business has been managed with the utmost care. This is true at all points in its history. At times a course may have been adopted which others might have thought was not the wisest and yet a calm survey of the whole ground will approve the plan carried out by the Board.

Granting that errors were committed, what man in caring for his own property for a quarter of a century will not make mistakes? After a careful investigation of all the papers, a fair judgment will place the seal of approval on the acts of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Trust. In all cases the circumstances must be taken into the estimate placed upon what was done. Let it be noticed that the course pursued was wise and one that involved both time and labor. Annually the Board of Trustees through its chief officer reported to the Synod the whole condition of the Institution, showing what money had come into the hands of the Treasurer and how used. At the same time the President of the Board of Trust gave a full statement of money received and paid over to the Trustees for current expenses and also furnished the exact state of the endowment. Both of these reports were then given to a committee which made a third report on the state of the College to the Synod. Thus the whole Synod three times yearly gave a large part of its time to the affairs of its College. And, what is more, the Board of Trust reports yearly the whole amount of funds received by it since its organization in 1868, and how those funds were disbursed. These facts may be seen in all the accounts given annually to Synod of the pecuniary affairs of Westminster for the last seven years. It is to be remembered too that the Treasurer at Fulton annually in June made a detailed report to the Trustees of all moneys received by him within the year. When it is known that the College is free from debt the success of its business managers becomes a pronounced fact. No other Presbyterian College has ever had connected with it more men distinguished for financial talent. In its earlier days we have Dr. S. S. Laws, known everywhere in America for his remarkable executive and

financial ability, representing the Faculty; in the early days of the Board of Trust we have Rev. J. M. Faris, as an example of the many faithful agents who have been raised up in hours of need; in connection with the Board of Trust we may mention the names of Mr. Isaac M. Veitch and Mr. W. G. Clark, both of St. Louis. Others might with equal reason be named. God has given to this Western College not only teaching talent but in the highest degree also financial wisdom in its councils. One blessing only remains—a spirit of liberality—among those who have the money to give. We have the teachers, men of mark; we have men to manage our funds, clear headed, experienced and true, now give the means and the year of jubilee begins.

The last remark is to recall the names of at least some of the agents who have blessed us with their toilsome labors. Rev. J. M. Faris, of Illinois, Rev. L. P. Bowen, D. D., Rev. J. A. Quarles, D. D., Rev. Robt. Morrison,* Rev. W. W. Robertson, D. D., and others, within sixteen years past, have rendered most efficient aid to the College. Indeed without the timely success of some of these brethren, suspension would have been perhaps imperative. Among those to whom this Presbyterian Child is most in-

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*On the north wall of the chapel is a marble tablet which reads as follows:

> "In commemoration of the eightieth birthday of Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister, whose work freed this College from debt, insured its future, and won for him the gratitude of all its sons. Erected March 15, 1902, in respect and affection by Missouri Beta of Phi Delta Theta, which fraternity he founded at Miami University, 1848."

The venerable man was present when the fraternity unveiled the tablet and celebrated the occasion by appropriate addresses. A few months later, July 29, he entered into rest.—Editor.

SCIENCE HALL.

debted stand its agents—men, who, when the harvest comes, will reap with the bravest or best, after this long struggle.

There was one agency that deserves and shall receive all the thanks and recognition which these pages can give—that is, the St. Louis Presbyterian, edited by Dr. R. P. Farris, without whose constant, intelligent, and persistent service, all other efforts might have been unavailing. In the name of the body to which he belongs we tender the genuine thanks of every friend of Westminster College. After the plans of co-operation had taken effect, another paper, The St. Louis Evangelist, most generously advocated the claims of the College. We were blessed in these papers beyond what is commonly recognized.

Editor's Note.—A word in regard to Rev. Dr. M. M. Fisher's life may not be inappropriate. When he resigned his chair at Westminster in 1870, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Independence, Missouri, and President of the Presbyterian College for Young Ladies at that place. When he returned to Westminster in 1874, he and Rev. Dr. Hill were co-pastors of the Fulton Presbyterian church, alternating in preaching. During this time they conducted one of the most successful revival meetings. The editor well remembers Dr. Fisher at this time; over six feet two inches in height, slender and straight as an arrow, with black hair and piercing dark eyes and aquiline features; he attracted attention in any assembly. He was most winning and attractive to young men, and his influence was almost as great outside of the class-room as in it. He was a linguist of ability, the master of several languages, and a most successful teacher of the Latin. A few years before his death, the Missouri University, in which he was senior Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, supplied his place for a year, permitting him to spend the time in Europe, most of it in Italy. We may imagine with what pleasure he lingered among the monuments of that great people whose language, history and literature he had studied for so many years. He returned shortly before his life-long friend, Dr. Laws, resigned the presidency of the University. The Board of Curators manifested their esteem and confidence in Dr.

Fisher by electing him to be Acting-President. He successfully met the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation; but this labor, for eighteen months, added to his duties as Professor of Latin, proved, as we learn, fatal to a constitution that had never been robust. Nervous prostration resulted, and on the twentieth of February, 1891, he finished his course and entered into rest. While connected with the University, he was seldom in the pulpit, but he preached the Gospel faithfully every Sabbath in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian church to a large Bible class, composed chiefly of students. In 1894, when the congregation at Columbia erected its new church, these services were recognized by the building of a beautiful memorial chapel, to which contributions were made by many friends; but the larger part of the expense was borne by his brother, Sylvester J. Fisher, of St. Louis. In this chapel the Bible class still assembles every Sabbath, and is taught by Hon. Walter Williams; it is said to be the largest in the State.

CONTINUATION.

From June, 1887 to 1903.

BY JOHN J. RICE, LL. D.

CHAPTER X.

R. Chas. C. Hersman resigned his position as Professor of Greek Language and Literature and President of the College, in June, 1887, to accept the Chair of "Hebrew, New Testament Literature and Exegesis" in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C.* His letter of resignation assigned, as the chief cause of his leaving Westminster, that the double burden of the Professorship and the Presidency which he had borne for some years threatened to impair his health. In this letter he recommended for the Chair of Greek, Prof. H. C. Evans, class '81, who for several years had been a successful and popular teacher in the Synodical Female College. The attend-

*In June, 1888, he became Chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University and also Professor of "The Biblical Languages and Literature;" in May, 1891, he was called to be "Henry Young Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament" in Union Theological Seminary, now located at Richmond, Virginia.

ance and the discipline, as well as the scholarship, had been so satisfactory during Dr. Hersman's administration that his resignation was received, by all connected with the College, with great reluctance. After the announcement of his determination to leave Missouri, he urged that an effort be made to enlarge the buildings. Though many additions had been made to the endowment, no building had been added during the life of the College; and in this respect Westminster was falling behind even the younger Colleges of the State.

After a brief consultation, at which the local members of the Board, a few of the business men of Fulton, and the Faculty were present, a spirited effort was made to secure funds for a new Chapel and for necessary alterations in the original building, now known as Westminster Hall. Within a month $10,000 was subscribed, chiefly by citizens of Fulton and Callaway County, and work was begun at once, the plans and specifications being the gift of Mr. M. Fred Bell. The new chapel has a seating capacity of 750; on after-thought, the second story was arranged for a gymnasium, the equipment having been purchased with funds secured by the student-body. The old chapel, with which so many memories are associated, was divided into three large recitation rooms. As the roof of Westminster Hall could not be renewed with the money at the disposal of the Building Committee, a temporary roof of metal was placed over it. Necessarily there resulted an architectural incongruity; and that incongruity remains to this day, for with the many needs demanding attention and draining the sources of income, there has been no opportunity to expend any considerable sum merely for the gratification of the eye. In justice to the architect and to the Building Committee, it should be known that the fund was exhausted

before the plan of the Chapel was executed, and that the gallery and ceiling were left in a condition unexpected by those who were conducting the work. Nevertheless, the new building proved a great benefit to Westminster. It should be noted, in this connection, that the College has always commanded the approval of the community in which it is located, and that its citizens have been very liberal, considering their resources, in their gifts to its endowment and equipment.

In parting with Dr. Hersman, the Board of Trustees recorded the following minute:

> The Board accepts with profound regret the resignation of President C. C. Hersman. If our arguments and entreaties could avail, he would still reconsider his determination to withdraw to another field of labor; but, since his final announcement that his purpose to go elsewhere is irrevocable, there is nothing left for us but to acquiesce most reluctantly in his wish to be released from further connection with Westminster College. We can not, however, permit him to retire without giving expression to our high esteem and affection for him as a Christian, as a gentleman, and as a Teacher. Through the many years, some of them years of darkness and trial, during which he has stood faithfully by our beloved Institution, he hs more and more endeared himself to us, and constantly deepened our impression of his eminent ability and great fidelity in the performance of the work to which he has devoted his talents and attainments.
>
> He may be assured, therefore, that he takes with him the confidence and love of the members of this Board, without a single exception; and our prayers will follow him that he may command in an equal degree the respect and regard of the brethren with whom his future lot is to be cast. It is our sincere desire that he may be able to fill as acceptably to them, as he has to us, the new sphere of usefulness upon which he will enter, and be crowned at last with the approval of our Lord and Master.

At this same meeting of the Board, Rev. Dr. J. G. Reaser filed his resignation of the Professorship of Meta-

physics and Sacred Literature. The Board "voted not to accept the resignation, and appointed a committee to confer with him." The following letter to the committee was read to the Board.

> Rev. Dr. Brookes and Gen. J. Hockaday,
>
> Dear Brethren:—I have anxiously and prayerfully considered the matter of my continued connection with Westminster College. I can only see it in this way: The very hour that the Board elects a President, my position slips from me. You need only consult the Catalogue to be satisfied that even the Board has no alternative. Were no other door open to me now, of course I would feel justified in remaining, though it might be but for a year or two. As it is, I hardly think you will consider me as acting otherwise than prudently in regarding the call to another field as the voice of God.
>
> I deeply regret the necessity which I feel to be laid upon me, and earnestly hope that no serious injury may result to Westminster, yet in all the circumstances I am constrained to insist upon the acceptance of my resignation by the Board.
>
> Yours with great respect,
>
> J. G. Reaser.

In the meantime the Board had elected a President, and had passed the following resolutions: 1. Resolved that the office of Vice-President of the College be and the same is hereby created. The duties of the incumbent of this office shall be to discharge the duties of the President in case of the absence or disability of the President. 2. Resolved that the Vice-President shall have charge of the Chair of Metaphysics in the Academic department of the College. The minutes further record that Rev. J. G. Reaser was elected by acclamation to the office of Vice-President, and Rev. Dr. Brookes and General Hockaday were appointed to wait upon him. This committee reported the following:

FULTON, MISSOURI, JUNE 2, 1887.

MESSRS. BROOKES AND HOCKADAY,

DEAR BRETHREN:—Please convey to the Hon. Board of Trustees of Westminster College my appreciation of the confidence expressed by electing me to the Vice-Presidency of the Institution. I am sorry I can not see my way clear to accept the position thus offered me.

Yours with sincere respect,

J. G. REASER.

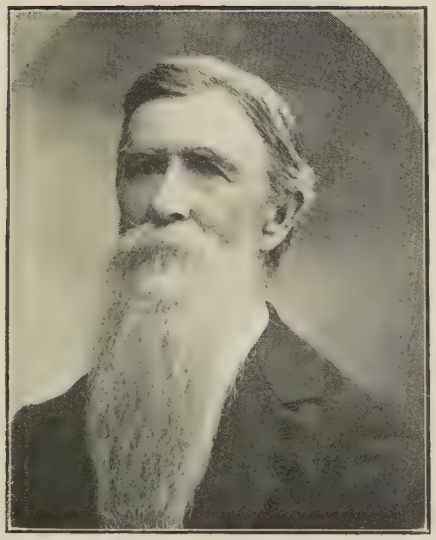
Whereupon the Board accepted the resignation and adopted the following: "Resolved that we desire to express to Dr. Reaser our entire satisfaction with the work he has so well and so faithfully done in the College, and our sincere regret that he feels it his duty to leave us."

In explanation of Dr. Reaser's unwillingness to withdraw his resignation, it should be stated that "He had accepted a position elsewhere and was not sure that he could be released." A few months later the position tendered to Dr. Reaser was filled by the election, by the Northern Synod, of Rev. William Janes Wright of Massachusetts. Dr. Wright was visiting the English and German Universities at the time of his election; he began his labors at Westminster in January, 1888.

Urged by the friends of the College, Rev. William Hoge Marquess, the young and energetic pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church, reluctantly consented to serve as President and to take charge of the Bible Classes, in addition to his labors as Pastor, thus affording the Board time in which to choose a President who could give his whole time to the work. The labors of Mr. Marquess, both as President and as Pastor, were greatly blessed; and it was only after he and the Session of the Church had made a second request for his relief that the Board, a few years later, yielded and accepted his resignation. During his

administration which began in June, 1887, the number of students steadily increased, beginning with one hundred and sixteen, and at the close of his term of office there were one hundred and fifty names on the roll. Financial agents were put in the field, and in every respect the interests of the College were stimulated. The second of these agents, Rev. Wm. H. Clagett, soon collected, chiefly in Callaway county, sufficient funds to make a number of improvements in Westminster Hall, besides some additions to the endowment. Mr. Clagett had been a student of Theology at Westminster when N. L. Rice, D. D., was President. At the time he planned and led the students in a successful movement to beautify the campus; there was not a single tree in front of, or for some distance north of, the buildings, and very little grass could grow on the clay soil. During a two days' holiday,* given at the request of the students, they secured young trees from the near-by forests and planted them in holes, two by three, by two and one-half feet, filled with rich soil hauled from the banks of the Stinson—thus creating the beautiful grove that today renders the campus so attractive. With the exception of the extreme north end of the campus, there is not a tree on the ground that was not planted by a student. A well-known College President once told the writer that, so far as he had been able to learn, this is true of no other College Campus in the United States. The trees would have perished during the succeeding dry summer, had not Mr. Clagett collected money to have water hauled from the creek—for Fulton was without water works in those days—to keep life in them. From time to time, students of 1870 and 1871 have returned for brief visits to their alma mater;

*1871.



DR. J. F. COWAN.

many have been able to identify the trees they planted, and all have been gratified at beholding the splendid results of their labor of love.

The man who displayed such energy in his youth had lost none of it in mature life, and it was a matter of regret to many that Mr. Clagett felt called upon to return to his work as an Evangelist, after serving the College for a brief but successful term.

At the close of the first year of President Marquess' administration,* a most important department was added to the curriculum; concerning this department, we copy the minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 6, 1888: "That Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., be elected to the Chair of Modern Languages, arrangements having been made to meet the expenses of his work without additional cost to the Board." It was further recorded that the Board "approve the creation of a Commercial Course and such re-arrangement of the present curriculum as the Faculty judge expedient."

Prof. H. C. Evans having resigned the Chair of Greek Language and Literature, to accept the Presidency of The Synodical Female College, the Board placed on record the following: "The Board of Trustees learns with deepest regret of the resignation of Prof. Evans. Prof. Evans came to his position in possession of the fullest confidence of the Board, both as to his scholarship and ability to teach. His year's work has abundantly confirmed this confidence. The Board would fain have retained him, believing the work of the Chair was in faithful hands, but as it

*He had accepted the presidency for one year and was annually re-elected until he positively refused to serve longer. The Synod passed a resolution asking Mr. Marquess to take the field as financial agent to secure the endowment of the chair of Biblical Instruction, leaving his pulpit to be supplied by the Presbytery of Missouri; but his church did not consent.

has seemed to be an imperative call of duty which led him to resign, we reluctantly accept his resignation and part with him with sincerest regret."

Prof. Evans was succeeded by Prof. J. J. Anderson of Holland, Michigan, whose scholarship was endorsed by a number of eminent educators. On account of impaired health he resigned in 1890.

In 1889 were issued the first certificates of proficiency in the work of the Commercial Course, the recipients being Mr. Clyde Smith of Sweet Springs and Mr. W. P. Robison of Callaway county. In regard to this brief course, it may be remarked that it has annually enrolled a number of students, many of whom are engaged in business; but in most instances association with students pursuing other courses has inspired the commercial men to one or more years of additional study, and some have pushed onward until degrees crowned their efforts.

In this same year we find the records of the Board saddened by memorials of Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D., and Col. Isaac Tate. Both had loved Westminster and served it most efficiently, the first as a teacher, and the second as a member of the Board ever since its existence, never having failed to attend its meetings. Dr. Finley died at Brookfield, Missouri; Col. Tate died at his home in Callaway county, aged eighty-one years.

To the Synod of 1889, the President of the Board reported that Westminster had graduated forty students who entered the ministry, twenty of whom were on the roll of Synod. During the session of Synod disheartening news came in the form of a telegram from the Synod North saying that co-operation would be discontinued and that the reasons therefor would be sent by letter; this letter was received the next day and read, as follows:

HOLDEN, MISSOURI, October 17, 1889.

To the Synod of Missouri in Session at Mexico:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The Synod of Missouri in session, at Holden, resolved to discontinue, at the close of the current year, co-operation between the two Synods in support of Westminster College.

In sending you official notice, in accordance with the terms of co-operation between the two Synods with reference to the support of Westminster College, that we desire to terminate the existing co-operation one year from date, this Synod judges it due to you to set forth its reasons, inasmuch as it was through your kind and fraternal invitation that we entered into the proposed co-operation.

Two reasons in brief have led us to take the present action. First—There is so much dissatisfaction among our Presbyteries and churches with the present system of raising the salary for the support of a Professor that the Synod judges it unwise to continue it beyond the current year. Nor is it possible, in view of the present relation of the two Synods, with no assurance of re-union, to raise on our part a permanent endowment for a chair. In view of this, we as a Synod can not, in honor, assume to nominate directors for an institution which we do not own and to which we do not contribute directly any financial support.

Second—It was distinctly understood among us at the time this co-operation was undertaken, that our chief purpose in entering into it was, that through co-operation we might make some advance toward the Organic Union of the two Synods. Since the hope of this has been removed by the action of your assembly, the main incentive to continued co-operation in Westminster College has been taken away. We deeply regret this, for we believe that the best interest of the cause of Christ and our common Presbyterianism demands the union of our Synods; but since we can not attain this result, we believe it best for all parties that the control of Westminster College shall be in your hands.

The above is a correct copy of the action of the Synod of Missouri in Session at Holden, October 17, 1889.

Yours respectfully,

R. IRWIN, S. C.

The committee to whom this letter was referred reported the following, which was adopted:

> The letter containing the notice of this Synod of the withdrawal of the Synod of Missouri (North) from co-operation in support of Westminster College having been referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College, we recommend that the fact of the given notice be recorded on the minutes of the Synod, with the accompanying statement that this withdrawal has been caused, not by any unfraternal act, or by the failure of any promise made on the part of this Synod, but by the good pleasure of the Synod of Missouri (North) in accordance with the terms of co-operation agreed upon by the two Synods.
>
> R. G. BRANK, Chairman.

Thus failed a second attempt at co-operation. The minutes of the Board of Trustees of the College, dated "Kansas City, Oct. 12, 1870," record the following: "A resolution was adopted that the Board suggest to Synod to invite the co-operation of the Assembly Synod* in sustaining the College." No other reference to the subject appears in the minutes; but, if the writer's memory is correct, Hon. Wm. Chrisman of Independence and Judge Breckenridge of St. Louis drew the legal papers necessary. Dr. N. L. Rice, then President of the College, was very anxious to secure co-operation and it was at his suggestion the action was proposed. From some cause unknown to the writer, no further steps were taken. The plan, however, was probably the same as the one whose failure is here recorded. As the writer understands it, the plan failed to secure the approval of the business men of the Church North; it was proposed that the funds subscribed for endowment in that branch of the Church should be kept separate and only the interest should be paid into the College treasury; then, in case of cessation of co operation, from

*At that time the Southern Synod was not connected with any General Assembly.

any cause, the Church North could use the fund as a nucleus for the endowment of an institution of its own. This might have resulted in Presbyterians having two weak colleges on their hands; no subscriber to the endowment could know to which of two uses his money might be put. Moreover, co-operation was conditioned on the Synod North raising the salary of one Professor—something for which no machinery was provided and hence they were having difficulty in doing it, especially as some of the Presbyteries had local educational interests.

From what has been recorded, the reader might conclude, without the foregoing explanation, that the two Synods were becoming decidedly unfriendly. To further guard that point, we turn aside to note that at this same meeting of Synod the following was reported and adopted:

> The Committees on Co-operation of the two Synods (Missouri) met by mutual arrangement in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian church, Kansas City, October 14, 1889, at 7:30 p. m. * * * * * * * * * *
> The Committee after discussion and deliberation adopted the following: 1. That we recommend to our respective Synods, that they urge the Presbyteries under their care to put into practical operation the recommendations of the General Assemblies with reference to "Co-operation in the Home-field." * * * * * * And we further suggest that the Synods recommend (1) that where one Presbytery has an organization already and the place is not large enough to support two Presbyterian churches, the other Presbytery refrain from planting a rival church; and (2) wherever there are now two churches (both or) either of which is not able to support a minister alone, the churches be united, and the majority of the united church determine the ecclesiastical relation of said church.
> * * * * * * * *
> R. G. Brank, Chairman.

Before leaving this subject, it may be not improper to say that during the period of co-operation two of the most active members of the Board of Trustees were furnished by the Northern Synod; Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis and Rev. Henry Bullard, D. D., of St. Joseph, Mo.: the latter was always present at the meetings of the Board, and his wise counsel proved that during the interval he had given the affairs of the College thoughtful attention.

The cessation of co-operation threatened to deprive the College of the services of Dr. Wright; but friends of the College, in both Northern and Southern Churches, promptly sent in subscriptions covering the amount of his salary, and he consented to remain. Dr. Wright was an enthusiast on the subject of thorough education. Though one of the best mathematicians in the State and a successful writer on that subject, he preferred the Metaphysics. On this subject he lectured to his classes and then held recitations on the lectures. Students accustomed to text-book work, finding that less effort on their part was required, often failed to appreciate, until a later day, the excellence of his instruction. To illustrate: a graduate who returned to visit his Alma Mater after his course at a Theological Seminary, said to the writer: "I never knew how much I learned from Dr. Wright until I was associated in classes with the graduates of a number of colleges, and was complimented on being better posted than any of them in Psychology, Logic, and Metaphysics."

The following year, Dr. Wright relieved President Marquess by taking charge of "Biblical Instruction," and Mr. Marquess reluctantly consented to serve another year. Daniel S. Gage, of the class '89, who was pursuing his theological course at McCormick's Seminary, succeeded Prof. Anderson in the Chair of Greek. Mr. Gage had a number

of years' experience in teaching, and was especially proficient in this department. His continued success proves that the Board made a wise selection. At this time the Board created the degree of Bachelor of Letters; to attain it students were to pursue the course required for A. B., with the exception that additional Latin was substituted for Calculus.

In the minutes of the Board, Oct. 17, 1891, we find the following which indicates the anxiety of Dr. Marquess to lay aside a part of the burden he had so gallantly and so successfully borne:

> Resolved, That the President of the Board of Trustees be requested to communicate to the Rev. W. H. Marquess the action of our Board accepting his resignation to take effect at the close of the present College session, in June next, and to assure him in the name of the Board that we most highly appreciate the work he has done for the College in the past, and the personal sacrifices he is making in continuing to serve the College during the remainder of the current session; that while we shall do all that we can to lighten his labors, we earnestly hope he will still bear the College on his heart, and he will give what aid may be in his power to secure to the College a man worthy in everyway to succeed him.
>
> Resolved, That the Board of Trustees place upon record their appreciation of the action of the Elders of the Presbyterian church in declining to press at this time their determination to insist upon a severance of the connection that has heretofore existed between their Pastor and the College; that we earnestly hope and pray no serious detriment may result either to their church or their pastor by this generous response; and we pledge ourselves that there shall be no further demands in this direction upon their generosity.

But Providence dictated a continued demand on President Marquess; for in January, 1892, a letter announced that Mr. William Sausser of Hannibal, Mo., had

died, leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at $125,000, to Westminster College, and had appointed the President of the College his executor. The bequest, which is said to be the largest ever made to an institution of learning in Missouri, was subject, however, to an annuity of $2,500 to Mrs. Sausser. Mr. Sausser was a native of Maryland, but had removed to Missouri in his youth and engaged in business, first at St. Louis and later at Hannibal. Not having any children living, he had for many years contemplated leaving his property in such form that it would benefit the children of others. In 1872, at the suggestion of Rev. Leo Baier, class '66, Mr. Sausser invited Dr. Rice, President of Westminster, to visit him and inform him of the needs and the prospects of Westminster. Mr. Sausser, as he afterwards told the writer, was then in poor health, and obtained a promise that Dr. Rice would preach his funeral sermon. He told Dr. Rice that he would leave Westminster $50,000. But Mr. Sausser outlived Dr. Rice many years, and the friends of the College supposed he had lost interest in Westminster, especially as it was known that many efforts had been made to give his proposed benefaction other directions. Toward the close of his life, however, Mr. Sausser notified President Marquess that he had adhered to his intention to make Westminster his heir.

The will provides that the income, after paying an annuity to Mrs. Sausser, shall be used to promote the education of ministers, both by furnishing instruction in such subjects as will be of special benefit to theological students and by providing scholarships for the benefit of candidates for the Presbyterian ministry.

The Board of Trustees made the following record:

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College recognizes God's Providence in the generous gift made to the Institution

WILLIAM SAUSSURE

by the last will and testament of the late William Sausser, of Hannibal, Missouri; and the Board hereby formally accepts the bequest, and pledges itself to the faithful administration of the trust imposed by the conditions of the will.

The Board desires to place on record its high and grateful appreciation of this noble gift which will perpetuate the public spirit and the broad-minded regard of William Sausser for the development of our educational interests. The splendid generosity which prompted so large a gift and the profound concern manifested in the desire to secure the welfare of the Church of Christ by the thorough training of men for the Gospel ministry are worthy of the highest praise and afford occasion for the deepest gratitude to God. The Board expresses to the widow, Mrs. Adelaide Sausser, its grateful recognition of her devotion to the Church and her large-hearted liberality in consenting to, and approving of, the will of her late husband; in her bereavement may she be comforted by the sympathy of all the friends of Westminster and may she be sustained by the power of Divine Grace. At as early a date as possible the Board will proceed to organize such chairs of Instruction as may be proper under the terms of the will. Ordered that an engrossed copy of this paper be presented to Mrs. Adelaide Sausser by the Secretary.

The hearts of the Synod were greatly rejoiced by this providential relief, sent at a time when the prospects of the College seemed to be darkened by the failure of co-operation. The Board promptly proceeded even before the income was available to inaugurate the work provided for by Mr. Sausser's will. On May 10, 1892, the Chair of Biblical Instruction was created and was filled by the election of Rev. E. C. Gordon, D. D., of Lexington, Mo., who was also elected Vice-President, leaving Dr. Marquess free to add the duties of executor of the will to his duties as pastor of the Fulton church. In May, 1894, Dr. Gordon was elected President and Dr. Marquess at last was relieved of one-half the burden that he had expected, when he

assumed it, to bear for not more than one year. For his eminently successful services to his Alma Mater, rendered for a merely nominal salary, while he was burdened with the pastorate of one of the largest churches in the Synod, Dr. Marquess is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the whole church in Missouri. He undertook the task at a most critical point in the history of the College; with faith, energy, and enthusiasm he surmounted or removed every obstacle and did not relinquish the leadership until the clouds had dispersed and the sky was bright with promise. During these years of Dr. Marquess' double labor, God signally blessed the Fulton church and it was never more useful or more prosperous.

Under the guidance of President Gordon, who had been connected with Washington— Lee University while General Lee was president of that institution, the curriculum of study was remodeled and thorough courses in Ethics, the Bible, Church History, New Testament Greek, and Hebrew were added. Some of these, of course, were elective, but the greater part of the course in the Bible was obligatory. Dr. Gordon secured the services of Mr. E. P. Maule, of Kirkwood, an expert gymnast, as instructor in Physical Culture, and added largely to the equipment of the gymnasium; the annual gymnastic exhibition and the Field Day became features in college life. Mr. Maule's chief attention, however, was given to his work as a student.

At the meeting of June 6, 1894, the Board of Trustees met under the shadow of the death of its venerable president, W. W. Robertson, D. D., of Fulton, who had entered into rest May 27, 1894. We find the following memorial, presented by Rev. Franc Mitchell, on the minutes:

The Board of Trustees of Westminster College convenes under the shadow of a great sorrow. Our number is broken. The venerable form so long familiar to our sight is absent, and will never again occupy the President's chair, as of yore. William Wallace Robertson is with his God.

There is scarcely a human life anywhere so unnoted or so mean that it can pass away, nor leave on earth some aching hearts, some tear-dimmed eyes. But the passing of such a life as this touches thousands, and there is a great mourning. To the boundary of our State, and beyond, the Church of God, is bereaved. A Prince and a mighty man is fallen in Israel, and our heads are bowed amid a multitude who mourn.

The work of a biographer, can not be fitly compressed in these few paragraphs, and yet some brief outline of the life's history and work may be allowed, that he who "though dead yet liveth" to our hearts, may still speak on his words of faith, and love, and consecration, to the generations that are following.

Briefly then as to the salient facts: Dr. Robertson was of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, and was born in Danville, Kentucky, on the sixth of December, 1807. He was the only son of his father who was a life-long school teacher, from whom he also received his earlier education. In early life he gave his heart to Christ, and contrary to the wish of his father (at that time an unconverted man) determined to give his life to the ministry of the Word. With this purpose before him he manfully worked his way through college, taking two years of instruction at Center College in Kentucky, and the remainder of his course at Miami University in Ohio. From the latter institution he was graduated with honor in 1834, and was at once retained as an instructor in the halls of his Alma Mater, which position he held for six years, the while preparing himself by special studies, for the work which he had chosen. These he pursued under the direction of Rev. Dr. Bishop, whose daughter, Miss Mary A. Bishop, he had married in 1832. Soon after the close of this term of preparation, in the year 1841, he came to Missouri, and settled in Callaway county, beginning that long career of active usefulness, which has made his name a household word throughout the State, and which continued without intermission from the time of his arrival, until within a very few months ago, when by reason of years he was compelled to leave to other hands the work into which he had thrown his whole soul. In the closing month of the past year God

called to her rest in Heaven the beloved wife who for more than half a century had been a helpmeet to his servant, and to whose self-denials, cheerfulness, and prayer the world is indebted—God only knoweth how much—for the success of her husband's life. Since her departure the lonely heart of the survivor has patiently waited for its release, and the hold of life has grown more feeble till in the Sabbath noontide, of May 27, while God's people were assembled for worship in the church below, his spirit joined the great Congregation in The Upper Sanctuary.

The life of Dr. Robertson in Missouri may be best considered under three heads, first, as a Pastor; second, as an Evangelist, and, third, in its connection with Christian Education.

In the technical sense, Dr. Robertson was never a pastor, yet his engagements with some of the churches, especially those of Fulton, and Concord, have displayed all the essential elements of the pastorate. As a preacher he was clear, earnest, Scriptural and fearless. He never cared, and therefore never tried, to preach what men would call a great sermon. His aim was rather to awaken, to admonish, to strengthen the Spiritual life, to build up his hearers. In his personal contact he endeared himself to all the people to such a degree that it was universally conceded that he could accomplish among them what would have been impossible to any other. Never himself a sectarian, he yet fully understood the sectarianism of others and knew how to guard his people against the attacks, and guide them safely amid the snares, and deliver them from the wiles to which they were exposed from such sources, so that his churches steadily increased in numbers, in influence and usefulness.

Neither was Dr. Robertson what, in these days, we have learned to call an Evangelist, and yet he did the "work of an Evangelist." Probably no one in Missouri did it so extensively, or so well. Having the individual churches resting on him, together with other duties of which we may speak presently, yet he never failed to find time to go to the help of brother ministers when called to assist at the harvest time of souls; and with faithful, watchful interest he was ever on the lookout for some neglected point where he might lay the foundation for a new church, or put new life into some discouraged and faltering band of believers. It was in such work as this, that as a preacher he displayed his peculiar power and stood forth unequaled in his day. With fearful clearness he set forth "the exceeding sinfulness of sin;" in words that burned their way into men's souls he told the terrors

of the broken law, and the agonizing woes of the lost; and followed all with so touching a pathos and sweet and winning a presentation of the love of God in Christ, that it seemed as if power not of man went forth from him to constrain men unto God. It is said that in services where he labored, in one year a thousand souls professed conversion to Christ; and in such labors he abounded for fifty years.

With that which has been written most men might perhaps be more than content could it truly be said of them. But into the sum of Dr. Robertson's life another element, scarcely if at all, less blessed to the church and the world, than these—his influence in promoting Christian Education. As has been already related the first six years of his life in this State were too fully employed in establishing his church upon a sure footing, and in bearing the Bread of Life to the starved and destitute, to admit of anything else. But in 1849 he deemed that the time had come when Education would be invoked to sit and serve as the handmaid of Religion. In that year he introduced in the Presbytery of Missouri an overture to the Synod which proved to be the germ from which has developed the Synod's favorite child and strongest support—Westminster College. Nor was this all; believing then as in later years, that the education of girls should keep pace with that of the boys, in 1850, he himself opened a school for young ladies which he conducted successfully for many years, and which was but the forerunner of the Synodical Female College. His plans for a school for young men ripened slowly, yet steadily he pressed them forward until in 1852, the Synod at last located the College, and in February, 1853, it received a charter from the State. Prominent among its Trustees from the first, appeared the name of W. W. Robertson, though he was not as has been very generally supposed, Chairman of the Board. That honor was at first bestowed upon Dr. A. A. Riley, but upon his death in 1854, Dr. Robertson was chosen to fill the vacant chair, a place which he has held without a rival for nearly forty years. To fully set forth his connection with this Institution would be to write a history of the College, from the beginning, with all its pupils, its trials, its struggles and its triumphs—a work too vast and important alike for this pen and this occasion. For fifteen years, from 1854 to 1869, he was not only Chairman of the Board of Trustees, but also Financial Agent, accomplishing a work without which, the doors of the Institution must have been closed. In all these years and those that followed, his faith that God would bless and prosper this child of his love has never

wavered. In times when many strong hearts were "failing them for fear" his heart has ever been full of courage, his voice ever sounded a note of cheer. How the God in whom he trusted, has delivered and blessed, how again and again, He has brought back the sunshine after the cloudy day, stands in the history of the College, a witness of his faithfulness—a stimulus to faith.

Such then is the life, and these the works of him, whose loss we mourn. No words we might place upon the record could fully express our appreciation of their value. We can only thank God that they are ours—a precious legacy—and pray that the mantle of so broad a usefulness may fall upon other shoulders; and with bowed head give best expression of our deep sympathy for those who mourn him most, with silent tears.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A memorial tablet placed in the Chapel, in 1892, reads as follows: "William Wallace Robertson, D. D., 1807-1894. Father of Presbyterianism in Central Missouri. President Westminster Board of Trustees 1854-1894. Prominent among the founders of this College. For forty years most devoted and untiring in its service. Hero of faith. Wise master-builder. His works do follow him."

Judge John A. Hockaday of Fulton was elected President of the Board and has been re-elected annually. Judge Hockaday received his education at Westminster and has ever been its firm friend and a liberal contributor to its treasury. He received, some years ago, from Central College the degree of Doctor of Laws; it was most worthily bestowed.

In the summer of 1896, John Newton Lyle, Ph. D., who for so many years had labored in the department of Physical Science successfully, though sadly hampered by the limited equipment, offered his resignation. Dr. Lyle's health had been so poor that his duties as instructor had become a burden; during the last term of his service, his son, Rev. E. H. Lyle, of Colorado Springs, surrendered, for a time, his pastoral duties and came to Fulton to relieve his father of all class-work. Mr. Lyle, who is a graduate of

Westminster and has taken post-graduate work at Harvard, succeeded to the satisfaction of the students, the faculty, and the Board. Dr. J. N. Lyle came to the College in the dark war-days, and had served it most faithfully. A large part of his life was the life of Westminster, and the affection of many who were associated with him, as students and as instructors, have followed him to the new sphere of labor into which he entered after two years of complete rest. Dr. Lyle was succeeded by L. L. Campbell, Ph. D., an alumnus of Washington-Lee University, and at the time of his election a member of the faculty of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. His services in the department of Science have proved most efficient. He began making a collection for the Museum, which has already become very valuable.

The year 1898 marks an era in the life of the Literary Societies. These useful societies had been successful for many years; the excellent training they gave had been appreciated by the student-body as well as by the faculty and the Trustees; annual addresses of a high literary character had been delivered before the societies by some of the most eminent speakers of the day, and crowded audiences had greeted all their exhibitions and public exercises. But, for some reason unknown, the interest of the students languished until the membership and the character of the exercises were reported to be far below what they had been in past years. At one time a number of earnest students withdrew and formed a third literary society. On motion of Rev. Franc Mitchell, the Board offered to the Philologic and the Philalethian Societies a prize of $25 for the best exhibition. At first each society occupied an evening, and the judges had to attend both exercises; later, the Board provided for a joint exhibition. The effect of the rivalry

soon became perceptible; gradually the societies regained both in membership and in pride, and their contest became one of the most interesting features of Commencement week. During this period we find on the minutes both of the Board and of the Synod evidence of the concern of both bodies for a revival of practice in forensic exercises.

In 1897 the College received from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Staley of Saline Co., a collection of moths made by their son who was an ardent student of this form of life. He is said to have been a youth of great promise, but death called him before he came to the maturity of his powers. This collection, which has been pronounced one of the choicest in the country, is carefully preserved in the museum.

During Dr. Gordon's administration associations of Alumni were organized and began to use their influence to promote the growth and usefulness of their Alma Mater. B. H. Charles, Esq., class '85, finding that there were many ex-Westminster students in St. Louis, induced them to form that large and flourishing organization that has done so much for the College, and the fruit of whose plans is yet to mature. Similar associations were formed at Kansas City, Sedalia, Kennett, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. Under the direction of the General Association preparation of a General Catalogue has been in progress for some time. The Trustees having approved a plan presented by Mr. Charles, subscriptions to an Alumni fund, which is steadily increasing, were secured. At the instance of Dr. Gordon, the Trustees placed a scholarship at the disposal of each association. The General Association, with the consent of Synod, began to nominate each year one of their number for membership in the Board of Trustees. Dr. J. G. Moore and S. J. Fisher, Esq., of St. Louis and E. W. Grant of Fulton having been so nominated, were elected by Synod. At

REV. DR. E. C. GORDON.

its meeting in 1902, after the union of the Synods in support of the College, the association made no nomination, and referred the question of a continuance of the practice to the Synods.

While Dr. Gordon was president Westminster became a member of the Missouri College Union, a body which Dr. Gordon assisted in organizing. This Union, then consisting of Washington University, Drury College, Missouri University, Central, William Jewell, Missouri Valley, and Westminster Colleges, has been instrumental through the State Association of Teachers, in promoting education in the secondary and high schools, especially in partly closing the gap between the high schools and the Freshmen class of Colleges. One result of its efforts among colleges is seen in the increase of its membership.

On December 23, 1897, Dr. Gordon, having determined to re-enter the pastoral work and somewhat discouraged, perhaps, by the increasing debt and the slowness with which the church responded to his appeal for funds, resigned the presidency and accepted a call to the church at Lexington, Mo., which he had served so acceptably before coming to Westminster. At the solicitation of the Board, Dr. Gordon continued his work in the class-room until June, going to Lexington every Saturday and returning on Monday. The Faculty were requested to elect one of their number to act as chairman until the Board could elect a president. They elected Dr. Gordon, but he declined; Dr. Cowan refused to permit his name to be considered and the office fell to John J. Rice, who held the Chair of History and Literature.

At the meeting of the Board on June 1, 1903, the following minutes was adopted:

The Board takes pleasure in placing upon record its appreciation of Dr. Gordon's services as President of the College and Professor of Bible Instruction. For six years he has gone in and out before the students and citizens of the community, and his life has been an inspiration for good to all with whom he has associated. His courteous and gentlemanly conduct has elevated the tone of honor and true manliness among the students; the superior teaching in the Bible Course, of which he was the Professor, has made an impression upon the minds and hearts of many who sat under his instruction that time will not efface and the fruits of which will be seen many years to come. We ask that his life may be spared for a long period of time and that the blessing of God may rest upon him.

The following also appeared of record.

The Board learns with pleasure and pride from the report of the Acting-President that the students have uniformly respected the rules and little occasion for discipline has arisen during the past session. We commend our students upon their record made for decorum and deportment this term, and trust the enviable reputation made may be emulated in the future history of the College. It was ordered that the above be read to the students on Commencement Day.

The Committee on Instruction for the past year was represented by Rev. A. A. Wallace, who presented the following report: "As a member of the Committee on Instruction it was my privilege to examine, in January, the examination papers from the various departments. These papers show the work done by the Faculty and students to be of a very high order. The high character of the work evidenced by these papers calls for the sincere praise of the Board and the friends of the College."

The Board established a Resident Master of Arts Course; provided for the acceptance of certificates from High Schools "for work done in them corresponding to Westminster's Academic work;" directed that "Washing-

ton's Birthday be observed hereafter;" ordered that "instead of two exhibitions, the Literary Societies hold a joint exhibition;" and granted two ladies, graduates of the Synodical Female College who desired to prepare themselves to teach, permission to attend classes at Westminster. This permission seemed to alarm some friends of the College, to whom it appeared to be the thin edge of the co-educational wedge. One of these ladies attended one year and then secured a position as teacher. Another continued to attend for several years, and by vote of the Faculty was granted a certificate of the work she had done. Later (1902-3) one or two attended for one year. Rhetorical exercises in chapel, which had been omitted for some years, were resumed.

During the sixteen or eighteen months of the interregnum, the attendance and funds had not increased, and the members of the Board were fully aware of the importance of electing a president; they held more than one meeting for the consideration of that subject, but they were inclined to move with caution; at one of their meetings they appointed a committee on correspondence with a view to obtaining a list of names from which a choice could be made. At a session held at Mexico, December 12, 1898, the acting president urged that no man hampered by class-room duties demanding his constant presence in Fulton, as had been the case with the former president and as was the case with the acting president, could succeed in meeting the present demands of a College in this State; he hoped that the Board, when it elected a president, would take off these shackles and would clothe him with the power and responsibility a president ought to have. A committee of five was appointed on the election of a president and the reorganization of the Faculty and the courses of study. It was pro-

vided that for the present the president (when chosen) should be relieved from all class-room duties, and should be charged with the administration of college affairs, including its finances. On March 27th, the committee submitted its correspondence. The committee was continued with the power to consummate an election, if on inquiry they should be satisfied, the first choice of the Board being Mr. John Henry MacCracken of New York. In May the committee reported the election and acceptance of Dr. MacCracken.

NOTE.—Section 2, Chapter VIII, page 28, of the By-Laws was amended by adding the following, concerning the President: "He shall also represent the College personally, by voice and pen, seeking students and additional endowments as he may have time and opportunity. In connection with the Faculty he shall have general oversight of the instruction and discipline of the College, examining in person, from time to time, the work done in the class-rooms, both by Professors and students, in lectures, recitations, and examinations, observing the course and methods of instruction and the proficiency of the students." Prof. Rice, who had been Chairman of the Faculty, having been re-elected by the Board at the meeting in March, was elected Vice-President.

Mr. MacCracken is a graduate of the New York University and the son of the able and successful Chancellor of that Institution. He completed his course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany; at the time of his election he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the New York University. He entered upon the duties of his office in September, 1899.

Dr. MacCracken's election attracted very general attention because he was said to be the youngest man in the United States, if not in the world, holding the presidency of an important College. His picture appeared, with this

announcement, in magazines and newspapers, and elicited much comment. His youthful appearance, no doubt, caused many a misgiving in the ranks of the friends of the College; and his very quiet and modest demeanor gave little assurance to the doubters. But he had been trained by a veteran, and before a year had elapsed he had turned doubt into enthusiastic confidence. For a time he quietly studied the field, and then as quietly went to work. He kept his own counsel; when he left Fulton, the members of the Faculty, including the writer, seldom knew whither he went or the date of his return. So far as we were informed, he had not begun his work, when on April 26, 1900, a little more than six months after he reached Fulton, the Board of Trustees was called to meet at Mexico "to consider the changes in the curriculum recommended by the Faculty and to take the necessary steps for the erection of a Science Building, etc." The President placed before the Board a list of contributors, showing sufficient to erect and equip a building at a cost of $20,000. Among the changes in the curriculum were the division of the Chair of History and Literature into the Department of English Language and Literature and the Department of History and Political Science, and the elective work in all departments was made more varied; the requirement for the B. L. degree was increased from 54 to 64 hours; the Academy was reorganized. At this meeting William Janes Wright, D. D., L. D.,* resigned the Chair of Bible and Metaphysics, and the Board adopted the following minute:

> Resolved, That the Board of Trustees place on record their appreciation of the long and faithful services of Professor Wright in the chair of Metaphysics and Christian Apologetics,

*Died at Fulton, in 1903, aged 72 years.

> and of his earnest devotion to the College and its interests. In his retirement from the Faculty, the College will lose a Professor eminent, not only in general scholarship, but for distinguished attainments in several departments of learning, as well as a man whose qualities as a christian gentleman have endeared him to his colleagues in the Faculty, the Board of Trustees, and the students of the College. The Board desire to express the hope that continued and enlarged usefulness may follow him in whatever occupation in life he may hereafter be engaged.

The Board elected President MacCracken to the Sausser Chair of Philosophy and Christian Apologetics; and Profs. Gage and Rice were requested to render him assistance in the work in this department; Dr. Cowan was requested to add to his duties three hours of instruction in the Bible.

At the Commencement, in June, 1900, for the second time in the history of Westminster, the President was formally inaugurated. By appointment of the Board of Trustees, Rev. J. F. Cannon, D. D., of St. Louis, delivered an address; he was followed by Judge Hockaday, President of the Board, and then President MacCracken delivered his inaugural address, taking for his subject "The Place of Science in the College Curriculum." At this Commencement, after appropriate exercises, "ground was broken" for the new building, "Science Hall," by Mrs. Mary C. Parker, of St. Charles, Mo., who had contributed $5,000 toward its erection. Before Dr. MacCracken's election, Mr. S. J. Fisher, of St. Louis, who has been one of the most active and most practical friends of Westminster, had sought to interest Mrs. Parker, and had suggested that she endow a Laboratory in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Henry S. Parker. There was nothing definite, however, until Dr. MacCracken took up the work and, at Mr. Fisher's request,

visited Mrs. Parker. A year later Mrs. Parker added $1,500 to her gift. The Chemical Laboratory bears the name of Henry S. Parker. In the following April, Science Hall was completed, and its laboratories and lecture rooms were supplied with every convenience for work in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Geology. Having secured additional funds, Dr. MacCracken installed a steam-heating plant and conducted the heat to all of the apartments in Science Hall and Westminster Hall; the gymnasium was equipped with new apparatus, and all modern conveniences. The rooms in Westminster Hall, formerly occupied by the Department of Science, were thrown together and supplied with desks for the Academy. The rooms in the rear were thrown together and the Library formerly inaccessible to students, was placed there under charge of Curators who kept it open for students during all college hours.

The year 1901 is a very important period in the history of the College. The views of what constitutes a College education and what should be the requirements for degrees, as well as the distinctions in degree indicated by the nomenclature, had undergone a gradual change, the effect of which became perceptible at conservative Westminster in this year. "By unanimous vote of the Faculty, and with the approval of the Executive Committee, it was decided to offer but one degree, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to all who complete any of the three courses of study offered by the College. This is in accordance with a usage which, for some time prevalent in certain Southern Colleges, is now rapidly spreading all over the country, and which has recently been adopted by Columbia, Cornell and the University of Michigan.

"It is based upon the theory, that the introduction of the elective system destroys the significance of the old A.

B. degree; and that, inasmuch as the completion of the College course represents a liberal education rather than specialization along particular lines, it is not important to have specialized baccalaureate degrees." (Records of Board, p. 255). Among the institutions of this State that had made changes in the A. B. degree were mentioned Missouri State University, which decided, in 1900, not to require Greek for the A. B. degree.

Many who agree with Dr. Fisher, that the old classical course is the best course for mental training, will disapprove, perhaps, of this departure. We imagine that those who disagree with them might offer two answers: first, that those who object have not tried the new roads to the degree of Arts and are not well qualified to advise; second, that, even supposing their objections well-founded, there are certain terms current in the educational market, and to that current use every College, willy-nilly, must conform. Our older scholars would shake their heads deprecatingly over that term "educational market;" nevertheless, with the large number of American Colleges and the keen competition in which they annually engage, the term will not appear inappropriate to the College president of to-day.

Gifts for the year, amounting to over $16,000, were announced. Messrs. Louis and William Huggins, of St. Joseph, Missouri, subscribed $10,000, to be used either as endowment or for erecting a dormitory; in accordance with a previous action of the Board, providing that an existing Chair should be named for any person making a gift of that amount, the "Huggins Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy" appeared in the annual catalogue.

At the meeting of the Board, in June, 1901, we find recorded a tribute to the memory of Rev. Joshua Barbee, who as evangelist and pastor had spent a long and most

DR. JOHN H. MACCRACKEN.

useful life in the State. "He was specially interested in Westminster College. Here his sons were educated. Here he gave his money, his time, his wisdom, in managing both men and affairs." And here we take occasion to remark that among the gifts to Westminster that may be obscure here, none will shine brighter in the great hereafter than the unselfish labors of the members of its Boards of Trustees. Twice, and sometimes three or four times a year, the brethren charged by Synods with the care of this Institution have journeyed, at their own expense, from distant homes to spend days or nights in devising ways and means to maintain it and to enlarge its usefulness.

With the close of this College year, Professor Edward Strother Wood, A. M., terminated his fourteen years of faithful service as Principal of the Academy. The Board placed the following on record: "In accepting the resignation of Prof. E. S. Wood who has for so many years taught in the Academic Department of the College, the Board places on record its appreciation of his devotion to his work and to the interests of the College, to the zeal, patience, and fidelity with which he has discharged his duties, to the good influence he has exercised over his students, and to the success which has crowned his work in teaching certain branches of learning to which he has devoted special attention." * * * * *

Professor Wood had received a part of his education at Westminster, and had been a successful teacher in the public schools for a number of years before beginning his service in the College. For two or three years he served Westminster very successfully as Adjunct Professor of Physical Science. Professor Wood at once returned to work in the public schools, becoming Principal of the Fulton High School. He was succeeded at Westminster, for

one year, by Rev. Horace B. Banks, class '78, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. James Edgar Travis, class '94.

In this year, for the first term, credit of one hour toward a degree was given for the completion of the course of instruction in the gymnasium; the classes were in charge of Mr. Wm. G. Coxhead, of St. Louis, a most excellent instructor; it is due to Mr. Coxhead to say that, in addition to this work, he was a faithful and successful student; hence he refused offers to engage in similar work, at a larger salary, at other institutions.

The most important event of the year was the successful completion of negotiations between the two Synods for co-operation in the ownership and support of the College—a form of co-operation that is in its nature permanent and which more than doubles the constituency of the College, both in numbers and in resources. In recording this re-union of hearts and hands in educational work, we take the liberty of incorporating the greater part of the October, 1901, Bulletin of Information, issued by the President of the College, entitled "The Plan of Co-operation adopted by the Northern and Southern Synods of Missouri in behalf of Westminster College, with some account of the movement leading to it."

Westminster College will hereafter represent the Synod of Missouri of the Northern Presbyterian church, as well as the Synod of Missouri of the Southern Presbyterian church, in the work of Christian Higher Education for Young men.

The Southern Synod has offered in a most generous and fraternal manner to share with the Northern Synod on equal terms the management and control of Westminster; and the Northern Synod, without a dissenting voice, has accepted the offer in the same spirit in which it was made, and has entered into the new privileges and responsibilities wth the greatest heartiness and cordiality.

It is the earnest purpose and prayer of all participating in this

movement, that, henceforth, Westminster College shall know neither North nor South, but, with the number of her friends multiplied, and with enlarged facilities, shall go forward, to do in the future, a still greater work than in the past, in spreading knowledge, in teaching and training young men, in witnessing to the truth of God.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement toward co-operation, which has reached its culmination in the actions of the Synods this month, is not of recent origin.

Westminster College was the child of the undivided Synod. The evil wrought by the dissensions in the church has nowhere, perhaps, been felt more keenly than at Westminster. The case of the Institution was similar to that of a strong, healthy, vigorous child with every promise of a splendid manhood, who is let fall by the nurse, and must henceforth, through no fault of its own, struggle through life crippled and deformed. Every day and every year, for a whole generation, those faithfully bearing the burden at Westminster have been reminded by their bitter needs of the loss of a large part of their former friends, and have looked forward to a time of reconciliation, as the time of promise, when the burden should be lightened.

Each decade since the division in the Synod, has seen an effort toward the reunion of forces on behalf of the College. The first effort came to naught. The second effort resulted in a partial and temporary co-operation. The full and equal partnership entered into at this time, will, it is believed, last as long as the two Synods shall last.

BEGINNINGS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The beginnings of the present movement are to be found in the decision of the Board of Trustees to seek a President from the Northern church, and in the resolutions subsequently adopted in May, 1899, by the Westminster Alumni Association, of St. Louis, petitioning the two Synods to take steps looking toward co-operation in education.

The progress made in the year 1899, is set forth in the letter addressed by Judge Hockaday, President of the Board of Trustees, to the Northern Synod, and in the actions taken by that Synod at Hannibal.

The letter was as follows:

FULTON, MISSOURI, October 21, 1899.

The Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of Westminster College permit me to call your attention to the action taken by the Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian church in the United States, at a meeting held at Boonville, Missouri, October 10, 1899.

In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College the standing rule of the Synod with regard to the election of Trustees was amended so as to read as follows: "No one shall be eligible for trusteeship except members of the Presbyterian church in the United States and members of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America."

In reply to an overture from the Presbytery of Upper Missouri asking that the Synod take steps looking toward co-operation between the Synods of the Northern and Southern churches in the support and control of Westminster College, the following resolution was adopted:

"In answer to the overture from the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, proposing an invitation to the Synod of Missouri, to co-operate in the conduct of Westminster College, we assure said Presbytery that, regretting the discontinuance by said Synod of such co-operation in former years, we would sincerely welcome its renewal and shall respond to any intimation by the other Synod of a desire to take part with us in promoting Christian education."

We desire also to bring to your attention the following resolution adopted by the Westminster Alumni Association, of St. Louis, at its meeting held last spring:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this Association the time has come when co-operative effort on the part of the two Synods of this State in educational lines is necessary. And be it further

"Resolved, That this Association respectfully requests the two Synods at their next regular meetings to give this matter such consideration as it may in their judgment demand; and if its meets with their approval, that a committee of conference be appointed by each Synod to take the subject under further consideration."

In view of these actions and of the widespread desire cherished in both branches of the church that a strong, well equipped college should be built up and maintained by the united support of Presbyterians in

this State, we trust that you will take the matter of co-operation under consideration, and that you may see your way clear to take action commending Westminster College to the attention of your people, and endorsing the movement to secure additional endowment and equipment upon which the Trustees are just entering.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. HOCKADAY,

President Board of Trustees Westminster College.

The letter was referred to a special committee, of which Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls was chairman, and the report of that committee, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, was as follows:

ACTION OF THE NORTHERN SYNOD.

"This letter brings before the Synod a subject of the highest importance in which we, as Presbyterians, should have a profound interest. Westminster College is the only Synodical College established by Presbyterians before our unhappy divisions. On account of its history and the work it has done for sound learning and Christian education, it has a special place in the affections of the Presbyterians of this State. We believe that its continuance and enlarged efficiency will be of the greatest advantage to our common Presbyterianism, as well as to the cause of higher education. It is to such colleges that we must especially look for our future candidates for the ministry. The alumni of this College are already a great power for good in the church and many of them are in the ranks of our ministry. The action taken by the Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian church in the United States, now having control of this Institution, is so generous and fraternal in spirit that it must awaken, we are confident, a kindred response on the part of this Synod. Your committee, therefore would recommend the adoption of the following:

"I. This Synod has learned with special pleasure of the action taken by the Synod of Missouri at the request of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, and of the desire of that Synod for co-operation on the part of this Synod in promoting Christian education.

"II. While we do not ask for any share in the control of the College, being perfectly satisfied that it is in wise and safe hands, such as should receive the confidence and support of all Presbyterians, we rejoice that the way has been so fraternally opened to our participation

in the control, and declare our readiness to join in any service by which the efficiency of the College can be promoted.

"III. We believe that our common interests would be greatly advanced by the growing popularity of Westminster College as an educational center for our young men. We, therefore, take pleasure in commending it to the patronage and support of all our churches and people.

"IV. With reference to the request from the Alumni Association, to appoint a committee of conference, this Synod declares its readiness to appoint a committee to take into consideration the whole subject of collegiate education within the State of Missouri, to meet with a similar committee from the Synod of Missouri, Presbyterian church in the United States."

Later in the session, in order to advance the matter as much as possible, on motion it was resolved that the Moderator should at that time "appoint a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee from the Southern Synod, should such a committee be appointed by them, on the subject of Christian Education in the State of Missouri." The following were appointed members of the committee: Revs. Frank W. Sneed, D. D., S. J. Niccolls, D. D., C. B. McAfee, D. D., J. H, Malcolm, D. D., Harry O. Scott, D. D., J. F. Hendy, D. D., and D. L. Lander.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE BY SOUTHERN SYNOD.

A year elapsed before a meeting of the Southern Synod was held; but in October, 1900, at a meeting in Mexico, the Southern Synod appointed "a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee from the Northern Synod upon the subject of Christian Education in the State of Missouri, and to present to the Synod of 1901 such a plan of co-operation as they might agree upon."

The members of the committee were Revs. John F. Cannon, D. D., E. C. Gordon, D. D., John F. Cowan, D. D., W. S. Trimble, Charles W. Latham, and Messrs. J. R. Moorehead and T. B. Campbell.

CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEES.

An account of the proceedings of the two committees is given in the following report of the chairman of the committee of the Southern Synod, made to the Synod at its meeting in Fulton, October, 1901:

"The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to confer with a like committee from the Synod of Missouri, United States of

America, concerning co-operation in the work of Christian Education respectfully submit the following report:

"Your committee met in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, of St. Louis, February 21, 1901, all of the members being present except Dr. J. F. Cowan, and Mr. T. B. Campbell, who were unavoidably detained at their homes. After some discussion as to the best manner of approaching the committee of the other Synod, with whom there was an appointment for the afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

" 'I. That co-operation between the two Synods of Missouri in the work of Church and Christian Education is desirable if it can be arranged on terms that are mutually satisfactory.

" 'II. That in regard to Westminster College, as a proper basis of co-operation, we agree to recommend to our Synod to invite the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, to elect one-half of the members of the Board of Trustees.

" 'III. That in order to make this basis of co-operation effective we agree to recommend to our Synod to seek such changes in the charter of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College as will authorize the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, to elect the number of trustees indicated in the preceding resolution.

" 'IV. That we desire to have the two Synods unite in a general scheme of Church and Christian Education; but before undertaking this we deem it desirable to have plans of co-operation in regard to Westminster College formulated and carried into effect.'

"The committee then adjourned in order to meet immediately in joint session with the committee of the other Synod in the Washington and Compton Avenue church.

"At this session the foregoing resolutions were submitted as expressing the mind of our committee concerning the matter in hand. After discussion, the committee from the other Synod withdrew, and in separate session agreed upon the following resolution, viz.:

" 'I. That co-operation between the two Synods of Missouri in the work of education is desirable and imperative.

" 'II. That the chairman be requested to inform the chairman of the committee of the Synod of Missouri, United States, that we heartily approve of the proposed recommendations submitted by them to us with reference to co-operation in Westminster College. We recognize the generosity of the offer, and the fraternal regard and confidence ex-

pressed in it. Furthermore, this committee will report to our Synod the terms of the proposition, and will recommend co-operation on the basis proposed.

" 'III. In order to promote further co-operation in the cause of collegiate education among us, we will recommend to our Synod such changes in the charter of Lindenwood Female College as will place it under joint control on the same terms as those affecting Westminster College.'

"Your committee then withdrew into separate session, and after full consideration, unanimously agreed to recommend to this Synod to accept the offer of joint control of Lindenwood Female College on the terms specified. This action was reported to the other committee and the conference was then adjourned.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SYNOD.

"We, therefore, recommend the following action, viz.:

"I. That this Synod offer to the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, the right of electing one half of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College; and, in case this offer should be accepted, that the Board of Trustees of Westminster be authorized and instructed to secure such changes in the charter of the Institution as shall allow said Synod legally to exercise this right."

"II. In case the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, should, in accordance with the suggestion of their committee, offer to this Synod the right of joint control of Lindenwood Female College on the terms already indicated, we recommend that the offer be favorably considered."

The report of the Committee was unanimous as to the first recommendation, but one member of the committee dissented from the second recommendation.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN SYNOD.

On motion it was resolved to postpone action on the second recommendation until after the Northern Synod should have an opportunity to act upon it. The Synod, then, entered upon a discussion of the first recommendation, which after careful and prolonged deliberation, was adopted by a large majority.

At the unanimous request of the Board of Trustees, the following resolution was then passed:

E. S. WOOD, A. M.

"Resolved, by the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, that the Board of Trustees of Westminster College be authorized and directed, in case the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America shall signify its readiness to co-operate in the support and control of the College on the terms hereinafter provided, to proceed in accordance with Section 1388 of Article XI, Chapter 12, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, to amend the charter of Westminster College as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

"*Section one of said charter shall be amended so as to read in words and figures as follows, to-wit*:

" 'First. An institution of learning is hereby authorized and established in or near the town of Fulton, Callaway county, to be known as Westminster College, and in all its interests to be under the joint care and control of the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and of the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

"*Section three shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit*:

" 'Third. The board of Trustees of Westminster College shall consist of twenty-four members, eight of whom shall be elected in October, 1902, and a like number each year thereafter, in the manner hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. Nine members shall constitute a quorum of the Board. No person except a minister of one of the Synods having joint control of the College, or a member of a church in connection with one of said Synods, shall be eligible to membership in said Board. Each of said Synods shall at its first meeting after this amendment goes into effect, whether the same be a regular, adjourned, or called meeting, elect, in such manner as said Synod may determine, four members of the Board of Trustees to serve until the meeting of such Synod in October, 1902, four to serve until the meeting in October, 1903, and four until the meeting in October, 1904, and as the respective terms of the persons so chosen shall expire, the Synod by which they were elected, shall choose their successors for a term of three years, so that at the regular meeting in October, 1902, and at the regular meeting in each year thereafter, four members of said Board of Trus-

fees shall be elected by each of said Synods, in such manner as it may direct, for a term of three years. Each trustee so chosen shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified, but shall be subject to removal by the Synod electing him. Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Synod which elected the person, whose death, resignation, removal, refusal to serve, or other disability shall cause said vacancy. The present trustees shall continue in office until each of said Synods, after this amendment goes into effect, shall elect the twelve trustees to be chosen by said Synods as herein provided, and immediately thereafter, the new Board of Trustees shall meet and organize.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO NORTHERN SYNOD.

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee of Conference a memorial to the Northern church was then adopted and is as follows:

"*The Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, to the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, Greeting*:

"WHEREAS, We believe that the work of Christian Education can be more successfully prosecuted within our bounds by a co-operative effort between the two Synods of Missouri than by the single-handed efforts of each;

"WHEREAS, We have heard through a report from our Committee appointed to confer on this subject with a like Committee from your Body the plan of co-operation which was agreed upon by these committees to be submitted for approval to their respective Synods, We therefore make the following overture to your Venerable Body, viz.:

"We invite you to assume an equal partnership with ourselves in the administration and control of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and, to this end, offer you the right of nominating and electing one-half of the members of the Board of Trustees of that Institution.

"Should it be your pleasure to accept this offer, the Board of Trustees of Westminster College are authorized, and instructed to secure such changes in the charter of the Institution as shall allow you legally to exercise the contemplated right.

"We enclose herewith for your examination a copy of the amendments that are proposed by the present Board of Trustees and approved by the Synod.

"As to the second recommendation of our Committee touching joint control of Lindenwood College, we have judged it wise to postpone its consideration until you shall have taken action on the suggestion of your Committee.

"Praying that by the grace of the Holy Spirit, both of our Synods may be guided to devise and to do such things as shall be in harmony with our Master's mind and promotive of His glory, we remain,

Your brethren in Christ,

(Signed) WILLIAM HOGE MARQUESS,
Moderator.

FRANC MITCHELL, Stated Clerk.

FULTON, MISSOURI, October 11, 1901.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN COMMITTEE.

The Northern Synod met in Jefferson City two weeks after the meeting of the Southern Synod. The memorial from the Southern Synod was presented along with the report of the Northern Committee of Conference, which after recounting the proceedings of the Committee, as already described in the report of the Southern Committee, unanimously recommended action as follows:

"I. Resolved, That the proposition made by the Synod of Missouri, United States, for joint control of Westminster College, on the terms above stated, be accepted.

"II. Resolved, That we regard with favor the proposition for further co-operation in educational matters, but that action be deferred until such time as the Board of Trustees of Lindenwood College shall take the necessary action, and until after further conference as to details with the Synod of Missouri, U. S."

ACTION OF THE NORTHERN SYNOD.

The recommendations were taken up separately. After several stirring speeches, all breathing their heartiest spirit of good will, and of deep appreciation of the generous action of the Southern Synod, the first recommendation was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the Synod, impressed by the deep significance of the action, joined heartily in the hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," which was followed by earnest prayer.

The second recommendation was afterwards taken up, and passed unanimously.

TO PUT THE PLAN INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

Application was made to the Circuit Court of Callaway county for the amendment of the charter, and this having been granted December 12, the two Synods held adjourned meetings, December 17, in St. Louis, to elect the members of the new Board.

In the dark days of yore the Synod that founded Westminster was divided; forty years were to roll their weary round of struggle, of alternate success and failure, before the Church that created the College could devise a plan by which both branches could recognize its claims upon them and exercise their authority over it. Henceforth, Westminster, with a protection so powerful, will increase its usefulness. There is much to do; there are more to do it. Those who for forty years struggled so manfully to hold Westminster's banner aloft, who steadfastly resisted the temptation to lower its standards of scholarship in order that increased patronage might lighten their financial burden, rejoice that in the providence of God a powerful ally has come to their aid. Stimulated by what has been accomplished, our brethren of the Northern Synod are cheerfully shouldering their part of the burden. The cause of Christian education in Missouri, as well as in Kentucky, has received a mighty impulse, the effect of which will be felt for generations to come. The memorial of this reunion in education is "Re-union Hall," and as these words are penned its stately walls are rising from the highest point on the campus, a monument to the fraternal love of the Presbyterians of Missouri.

With the record of the year 1902, our history draws to a close.

At the meeting of the Board at St. Louis, in December, the following proposal from the students was received and approved:

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Dec. 6, 1902.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—On Dec. 5, 1902, the student body of the College unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That by and with the consent and approval of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the College, the College colors shall be changed to true blue, the time-honored color of Presbyterianism. No change shall be made at any time except by the consent of the student body, Faculty, and Board of Trustees."

On Dec. 6, 1902, the Faculty of the College unanimously approved the above resolution. And now we, on behalf of the students, would most respectfully beg that you give the resolution your consideration, and will trust you may see fit to approve it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. CANNON, JR.,
R. E. BENCH,
JNO. W. CREIGHTON,
Committee.

And thus the white and gold, more beautiful for decoration, but less significant, gave place to the stronger color.

NOTE:—On June 11, 1902, the Board directed that the date of the College Seal be changed from the year 1855 to to 1853, the year of the founding of the College.

At the meeting held in St. Louis, February 12, 1903, President MacCracken submitted the following communication:

FULTON, Mo. Feb. 3, 1903.

To the Board of Trustees of Westminster College:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby tender my resignation as President of Westminster College, to take effect at the end of the present scholastic year, September 1, 1903.

It is with great reluctance and regret that I feel myself compelled to sever the many bonds which bind me so closely to the College. A brief acquaintance of barely four years has been long enough to enlist my deepest sympathy and interest in its work. Coming to Missouri a

complete stranger, having never met even a single friend of the Institution in person, it has been a great joy and satisfaction to me to make Westminster's cause my cause, and to place her prosperity and welfare as the first object of my desire and solicitude. Such strength and wisdom as I have had, have been spent unreservedly in her service. The cause has become very dear to me—I am of those who believe heartily in its future, and should be glad to watch and work for its unceasing success.

In laying down a work in which I am thus interested, I am influenced by but a single consideration. When my father broke down in health last spring the physicians were of the opinion that his illness was due to overwork, and strongly advised him to relieve himself to some extent at least of the burden he was carrying. The trustees of New York University, with his consent, therefore have arranged to provide a new officer of administration to care for a part of the work formerly devolving upon the Chancellor, and because of my familiarity with with the affairs of the University, have unanimously asked me to take the position, my father joining urgently in the request. The call comes to me, therefore, in the form of a filial obligation, and as such I feel I must accept it.

In reaching this decision, however, I have not been unmindful of Westminster and my obligations to you. This year is not the first time that a return to New York has been urged upon me by friends of the University, but hitherto I have felt that a change in administration might perhaps seriously affect Westminster and her work, and have therefore declined to consider it. I feel sure that this will not now be the case.

The plan of co-operation has been put in effect, has been tested for more than a year, and so far as any of us can foresee there is no reason why it should not continue to work successfully. By the end of the year the new Residence Hall will have been completed and this building together with Science Hall and the Steam Plant, will have brought the material equipment of the College up to a point where it corresponds favorably with the amount of endowment, and will enable the College to enter upon the larger life which was suddenly made possible by the Sausser gift.

The College has incurred no debt the last three years. Its attendance to-day is the largest for ten years. The Presbyterians of Missouri have greater faith and interest in the Institution than for many years.

With the new year it begins a new half century. The conditions are as favorable now, therefore, as we may expect them to be at any time in the near future, for a new man to enter and take up the work.

At a time when the prospect was dark, and many of the friends of the Institution almost discouraged, it was, perhaps, wise to make a somewhat desperate experiment of putting so young a man at the head of the Institution, but now that the prospect is brighter and the way cleared for a strong, vigorous advance, the College will profit in many ways, particularly, I believe, in attendance, by having at its head one of greater maturity and experience. I am sure, therefore, that a change of administration at this time, need cause no serious injury to Westminster.

There will be the little waste, which always goes with a readjustment under such conditions, but this will doubtless be more than counter-balanced by the impetus and fresh way of looking at things which a new man will bring with him. My term of service will have been as long as the term of service for which the American people think it good economy to elect a chief magistrate, and if the affairs of the government can be grasped quickly by a new incumbent every four years, surely the same should be true of a college.

Finally, I desire to express my deep appreciation of the confidence and kindness you have shown me as trustees and of your readiness to share in any enterprise which promised to promote the best interests of the Institution. The relations between us have been so cordial, and my indebtedness to many of you personally is so heavy that it adds greatly to the reluctance with which I regard the severing of these ties.

In view of the plain duty, however, calling me to accept this new work, and in view of the fact that conditions have so shaped themselves at Westminster, that the time seems opportune for a change of administration, I respectfully ask that this resignation be accepted, and that steps be taken at once to secure a successor, in order that the work of the College may suffer as little interruption as possible.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN HENRY MACCRACKEN.

When Dr. MacCracken announced his resignation to the Faculty, with one accord they urged him to reconsider it; and the Student Body, on hearing of it, unanimously

urged him to remain. Similar resolutions evidenced the sentiment, both of the St. Louis Alumni Association and of the Trustees. Dr. MacCracken had proved that he had "an old head on young shoulders." Thoroughly posted in educational affairs, never quick or rash, courageous in meeting discouragement, ingenious and resourceful in the midst of perplexities, he was found equal to difficult situations that few men could have met successfully. He had won the confidence of the Presbyterians of Missouri and had inspired with enthusiastic hope the old students who loved their Alma Mater and longed to see her usefulness and her importance suitably recognized. What wonder that there was lament and protest when Westminster was about to lose her gallant young standard-bearer!

At this meeting of the Board, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Ferguson, class '78. presided. Before another meeting, while in the prime of manhood and usefulness, he was called to his reward. The flourishing Church in St. Louis that mourned his death is a monument to his long and faithful pastorate.

This year marks also an advance in missionary spirit at Westminster. For several years Dr. Campbell and others had sought to keep the students well-informed on the subject of missions and to get them to aid the great movement for the spread of the Gospel by their prayers and their contributions. These efforts were crowned by the formation of the Westminster Living Link League for the purpose of supporting a Westminster Alumnus in the foreign field. Mr. A. B. Dodd, class '98, who had just concluded a post-graduate course at Princeton Theological Seminary, was chosen as the representative, and accepted the appointment.

At the meetings of the Synods in the fall of 1902, an

invitation from the Fulton Church to meet in Fulton, to celebrate the semi-centennial of the College, the third week in October, was accepted. As we close this brief history of the first fifty years, the friends of the College are looking forward to this semi-centennial celebration, in which both Synods and the Alumni will join, as an occasion full of promise for a prosperous future.

CHAPTER XI.

FINANCIAL HISTORY FROM 1887 TO 1903.

PACE forbids, even were it profitable, to give the financial history of the College as fully as has been done by Dr. Fisher for the years preceding 1887.

The minutes of Synod, for October, 1887, show that "The Board of Trustees has of Permanent Fund in notes well secured, and cash on hand to the amount of $6,915.95. Also of the Education Fund in notes to the amount of $5,063.50. All the above notes bear eight per cent. interest." The Board of Trustees had appointed Gen. Jno. A. Hockaday to visit the office of the Board of Trust, and secure full information relative to the funds, investments, and income of the College. Gen. Hockaday reported that "all the notes constituting the Endowment Fund proper, with one exception, are secured by liens upon real estate in the city of St. Louis, and the excepted one upon good personal security." He adds: "The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trust represented all of said notes as solvent and unquestionably good assets, which your committee has every reason to believe to be

true." We also learn that the Ways and Means Committee anticipated for the year ending June 1, 1888, an income of $9,380, and expenses amounting to $10,453, leaving a deficit of $1,073 to be covered by gifts or by increase in the number of students. The usual full report of the Board of Trust is given, including, first, receipts and disbursements for the year; second, for the whole period of the Board's existence; third, a statement of investments and rates of interest, and fourth, the following estimate of endowment:

Notes, cash, etc.....	$68,990 38*	
College buildings and grounds..	35,000 00	
Subscriptions	1,500 00	
Potts Professorship	1,101 40	$106,591 78

At Synod, in October, 1888, the number of students is reported as 116, an increase of 23 over the preceding session. The collection from the Churches (140 in number) is reported as only $128.10. The debt is reported as about $1,200. The Permanent Committee reports to the Synod that the debt is about $800 and regrets that it has no information as to how it was contracted. It recommends that "$1,000 be apportioned among the Presbyteries, to be by them apportioned among the Churches, for the purpose of liquidating the debt," etc. The Board of Trust's "estimate of endowment" shows a slight decrease in the item of notes, bonds, and cash, reducing the total to $106,399.55.

The minutes of Synod for 1889, report 118 students and the venerable President of the Board of Trustees calls attention to the $68,825.15 endowment in the hands of the Board of Trust. He says: "Of the above amount $5,620.39

*Includes Jaccard Fund.

is the gift of Mrs. Eugene Jaccard, the interest of which is to be applied, according to the will of the donor, to aid young men preparing for the Gospel ministry. This deducted from the above, leaves the sum of $63,204.76, the interest of which is to meet current expenses. The gift of Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters, of about $6,000, should be added to this * * *. We then have belonging to the Permanent Fund $69,204.96." He then estimates the income, at six per cent., at $4,200 and fees from students at $3,500, making a total of $7,700 income. Against this he places the necessary expenses, $8,444.53—of which $7,100 pays the President and Faculty. He adds: "From these figures it can easily be seen where comes in the debt from year to year; our income is not equal to our necessary expenses."

The Permanent Committee on the affairs of the College reports to Synod that there is "an unavoidable deficit of about $750 and recommends that an agent be employed to increase this endowment." The Board of Trust estimates the endowment at $106,455.97—a slight increase over the previous report.

For the year 1890, we find in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the June meeting, that the Ways and Means Committee reported a probable income of $7,500 and a probable expenditure of $8,000. President Marquess' salary, already nominal, was reduced, at his instance, to $250. Rev. W. R. Dobyns, the Financial Secretary, made a report of his work from January 1. The following action was taken: "The Board has heard with pleasure the report of the Financial Secretary. We pledge him a hearty support and suggest that for the next three months he devote himself chiefly to the work of canvassing for students."

In June, 1891, the Eexcutive Committee reported to the Board that the expenditures have been $8,402.81 and that

the indebtedness to the Professors is $3,882.50, to meet which there is $1,300; and interest due from the Board of Trust and from notes in the hands of the Treasurer, $800 or $1,000. "The amount of $1,000 paid to the agent as his salary has added to our expenses that amount; this has thrown us behind with our Professors; and the Board must either order us to make good this amount from money secured by the agent for endowment, or arrange some plan by which we can meet our obligations." On June 3, the Committee on Ways and Means submitted an estimate for the ensuing year:

From the Board of Trust	$ 3,500 00
From Tuition	3,500 00
Interest on notes in charge of Board of Trust	400 00
Total income for the year	$ 7,400 00
Amount now due from Board of Trust	800 00
Cash in hands of Treasurer of College	1,300 00
Total	$ 9,500 00

EXPENSES.

Salaries of Professors		$ 6,800 00
Contingent Expenses		650 00
Now due Professors on salaries		3,882 50
		$ 11,332 50
Deficiency	$1,832 50	

The deficiency arose from the payment of $1,832, to the agent. To restore that sum, it is recommended that, in obedience to the authority of Synod, given after the appointment of such agent was made, at its last meeting, the amount be taken from collections made by the agent. The salaries of Dr. Wright and Dr. Cowan are reported to be secured by private subscription. The agent reported as

the result of his labors a total of $9,861.80 in cash, notes and promises, the latter amounting to $1,175. At this meeting, Mr. Dobyns resigned the agency and re-entered the pastoral work.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, October 14, 1891, Mr. C. L. Thompson, Treasurer of the Board of Trust, laid before the Board a number of notes that had no credits or upon which payments had ceased. The Treasurer of the Board of Trust and the Financial Agent, Rev. W. H. Claggett, were authorized to investigate and take such action as they deemed best.

The report to Synod in October, 1892, states that the endowment fund, which had been reported the year before as $74,211.32, has been increased $300, from the sale of Wisconsin land. The education fund is reported at $10,686. The Board of Trust's estimate of the endowment* is $106,-114.68. The estate bequeathed by Wm. Sausser, of Hannibal, Mo., is reported to consist of notes, stocks, and bonds, "to the amount of some $74,000, and real estate estimated to be worth $45,000 to $50,000." Most of the real estate was productive. One note for $10,000 is reported doubtful. No income from the estate could be expected for two years. Nevertheless a professorship called for by the bequest had been filled. The report says of this bequest: "It is a noble expression of the confidence felt by a successful business man in the Synod and in the future usefulness of the College. It is also his eloquent testimony to the value of the work done by the College in the past, and to the importance of increasing its means of usefulness in the future. It remains for other friends to emulate Mr. Sausser's munificence by furnishing the funds necessary to give the highest degree of efficiency to his bequest."

*Including grounds and buildings.

We learn from the minutes that in the preceding January, Mr. Clagett had resigned as Financial Agent, and the position remained vacant.

The eagerness of the Board to begin the work provided for by the bequest, by filling the Chair of Biblical Instruction two years before there could be any income from the estate, thus adding heavily to an expense under which the College had been staggering, may be justified, perhaps, by their belief that gratitude for this signal blessing would so warm the hearts and open the purses of Presbyterians, that the deficit would easily be met. It never occurred to them that this splendid bequest might have exactly the opposite effect; that those who had helped bear the load in darker days might conclude that now the burden was lifted and there was no longer need to exert themselves. At any rate, we find the appeals of the Board and of Synod for contributions to meet the deficit were unsuccessful. On May 31, 1892, the record of the Board of Trustees gives the debt to the Professors as about $3,050.* The committee appointed to raise funds for current expenses reported $1,125 of the desired $4,500. The Committee of Ways and Means estimated for the ensuing year the following: Salaries $10,300, janitor $300, incidental expense $1,600, total $12,200. This amounted to $2,100 more than the income, including the subscription. It was resolved to borrow $3,000, if necessary, using the securities held by the Board of Trustees as collateral; and to continue the committee to secure "subscriptions for current expenses for five years." A resolution was adopted to pay from funds collected by

*At this date Prof. Marquess' books which were opened at later date show debt to Professors and Janitor, $4,202.46; debt for repairs and building, $1,839; Due for supplies, incidentals, etc., $172.70.

the two financial agents the deficit caused by payment of their salaries.

The committee on the report of the Board of Trustees, reported to Synod, in October, 1893, commending "the new set of books, in which the various funds and accounts of the College are systematically kept." These books were kept by Prof. E. H. Marquess, who in addition to his labors as Professor of Latin Language and Literature, has kept a set of double-entry books and attended very largely to seeking loans for the Executive Committee and to the correspondence and other business involved in the management of the Sausser estate and other funds in the hands of the Board of Trustees. For this labor Prof. Marquess received a small additional salary. The cost of administration was thus reduced to a comparatively trifling sum. The Board's report to Synod announced that the following professorships had been placed upon the Sausser foundation: Metaphysics and Christian Apologetics, Bibical History and Doctrine, and Biblical Languages. The following is the financial statement in full:

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 1, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

From Interest	$ 4,294 66	
From Fees	4,392 00	
From Gifts	1,826 00	
Total receipts from outside sources	$ 10,512 66	
Receipts from permanent endowment	$ 3,069 94	
Receipts from bills payable	5,000 00	
Total	$ 8,069 94	
Grand total receipts		$18,582 60

EXPENDITURES.

On account, salaries 1891-92	$ 4,202 46	
On account, sundries 1891-92	313 99	
On account interest, 1891-92	294 24	
On account, bills payable*	1,839 00	
Total on account, old debt	$ 6,649 69	
On account, salaries 1892-93	8,167 50	
On account, sundries 1892-93	1,264 66	
On account interest, 1892-93	139 30	
Total on account current expenses 1892-93	$ 9,561 45	
On account, bills payable 1892-93	$ 12,500 00	
		$18,711 14
Balance against current fund	128 54	

If the sums paid for expenses contracted prior to June 1st, 1892, be subtracted from the amount given above, it will show that the expenses properly belonging to the year 1892-93 amount in all to $12,171.46, which represents the sum required to meet the annual expense of the College on its present basis.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS JUNE 1, 1903:

Permanent Endowment	$ 75,221 31	
Suspended debt	1,105 00	
Due Professors and others	2,481 47	
Bills payable	2,500 00	
Cash	128 54	
Total		$ 81,436 32

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, Board of Trust	$ 65,956 35
Bills receivable, Board of Trustees	10,180 47
Due by Sausser Estate	1,500 00

*Debt on College.

Cash—permanent endowment	189 49	
Net debt	3,610 01	
Total		$ 81,436 32

EDUCATION FUND—LIABILITIES.

Endowment	$ 10,685 89	
Interest	265 00	
W. H. Marquess, Agent	389 60	
		$ 11,340 49

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, Board of Trust	$ 5,620 39	
Bills receivable, Board of Trustees	4,792 60	
Bills receivable, private parties	265 00	
Cash—Endowment	272 90	
Cash—Beneficiary Fund	9 91	
Net debt	379 69	
		$ 11,340 49

SAUSSER FUND—LIABILITIES.

Endowment	$ 377 00	

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 377 00	

Dr. Marquess, the executor of Mr. Sausser's will, has informed the Board that there will be no revenues from the estate at the disposal of the Board during the year. After predicting a decrease of $800 or $1,000 in receipts from students' fees, the Board reports that to maintain the high standard of instruction, and at the same time not anticipate the Sausser revenues, "it will be necessary for our people to contribute during the next year or two the sum of $4,500. To raise this sum a committee of the Board, consisting of one from each Presbytery, has been appointed to solicit gifts to be paid until the revenues from the Sausser bequest are available. We regret to say that the response to this appeal, up to this time, has not been so satisfactory as we hoped."

Our courses of instruction, in extent and in the manner they are presented by the accomplished professors, who compose the Faculty, are

equal to those of any similar institution in the country; and, we believe, superior to most. If we can maintain our present condition for two or three years, we shall be in a self-supporting condition. A failure to do this, either by curtailing our course of instruction or by anticipating the Sausser revenues, may seriously cripple the Institution, of which Synod may well be proud. In whatever way regarded, whether as a training school for ministers, or for teachers, or for business men, every dollar expended on the College has borne good and abundant fruit to the Church and to the State. We have every reason to hope and believe that this will be eminently true in the future. The tendency of the age is to secularize education and to divorce religion from the instruction given in our colleges and in all schools of lower rank. Every reflecting Christian man knows that this tendency, if allowed to run its course, will be ruinous to the religion and morals of the country. The maintenance, therefore, of distinctly Christian schools and colleges is one of the supreme needs of the age. Next to the proclamation of the Gospel, it is indispensable to the future welfare of the Church.

The quotation from the report of the Board of Trustees to Synod in 1893, has been prolonged, not only in order that the reader may note the warning that is given, but that once more may be emphasized the relation of the Synod to the College and the reasons for its existence. On a former occasion, Synod pronounced it to be "the right arm of the Church."

The report of the Board of Trust to Synod contains, as usual, the receipts and disbursements for the year, then the total receipts and disbursements during the existence of the Board, and the estimate of endowment in its hands, including Buildings and Grounds. The report shows that for the year $3,456.14 was sent to the College Treasurer and that the expenses of the Board of Trust were $483.03. The Board reports on hand:

Bills receivable	$ 68,666 67	
Cash	337 63	
Everett Note	464 04	
	$ 69,468 34	
Less Jaccard Note	5,620 39	$63,847 95

As the interest of the Jaccard Fund is used to aid candidates for the ministry, it is deducted, showing $63,847.95 belonging to the endowment, from the earnings of which college expenses may be paid. It

may be noted that the Board of Trustees reports to Synod that this item in the hands of the Board of Trust, is $65,956.35. Before accounting for the apparent discrepancy, we quote the Board of Trust's "estimate of endowment:"

College Buildings, etc	$ 35,000 00
Notes, as above	68,666 67
Subscriptions, Secretary	1,200 00
Potts' Professorship	908 40
Cash	337 63
Total	$106,112 70

Now, if the Jaccard note be subtracted, as it was, from the $68,-666.67 of notes, the amount becomes $63,847.95. To this add subscriptions, Secretary, $1,200; Potts Professorship, $908.40, and the amount of $65,956.35, which the Board of Trustees charges to the Board of Trust, under the head of Bills Receivable, is obtained. The Auditing Committee of Synod reports a diminution in the endowment in the hands of the Board of Trust of $10, as compared with the previous year.

The committee on the report of the Board of Trustees commends the course of instruction and the new set of books of account, and adds:

"Third, that it is not the opinion of your committee that the Synod desires the Faculty to be diminished either in numbers or efficiency; and further, in view of the fact that there will be no income from the Sausser estate for the coming school year, that it will be necessary to solicit funds as a gift from our people to meet current expenses; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to our ministers and elders that they heartily support and aid the committee of Westminster College in privately soliciting funds for the support of the College.

"Fourth, we suggest that the Board of Trust in sending up their annual report to the Synod, they give us the simple transactions of their Board for the year, and disburden their report of the amounts received and sent to the College in previous years."

The report of the Board of Trustees to Synod in 1894 is given because for the first time the Sausser estate appears:

The receipts from all sources on account of current expenses and expenditures are reported as $15,642.69. After the itemized statement,

is given this explanation: "It will be observed that the receipts for current expenses, not counting money borrowed, were $8,524.81, and the expenditures, deducting the amounts paid on account of debt, were $12,564.15. This large deficit amounting to $4,039.34, is due to the falling off of gifts, to the reduction in the number of students, and to the failure of revenue from the Sausser fund, all of which were mentioned a year ago as possible, if not likely to take place; but the deficit is offset by a charge on the Sausser fund, amounting to $3,468.75, leaving a net deficit for the year amounting to $570.59."

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1894:

Endowment	$75,161 31	
Suspended debt	675 00	
Due Professors and others	2,376 55	
Bills payable	5,303 66	
Invested interest	67 00	
Cash overdrawn	1,364 22	
		$84,947 74

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, Board of Trust	$65,956 35	
Bills receivable, Board of Trustees	8,449 01	
Bills receivable, invested interest	67 00	
Due from Sausser Fund	3,468 75	
Cash	1,430 95	
Net debt	5,575 68	
		$84,947 74

II. EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT LIABILITIES.

Endowment	$10,685 89	
Interest due	165 00	
W. H. Marquess, Agent	38 48	
Due general income	40 00	$10,929 37

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, Board of Trust	$ 5,620 39	
Bills receivable, Board of Trustees	5,064 60	
Bills receivable, individuals	165 00	
Cash, endowment	90	
Cash, income	4 78	
Net debt	73 70	
		$10,929 37

III. SAUSSER ENDOWMENT.

The bulk of the Sausser estate was turned over to the College on May 31, 1894. As there was not time to enter it on the books, it did not appear in the report of the Executive Committee made to the Board in June, except as to a smaller sum previously received. The entire estate is now in our hands, and its value is estimated as follows:

Real Estate	$ 51,700 00
Bills receivable	57,963 57
Bonds	9,000 00
Stocks	3,875 00
Cash	2,314 32
Total	$124,852 89

"A considerable amount of account interest is due; enough, if all or nearly all, can be collected, to pay what the fund owes to the general income account. A reasonable estimate gives $3,500 as the income from the estate during Mrs. Sausser's lifetime." It is estimated that $2,000 in gifts will be necessary to bring the income up to expenses for the current year.

These extracts from the reports rendered to Synod indicate to the reader the fullness of the information, as well as the careful attention to College affairs given by Synod at its annual meeting. Instead of burdening this volume further with such reports, the information necessary to understanding the financial situation is culled from the reports and given in a single paragraph.

The report to Synod in 1895 gives net receipts from the Sausser endowment $5,098.86; the receipts from the general endowment were about $700 less, and for tuition fees $750 less, than had been expected.

In 1896, the receipts from all sources were $15,564.62, and the expenditures were $255.45 less. There is reported a "Building and Endowment Fund" of $2,456.23, and subscriptions* to the fund amounting to $5,500, most of which are regarded as good.

*Conditional.

In 1897, the expenses exceeded the income over $3,000. Additions to the building fund of $372, are reported, making a total of $2,828,23, against which are charged expenditures of $385.

In December, 1897, President Gordon resigned the presidency but, at the request of the Board, retained charge of his classes until the close of the year in June, 1898. John J. Rice, LL. D., Professor of History and Literature, became Chairman of the Faculty and Acting-President. At a meeting held at Mexico, Mo., on March 28, 1898, the Executive Committee reported to the Board of Trustees that on May 31, 1897, the debt was $12,965.93; that the estimate of the Book-keeper and Assistant Secretary of the Board was that at the end of the current College year this would be increased to $13,902.99. That debt, except $2,500 borrowed, was due to endowment funds; that the Board had no means of replacing it except by reducing expenses below the present income or by increasing the number of students or by gifts; that the liberal estimate of the Book-keeper placed the income for the next year at $13,550. The Acting-President estimated that a saving of nearly $2,000 might be made if the amount of required work in the Bible were diminished, and Dr. Wright would assume charge of the classes until otherwise provided for. The Board reduced the Bible Course to six hours and made it obligatory only on candidates for the degrees of A. B. or B. L.; it was further provided that the work begin in the Sophomore year. There had been some dissatisfaction among friends of the College, as well as among students, with the amount of work required in this department; and many had attributed the gradual loss in attendance to this cause. Perhaps it was the thoroughness required, rather than the number of hours of recitation, that was displeasing. Dr.

Gordon was certainly an accomplished Bible scholar, and he insisted on good work in his department. It is pleasant to say that, as the years go by, from time to time we learn from some of those who were under his instruction that now they value highly what they did not then fully appreciate. The student who earned a degree in those years had a knowledge of Scripture that would have done credit to a young theologian.

At Synod, a few months later, in 1898, the Standing Committee on the affairs of the College reported that the debt of the College had increased the previous year $1,988.72; that by curtailment in advertising, canvassing, and other directions, there was a prospect of saving $1,964 during the current year, as compared with the past year; also that the Alumni were endeavoring to increase the endowment. The committee recommended that a President be secured as soon as possible, and that the Synod pledge itself to co-operate heartily in securing funds for his support. The Board of Trust reported the endowment in its hands at $69,305.39. The Board of Trustees reported an expenditure for canvassing and advertising of $385, as against $649 the previous year. A slight reduction in the number of students was attributed to the war. The total number was 99; the previous year it was 102. The securities in the safety vault of the Home Savings Bank of Fulton were examined and found to correspond with the record.

Dr. MacCracken assumed the duties of President in September, 1899. At the previous June meeting of the Board, it was found that while the savings anticipated had been realized, there was an increase of debt, owing to unexpected decrease in income from invested funds and from tuition fees, though the number of students was about the same; as the debt was $15,299, the Board resolved to take

heroic measures and to contract no further debt; but two alternatives were left; either to reduce the number of the Faculty or to reduce the salaries. The salaries of Professors, except those of the President and the Professor of Modern Languages, were made dependent upon the receipts. Since that date there has been no increase in debt. The Building Fund was reduced to about $2,000 by the transfer to current funds of a note, at the request of the donor, Judge Hockaday. About $3,000 had been secured by the Alumni Association. Both of these were available for building. The needs of the College, as it appeared to Dr. MacCracken and the Executive Committee were as follows: Endowment of Chair in Science, $20,000; endowment of Chair in English, $20,000; Science Building and apparatus, $20,000; Gymnasium and Athletic Grounds, $15,000; repairs and equipment of College buildings, $2,500; books, $2,500—making a total of $100,000. Of these the Science Building, the Dormitory, and the improvements of the older buildings have been secured. The list of contributors is not at hand, but among the large contributions the writer remembers three: $4,500 by Hon. H. S. Priest, $4,100 by B. F. Edwards, and $3,000 by John A. Holmes, all resident in St. Louis.

In June, 1902, the Science Building Committee made its final report, showing a total of receipts and assets of $27,002.60, and vouchers for expenditures, $25,566.32. In October the report to Synod announced that two-thirds of the amount necessary for a dormitory had been secured; a few months later over $28,500 was available and work was begun. The endowment is reported as follows:

*Collected in '71 and '72.

In the hands of the Board of Trust	$65,956.53*	
In the hands of the Board of Trustees	12,092 21	
		$77,078 56
Sausser Endowment		119,015 10
Educational Endowment		11,185 89

There has been a slight diminution in the face value of the Sausser estate. This is due to inability to realize, owing to shrinkage in the value of the real estate at Hannibal, the estimated value of property, and also to the expenditures necessary in defending the suit brought by interested parties to set aside the will of Mr. Sausser. It was necessary to pay large fees to local attorneys and to gather evidence, though Hon. H. S. Priest, of St. Louis, who tried the case in the lower and the higher courts and whose eminent services contributed largely to the success of the College, generously gave his services, refusing even to have his traveling expenses and hotel bills paid. Hon. C. W. Bates and B. H. Charles, Esq., of St. Louis, have also rendered valuable legal services to their Alma Mater without reward. In 1893, the Board, after legal advice, conveyed to Mrs. Adelaide Sausser the home at Hannibal in which she and Mr. Sausser had spent so many years. Mrs. Sausser had nobly seconded her husband's philanthropy by putting aside her legal claim to half of his estate. On more than one occasion she has given evidence of her abiding interest in the College by visiting it and by her gifts.

At the Board meeting held at Mexico, June 26, 1903, the Committee on Needs and Endowments reported that they had "undertaken to secure $3,000 a year for current expenses and have sent a letter to each minister of both Synods urging co-operation, and requesting them to secure

*Collected in 1871-72.

collections in their Churches for this purpose." The object of the Committee is to restore the salaries to their normal figure." The Board tenders its thanks to Mr. S. J. Fisher, of St. Louis, for his generous offer to provide for the deficiency in the salary of one Professor until definite and permanent arrangements can be made. The sum of $28,500 in assets and subscriptions is reported available for the building of the Dormitory, known as Reunion Hall.

In concluding this brief account of the finances of Westminster, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to remind its friends that the steady fall in the rates of interest has practically diminished the endowment. The writer can remember when every dollar of it was securely invested at nine per cent per annum. Every year the competition in education in Missouri has increased; the number of colleges, both real and nominal, is much larger than it was twenty-five years ago. But Westminster has not fallen behind in the race. In the words of our young President, "The place of Westminster among the thirty-nine Presbyterian Colleges and Universities of this country is no mean one. It ranks eleventh in point of age, fifteenth in male attendance, twenty-first in the amount invested in grounds and buildings, thirteenth in amount of annual income and expenditure, and ninth in amount of permanent endowment. There are not more than twelve Presbyterian Colleges in the whole country which are as strong as Westminster is today. If we were to say that half of the four hundred odd colleges of the country ought to cease as colleges tomorrow, and we were to cut off the weaker half, Westminster would still be found well up in the list of the remaining two hundred." Westminster is one of the "small colleges," but we may well recall the words of the late Dr. Gray of "The Interior;" "It is said, 'The little colleges must go.'

Well, if they ever do go, which God forbid, they will take the brains and the consecration of the country along with them. They have furnished nearly the whole of it, up to date, and they are working right along at the same ratio. They are not going, any more than the churches or homes are going."

If so much has been accomplished by one Synod, shall we fear for the future, when the re-union in education has more than doubled the numbers, the wealth, the prayers, that support Westminster!

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